

# AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

## IRELAND,

WITH

### DETAILED REPORT ON AGRICULTURE,

FOR THE YEAR

### 1896.

DIVISION OF LAND; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS; NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS; NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND; WOODS AND PLANTATIONS; RATES OF PRODUCE; NOXIOUS INSECTS, FUNGI, WEEDS; NUMBER, AGES, &c., OF LIVE STOCK; DAIRY INDUSTRIES; DISEASES OF ANIMALS; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK; HONEY PRODUCED; NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS; NUMBER OF CORN MILLS; SILOS AND ENSILAGE; FORESTRY OPERATIONS; WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS; OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION; THE WEATHER.

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Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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# AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND, FOR THE YEAR 1896.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,

Esq.                      Esq.                      Esq.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND CHIEF GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1896.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August, 1896, and the Produce Returns in December last.

## DIVISION OF LAND, TILLAGE, &c.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1895 and 1896, was as follows:—

Division of  
land, 1895  
and 1896.

	1895.	1896.	Decrease or Increase between 1895 and 1896.	
			Decrease.	Increase.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, . . .	4,880,537	4,543,220	—	337,307
" Grass, or Pasture, . . . . .	10,280,424	10,333,627	53,103	—
" Fallow, . . . . .	18,431	18,280	—	151
" Woods and Plantations, . . . . .	808,328	307,407	—	1,621
" Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,* . . . .	4,845,034	4,830,910	—	14,124
Total,† . . . . .	20,353,344	20,353,344	—	—

The area under Crops in 1896, compared with 1895, shows a net decrease of 37,307 acres—there being a decrease of 45,255 acres in tillage, a decrease of 11,537 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, and a decrease of 19,485 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is an increase of 53,103 acres in the area under Grass; a decrease of 151 acres (Fallow land); a decrease of 1,621 acres under Woods and Plantations; and a decrease of 14,124 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,830,910 acres given as under "Bog, Waste, Water, &c." in 1896, 1,190,776 acres were enumerated as "Turf Bog," 440,592 acres as "Marsh," 2,255,887 acres as "Burren Mountain Land," and 943,655 acres as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." Compared with 1895, "Bog and Marsh" appears to have decreased by 5,598 acres, and "Burren Mountain Land" by 8,953 acres.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1895 and 1896, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I), from which it appears that, compared with 1895, there was, last year, a net decrease of 18,274 acres, or 1·3 per cent. in cereals, an increase of 1,437 acres in wheat, 1,362 acres in barley, and 2,439 acres in bere and rye, was accompanied by a decrease of 22,820 acres in oats, and a decrease of 762 acres in beans and pease.

In green crops there was a net decrease of 4,031 acres, or 0·3 per cent., as, while mangel wurzel and beet root increased by 1,274 acres, cabbage by 4,480 acres, and vetches and rape by 496 acres, potatoes decreased by 4,821 acres, turnips by 4,810 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops, by 650 acres.

Flax shows a decrease of 22,950 acres, or 24·1 per cent., and meadow and clover an increase of 7,948 acres, or 0·4 per cent.

In 1896, 29·8 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 23·7 under green crops, 1·5 under flax, and 45·5 under meadow and clover.

Acreage  
under crops,  
1895 and  
1896.

\* Including 120,691 acres under water.

† Exclusive of 462,252 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Varieties of  
Potatoes.

The Tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (see Table 14, page 72) that of the 705,665 acres planted with potatoes, 75 per cent. were under "Champions," 7·6 per cent. were under Flounders, 4·1 per cent. under Irish Whites, 2·3 per cent. under Magnum Bonums, 1·9 per cent. under Sherry Blues, 1·3 per cent. under Sutton's Abundance, 1·2 per cent. under White Hecks, and 6·6 per cent. under all other varieties. The percentage under Champions, although still very large, is somewhat less than in recent years.

Table 16 points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Extent  
under  
Crops.

Of the total extent under crops in 1896, 84·7 per cent., or over five-sixths, were under three crops—oats (24·6 per cent.), potatoes (14·6), and meadow and clover (45·5).

(TABLE I).—The Acreage under Crops in 1895 and 1896, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

Crops.	1895.	1896.	Increase in 1896.		Decrease in 1896.	
			Extent.	Per Centage.	Extent.	Per Centage.
Wheat, . . . . .	30,533	33,010	1,487	4·1	—	—
Oats, . . . . .	1,216,401	1,193,681	—	—	22,820	1·9
Barley, . . . . .	171,530	173,033	1,503	0·8	—	—
Bere and Rye, . . . . .	11,450	14,058	2,439	20·9	—	—
Beans and Peas, . . . . .	2,862	2,080	—	—	782	26·7
<b>TOTAL EXTENT under CEREAL CROPS,</b>	<b>1,439,994</b>	<b>1,430,850</b>	—	—	<b>18,274</b>	<b>1·3</b>
Potatoes, . . . . .	710,486	706,665	—	—	4,821	0·7
Turnips, . . . . .	313,281	308,471	—	—	4,810	1·5
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, . . . . .	53,027	54,901	1,274	2·4	—	—
Cabbage, . . . . .	39,718	44,198	4,480	11·3	—	—
Vetches and Rape, . . . . .	9,818	10,514	696	8·1	—	—
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops, . . . . .	26,424	26,774	—	—	350	1·3
<b>TOTAL EXTENT under GREEN CROPS,</b>	<b>1,151,754</b>	<b>1,147,733</b>	—	—	<b>4,031</b>	<b>0·3</b>
Flax, . . . . .	95,563	72,293	—	—	23,260	24·4
<b>TOTAL under TILLAGE,</b>	<b>2,686,661</b>	<b>2,640,796</b>	—	—	<b>45,265</b>	<b>1·7</b>
Meadow and Clover :—						
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, . . . . .	638,586	655,071	16,485	3·1	—	—
Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation, . . . . .	1,356,890	1,547,253	—	—	11,937	0·9
<b>TOTAL EXTENT under GRASS,</b>	<b>4,880,337</b>	<b>4,843,220</b>	—	—	<b>37,307</b>	<b>0·8</b>

The Proportionate Area under each Crop in 1895 and 1896 :—

Crops.	Proportion per cent.		Crops.	Proportion per cent.	
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Wheat, . . . . .	0·8	0·8	Cabbage, . . . . .	0·8	0·9
Oats, . . . . .	24·9	24·6	Vetches and Rape, . . . . .	0·2	0·2
Barley, . . . . .	3·6	3·6	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops, . . . . .	0·5	0·5
Bere and Rye, . . . . .	0·3	0·3	<b>UNDER GREEN CROPS,</b>	<b>23·5</b>	<b>23·7</b>
Beans and Peas, . . . . .	0·1	—	Flax, . . . . .	1·9	1·5
<b>UNDER CEREAL CROPS,</b>	<b>29·3</b>	<b>29·3</b>	Meadow and Clover, . . . . .	45·0	45·5
Potatoes, . . . . .	14·6	14·6	<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>
Turnips, . . . . .	6·4	6·4			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, . . . . .	1·1	1·1			

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1896 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1887 to 1896 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 40, 44, and 52, respectively.

The extent of land under grass in 1896 (*exclusive of that under meadows and clover for hay*) was 10,333,527 acres, or 50·8 in every 100 of the entire country: in 1895 the extent was 10,330,424 acres or 50·6 per cent. Of the 10,333,527 acres under grass, not for hay, least year 664,915 were under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation, and 9,668,612 under permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were—in Leinster 55·7 per cent. in 1896, and 55·4 per cent. in 1895; Munster 54·9 per cent. in 1896, and 54·6 per cent. in 1895; Connaught 49·5 per cent. in 1896, and 49·0 per cent. in 1895; and Ulster 42·8 per cent. in both years.

Thus, in 1896 there was an increase of pasture land in Leinster of 0·3 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Munster of 0·3, and in Connaught of 0·5 per cent., while in Ulster the percentage was the same in both years.

Of the counties—Clare, Limerick, Meath, and Westmeath had each 60 acres or upwards in every 100 of their entire area under grass (pasture) in 1896; Fermanagh, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Roscommon, Tipperary and Wexford had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Dublin, Longford, Queen's, Sligo, and Waterford, had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Armagh, Down, Galway, Kerry, King's, Louth, Mayo, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Wicklow had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Donegal and Londonderry had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1896. Only 33·1 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1896 as under grass. Meath shows the highest percentage, 71·1.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and percentage under grass in 1896, are given at page 36.

As already stated, the land under grass in 1896 formed a little more than half of the total area (20,333,344 statute acres) of the country. It will be observed from the succeeding Table (Table II.) that the area under grass in 1896 is slightly in excess of the average for the preceding ten years, and also somewhat more than the extent for the year 1895, the proportion of the total area having increased from 50·6 per cent. in 1895, to 50·8 in 1896.

In Cereal Crops a continuous decrease is shown for all the years covered by the Table, except 1888 and 1892, in each of which there was a slight increase as compared with the extent for the year immediately preceding. The average area under cereals in the ten years 1886-95 was 1,517,401 acres, and the extent in 1896 was 1,420,820 acres, being a decline of 96,581 acres or 6·4 per cent.

The average area under Green Crops in the ten years was 1,195,378 acres, and in 1896 the area was 1,147,723 acres, being 47,655 acres or 4·0 per cent. under the average. The extent under Green Crops in 1895 was 1,151,754 acres.

The area under Flax, which after having risen from 67,487 acres in 1893 to 101,081 in 1894, fell to 95,203 acres in 1895, further declined last year to 72,253 acres, which extent shows a decrease of 26,889 acres, or 27·1 per cent., as compared with the average for the ten years 1886-95.

There were 2,194,476 acres under Meadow and Clover in 1895, and 2,202,424 acres in 1896: the average extent for the ten years 1886-95 was 2,148,803 acres, the yearly extent varying from 2,059,529 acres in 1891 to 2,231,980 acres in 1888.

The extent of Fallow or uncropped arable land in 1896 was 18,280 acres, being a decline of 151 acres as compared with the preceding year, but 457 acres over the average extent for the ten years 1886-95.

The area returned under "Bog, Waste, Barren Mountain, Water, &c." in 1896 was 4,830,910 acres, being 14,124 acres less than the corresponding extent for the preceding year, and 32,848 acres below the average for the ten years 1886-95.

[TABLE II.]

Division of  
Land.

TABLE II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportional Area, under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, Flax, Meadow and Clover, Grass, Woods and Plantations, Fallow, Bog, Waste, Water, &amp;c., in each Year from 1886 to 1896, with averages for the ten years, 1886-95; also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 acre.

Years.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Extent of Land in Statute Acres under									Total.
		Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Water, &c.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1886.	116,430	1,500,704	1,331,512	127,890	2,454,303	10,162,707	15,196,822	839,622	17,028	4,785,341	37,825
1887.	116,538	1,547,443	1,339,093	130,204	2,148,515	10,940,997	16,118,104	829,355	12,745	4,811,490	37,825
1888.	114,331	1,570,942	1,334,145	118,618	2,231,580	8,303,992	15,068,780	831,587	15,618	4,785,341	37,825
1889.	115,405	1,586,081	1,323,749	113,682	2,187,532	9,398,237	15,064,818	835,645	12,490	4,811,490	37,825
1890.	115,294	1,511,784	1,314,602	96,792	2,065,054	10,712,354	16,181,929	827,621	14,087	4,811,490	37,825
1891.	117,512	1,422,768	1,191,494	74,972	2,029,180	10,998,684	15,117,035	811,534	21,638	4,811,490	37,825
1892.	116,438	1,451,789	1,174,963	70,547	2,142,850	10,328,884	15,160,272	809,546	24,794	4,811,490	37,825
1893.	116,146	1,446,679	1,158,298	67,487	2,167,428	10,451,107	15,169,164	802,388	31,673	4,811,490	37,825
1894.	115,539	1,494,037	1,198,375	101,031	2,183,508	10,214,090	15,145,107	809,379	19,058	4,811,490	37,825
1895.	116,376	1,402,034	1,151,734	93,258	2,194,476	10,380,424	15,193,051	804,538	15,421	4,811,490	37,825
Average	116,376	1,517,406	1,335,675	93,242	2,148,503	10,100,597	15,180,833	815,144	17,825	4,811,490	37,825
1886-95.											
1900.	114,327	1,420,820	1,147,723	72,285	2,201,424	10,838,337	15,176,747	807,407	18,380	4,811,490	37,825

  

Years.	—	Proportion per Cent. under									Total.
		Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Water, &c.	
1886.	—	7.9	6.0	0.3	10.8	53.0	74.6	1.6	0.1	25.3	100.0
1887.	—	7.7	6.1	0.3	10.5	49.4	74.6	1.6	0.1	25.4	100.0
1888.	—	7.7	6.1	0.3	10.9	48.7	74.0	1.6	0.1	26.0	100.0
1889.	—	7.8	6.0	0.3	10.7	49.2	75.0	1.6	0.1	25.3	100.0
1890.	—	7.4	6.0	0.3	10.6	50.8	74.4	1.6	0.1	25.9	100.0
1891.	—	7.8	5.9	0.4	10.3	50.7	74.4	1.6	0.1	25.4	100.0
1892.	—	7.4	5.8	0.4	10.5	50.4	74.5	1.6	0.1	25.9	100.0
1893.	—	7.6	5.7	0.3	10.7	50.8	74.8	1.5	0.1	25.6	100.0
1894.	—	7.6	5.7	0.3	10.6	50.2	74.6	1.5	0.1	26.0	100.0
1895.	—	7.4	5.6	0.3	10.8	50.6	74.6	1.5	0.1	25.6	100.0
Average	—	7.5	5.9	0.3	10.6	50.0	74.4	1.6	0.1	25.9	100.0
1886-95.											
1900.	—	7.0	5.6	0.4	10.8	50.8	74.6	1.6	0.1	25.6	100.0

Turf Bog.

Tables showing the extent and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1896, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 36. From these it appears that there are three counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Turf Bog," viz.:—Mayo, with 246,680 acres, or 18.7 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 148,033 acres, or 9.9 per cent.; and Donegal, 122,970 acres, or 10.3 per cent. No "Turf Bog" is returned for Dublin, and of the other counties the following are those having the smallest areas under that heading, viz.:—Carlow, 703 acres, or 0.1 per cent. of its entire area; Louth, 758 acres, or 0.4 per cent.; Wexford, 952 acres, or 0.2 per cent.; Down, 1,749 acres, or 0.3 per cent.; Waterford, 1,998 acres, or 0.4 per cent.; and Kilkenny, 3,768 acres, or 0.7 per cent. In the province of Connaught, 516,173 acres, being 12.2 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Turf Bog," including 72,781 acres, or 12.4 per cent. of the County of Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned.

Marsh.

In Mayo, 70,462 acres, or 5.3 per cent. of the area of the county are under Marsh; in Cork, 64,749 acres, or 3.5 per cent.; in Galway, 63,640 acres, or 4.2 per cent.; in Kerry, 43,647 acres, or 3.7 per cent., and in Donegal, 37,992 acres, or 3.2 per cent. The counties with the smallest area under "Marsh" are, Dublin with 333 acres, or 0.2 per cent. of its entire area; Monaghan, 1,540 acres, or 0.5 per cent.; Louth, 1,687 or 0.8 per cent.; and Meath, 1,748, or 0.3 per cent.

[ 1896 ]

\* The total area adopted for the years 1891-6, is 20,333,344 acres.



The following statement shows in a concise manner the extent of Meadow and Pasture respectively in Ireland during the 11 years, 1886-96, and the average extents for the 10 years, 1886-95:—

Year.	Meadow and Clover.	Pasture.	Total Grass Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886, . . .	2,094,308	10,163,707	12,258,015
1887, . . .	2,143,818	10,049,507	12,193,325
1888, . . .	2,221,980	9,905,097	12,127,077
1889, . . .	2,187,523	9,868,297	12,055,820
1890, . . .	2,093,334	10,212,258	12,305,592
1891, . . .	2,059,599	10,238,654	12,298,253
1892, . . .	2,143,810	10,203,824	12,347,634
1893, . . .	2,167,473	10,321,107	12,488,580
1894, . . .	2,182,598	10,214,094	12,396,692
1895, . . .	2,194,476	10,230,424	12,424,900
Average, 1886-95, .	2,148,803	10,169,597	12,318,400
1896, . . .	2,202,424	10,333,527	12,535,951

It will be observed that the total area of grass lands has increased from 12,258,015 acres in 1886 to 12,535,951 acres in 1896, being an increase of 277,936 acres or 2·3 per cent. However, it will be seen further on in this Report that cattle and sheep, though not as numerous as in some of the intervening years, have increased since 1886 in a much greater ratio than the pasture lands, showing that the latter are more fully stocked than they were 11 years ago.

"Barren Mountain Land" covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in each of the following seven counties, viz.:—Donaghal, 841,539 acres, or 28·7 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 308,870 acres, or 26·2 per cent.; Galway, 252,792 acres, or 16·8 per cent.; Cork, 207,704 acres, or 13·4 per cent.; Mayo, 203,127 acres, or 15·4 per cent.; Wicklow, 123,129 acres, or 24·6 per cent., and Tyrone, 110,654 acres, or 14·2 per cent.

146 per cent., or 66,021 acres of Sligo, 6·8 per cent., or 70,845 acres of Tipperary, 14 per cent., or 72,663 acres of Clare, 16·6 per cent., or 75,785 acres of Waterford, and 14 per cent., or 76,355 acres of Londonderry are under "Barren Mountain Land." The smallest containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Meath with 21 acres, or 0·05 per cent. of its entire area; Longford, 540 acres, or 0·2 per cent.; Westmeath, 1,232 acres, or 0·3 per cent.; Kildare, 1,566 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; and Keshigan, 2,142 acres, or 0·7 per cent. Only 230,136 acres, or 4·8 per cent. of Leinster is returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 792,400 acres, or 18·4 per cent. of Munster; 668,305 acres, or 12·6 per cent. of Ulster; and 565,046 acres or 13·3 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.\*

443,655 acres (including 129,681 acres under water), or 4·6 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1896 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." In the counties the highest percentage is 7·5 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·8 in Wicklow. These figures do not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways. See note (†), page 5.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 37 and 38.

\* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from Part I. of Dr. Grimsshaw's "Facts and Figures about Ireland" (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, Dublin, 1893), may be of interest: it shows that an immense amount of waste land was reclaimed during the fifty years, 1843-93.

"DIVISION OF LAND IN 1841, '51, '61, '71, '81, AND 1891.

Division of Land.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Under Drain (including Meadows, Grass, &c.)	12,404,280	8,850,201	8,875,328	8,871,607	8,300,270	6,819,201
Waste and Pasturelands.	874,489	874,489	874,489	874,489	874,489	874,489
Under Mountain Land.	8,480,201	8,480,201	8,480,201	8,480,201	8,480,201	8,480,201
Waste Land, &c.						
Total.						

Note.—The information for 1841 and 1851, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

\* The difference between the total area returned for 1861 and that given for the other years is owing to the adoption in 1861 of revised area for some counties, and the inclusion of some wet lands in the County of Wicklow.

The subject of the apparent increase of waste land in recent years is referred to at some length in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1885.

## NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS.

Number and  
size of  
Holdings,  
1895 and  
1896.

According to the returns for 1896, the number of separate holdings was 575,664, being 878 more than in the previous year. The holdings which decreased in number were—those “above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres” by 54; those “above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres” by 348; those “above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres” by 302; those “above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres” by 143; those “above 50 and not exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200 acres” by 48; and those “above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres” by 7. The holdings which increased in number were those not exceeding 1 acre by 1,299; those “above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres” by 143; those “above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres” by 161; and those “above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres” by 34.

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1895.	Number in 1896.	Increase or Decrease in 1896.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre, . . . . .	59,808	60,807	1,299	—
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres, . . . . .	62,275	62,221	—	54
“ 5 “ “ 15 “ “ . . . . .	155,681	155,333	—	348
“ 15 “ “ 30 “ “ . . . . .	133,513	133,111	—	302
“ 30 “ “ 50 “ “ . . . . .	75,882	74,906	143	—
“ 50 “ “ 100 “ “ . . . . .	67,082	67,243	161	—
“ 100 “ “ 200 “ “ . . . . .	23,045	22,997	—	48
“ 200 “ “ 500 “ “ . . . . .	8,263	8,297	34	—
Above 500 Acres, . . . . .	1,597	1,560	—	7
Total, . . . . .	574,786	575,664	878	—

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1896, will be found on pp. 37 and 38.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1895 and 1896, is given by classes in Table III. at page 11.

Number of  
separate  
Holdings  
and of  
Occupiers,  
1895 and  
1896.

As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—the portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of Occupiers, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is, therefore, required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1896 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 12, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1896 there were 575,664 holdings in the hands of 533,043 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1895 and 1896, respectively, were:—

Provinces.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupiers.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Leinster, . . . . .	124,306	124,384	111,573	111,556
Munster, . . . . .	159,061	158,588	118,768	117,170
Ulster, . . . . .	159,764	159,043	167,967	168,357
Connaught, . . . . .	122,655	122,649	115,575	115,880
Total, . . . . .	574,786	575,664	531,873	533,043

The number of occupiers of land returned in 1896 was 533,043, being 1,170 more than in the previous year. Excluding those holding land “not exceeding one acre,” who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 472,920 in 1896, or 146 less than in 1895. There was an increase in Connaught of 170—from 109,194 in 1895 to 109,364 in 1896; but a decrease in Leinster of 25—from 92,264 in 1895 to 92,239 in 1896; in Munster of 179—from 100,094 in 1895 to 99,915 in 1896; and in Ulster of 112—from 171,514 in 1895 to 171,402 in 1896. There was a decrease of 268 in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres, but the number holding land exceeding the latter acreage increased by 117.

TABLE III.—The number of Holdings, by classes, for each County and Province, in 1895 and 1896, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Number and size of Holdings, 1895 and 1896.

COUNTIES.		NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION BY EXTENT.								TOTAL.
		Not exceeding 2 Acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 Acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 Acres.	
ARMS.	1895	1,775	1,687	5,360	5,953	8,074	2,019	585	158	21,833
	1896	1,714	1,580	5,448	5,222	8,055	2,063	585	158	21,535
	1897	261	97	88	-731	-21	44	0	0	-261
ARMOUTH.	1895	1,222	3,794	6,322	4,233	1,118	885	25	16	20,154
	1896	1,156	3,645	6,255	4,013	1,035	841	25	16	19,921
	1897	1,182	660	875	1,014	634	142	351	107	5,285
CARLOW.	1895	1,021	1,401	7,914	6,785	2,422	338	214	44	20,854
	1896	1,021	1,401	7,914	6,785	2,422	338	214	44	20,854
	1897	1,230	1,393	2,129	4,078	3,592	2,243	345	46	16,325
CORK.	1895	1,553	1,337	3,148	4,592	3,507	2,758	994	347	21,519
	1896	1,553	1,337	3,148	4,592	3,507	2,758	994	347	21,519
	1897	4,790	2,371	4,023	6,449	5,816	7,284	2,847	785	37,021
DOWN.	1895	4,720	2,371	4,023	6,424	5,816	7,284	2,847	785	37,021
	1896	1,339	3,036	10,555	3,370	4,958	5,135	1,924	356	31,552
GLoucester.	1895	1,339	3,036	10,555	3,370	4,958	5,135	1,924	356	31,552
	1896	1,339	3,036	10,555	3,370	4,958	5,135	1,924	356	31,552
KERRY.	1895	1,891	6,867	9,131	5,530	3,115	1,745	245	67	28,524
	1896	1,891	6,867	9,131	5,530	3,115	1,745	245	67	28,524
	1897	3,741	1,705	1,672	358	895	605	289	136	8,555
LIMERICK.	1895	2,943	4,514	12,579	8,728	5,547	3,894	1,425	735	35,999
	1896	2,943	4,514	12,579	8,728	5,547	3,894	1,425	735	35,999
	1897	1,764	3,727	3,727	4,618	8,809	3,854	1,499	748	20,411
MONTGOMERY.	1895	1,764	3,727	3,727	4,618	8,809	3,854	1,499	748	20,411
	1896	1,764	3,727	3,727	4,618	8,809	3,854	1,499	748	20,411
ROSS.	1895	1,380	2,255	1,682	3,535	2,895	3,895	1,426	618	15,041
	1896	1,380	2,255	1,682	3,535	2,895	3,895	1,426	618	15,041
SLIGO.	1895	1,768	1,768	2,814	2,812	2,812	2,812	774	365	15,754
	1896	1,768	1,768	2,814	2,812	2,812	2,812	774	365	15,754
	1897	1,243	2,712	2,300	2,370	1,375	1,121	652	527	15,445
WATERFORD.	1895	1,243	2,712	2,300	2,370	1,375	1,121	652	527	15,445
	1896	1,243	2,712	2,300	2,370	1,375	1,121	652	527	15,445
WEXFORD.	1895	1,055	1,621	3,235	3,070	1,340	1,124	480	207	14,804
	1896	1,055	1,621	3,235	3,070	1,340	1,124	480	207	14,804
WICK.	1895	518	869	5,214	1,214	1,215	641	271	49	14,378
	1896	518	869	5,214	1,214	1,215	641	271	49	14,378
	1897	3,015	1,723	2,318	3,984	5,072	2,538	1,837	261	17,478
WILTSHIRE.	1895	3,015	1,723	2,318	3,984	5,072	2,538	1,837	261	17,478
	1896	3,015	1,723	2,318	3,984	5,072	2,538	1,837	261	17,478
	1897	1,471	1,484	8,242	4,567	2,259	1,281	419	114	27,042
WILTSHIRE.	1895	1,471	1,484	8,242	4,567	2,259	1,281	419	114	27,042
	1896	1,471	1,484	8,242	4,567	2,259	1,281	419	114	27,042
	1897	285	424	2,501	2,001	1,480	889	257	84	10
WILTSHIRE.	1895	285	424	2,501	2,001	1,480	889	257	84	10
	1896	893	845	2,804	2,880	1,192	280	101	84	30
WILTSHIRE.	1895	893	845	2,804	2,880	1,192	280	101	84	30
	1896	1,117	1,219	2,321	1,385	698	473	241	118	14
WILTSHIRE.	1895	1,117	1,219	2,321	1,385	698	473	241	118	14
	1896	1,136	1,322	2,379	1,365	618	481	243	120	12
ARMS.	1895	2,660	3,892	15,256	9,477	2,926	1,713	791	454	560
	1896	1,878	3,654	15,178	9,545	2,938	1,678	682	497	522
	1897	2,245	1,773	2,610	1,846	1,183	1,871	682	567	386
ARMOUTH.	1895	2,359	2,835	2,836	1,915	1,103	1,291	893	265	96
	1896	895	1,230	7,406	4,982	1,617	818	274	51	6
	1897	789	1,486	2,400	4,967	2,889	823	212	21	4
CARLOW.	1895	1,679	1,629	2,266	2,017	1,294	1,294	418	325	88
	1896	1,735	1,346	2,306	2,018	1,293	1,289	412	281	49
	1897	1,988	1,357	6,138	5,889	1,708	922	419	375	26
CORK.	1895	921	1,220	6,643	8,568	9,346	9,346	816	278	23
	1896	972	1,625	5,614	4,468	1,628	784	687	739	35
	1897	974	1,422	5,714	4,473	1,654	866	268	233	23
DOWN.	1895	2,745	2,698	4,222	4,079	2,998	3,482	1,457	522	79
	1896	2,930	2,677	4,226	4,083	3,076	3,454	1,488	551	96
	1897	2,729	2,453	5,018	7,268	4,612	2,616	263	181	44
GLoucester.	1895	2,871	2,487	7,879	7,914	4,086	4,427	1,883	121	43
	1896	2,714	2,210	1,444	1,415	1,214	1,492	824	212	55
	1897	2,929	2,202	1,446	1,385	1,216	1,216	836	212	55
ARMOUTH.	1895	1,834	1,675	2,396	2,126	1,354	1,067	545	278	56
	1896	1,940	1,679	2,705	2,126	1,346	1,067	545	278	49
	1897	2,008	2,940	4,637	3,321	2,261	2,443	873	125	16
CARLOW.	1895	1,470	2,223	8,447	8,026	2,549	2,403	894	376	15
	1896	1,948	898	2,338	1,268	1,184	1,383	284	271	87
	1897	1,017	887	1,841	1,234	1,165	1,269	735	270	62
DOWN.	1895	1,834	1,675	2,396	2,126	1,354	1,067	545	278	56
	1896	1,940	1,679	2,705	2,126	1,346	1,067	545	278	49
	1897	2,008	2,940	4,637	3,321	2,261	2,443	873	125	16
GLoucester.	1895	1,470	2,223	8,447	8,026	2,549	2,403	894	376	15
	1896	1,948	898	2,338	1,268	1,184	1,383	284	271	87
	1897	1,017	887	1,841	1,234	1,165	1,269	735	270	62
ARMOUTH.	1895	1,834	1,675	2,396	2,126	1,354	1,067	545	278	56
	1896	1,940	1,679	2,705	2,126	1,346	1,067	545	278	49
	1897	2,008	2,940	4,637	3,321	2,261	2,443	873	125	16
CARLOW.	1895	1,470	2,223	8,447	8,026	2,549	2,403	894	376	15
	1896	1,948	898	2,338	1,268	1,184	1,383	284	271	87
	1897	1,017	887	1,841	1,234	1,165	1,269	735	270	62
DOWN.	1895	1,834	1,675	2,396	2,126	1,354	1,067	545	278	56
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	1896	1,940	1,679	2,705	2,126	1,346	1,067	545	278	49
	1897	2,008	2,940	4,637	3,321	2,261	2,443	873	125	16
CARLOW.	1895	1,470	2,223	8,447	8,026	2,549	2,403	894	376	15
	1896	1,948	898	2,338	1,268	1,184	1,383	284	271	87
	1897	1,017	887	1,841	1,234	1,165	1,269	735	270	62
DOWN.	1895	1,834	1,675	2,396	2,126	1,354	1,067	545	278	56
	1896	1,940	1,679	2,705	2,126	1,346	1,067	545	278	49
	1897	2,008	2,940	4,637	3,321	2,261	2,443	873	125	16
GLoucester.	1895	1,470	2,223	8,447	8,026	2,549	2,403	894	376	15
	1896	1,948	898	2,338	1,268	1,184	1,383	284	271	87
	1897	1,017	887	1,841	1,234	1,165	1,269	735	270	62
ARMOUTH.	1895	1,834	1,675	2,396	2,126	1,354	1,067	545	278	56
	1896	1,940	1,679	2,705	2,126	1,346	1,067	545	278	49
	1897	2,008	2,940	4,637	3,321	2,261	2,443	873	125	16
CARLOW.	1895	1,470	2,223	8,447	8,026	2,549	2,403	894	376	15
	1896	1,948	898	2,338	1,268	1,184	1,383	284	271	87
	1897	1,017	887	1,841	1,234	1,165	1,269	735	270	62
DOWN.	1895	1,834	1,675	2,396	2,126	1,354	1,067	545	278	56
	1896	1,940	1,679	2,705	2,126	1,346	1,067	545	278	49
	1897	2,008	2,940	4,637	3,321	2,261	2,443	873	125	16

Number of  
Occupiers  
in each  
County and  
Province  
in 1896.

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1896, classified according to the total extent of land held, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated:—

COUNTY.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS HOLDING LAND									Total.
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 Acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 60 Acres.	Above 60 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 and not exceeding 1000 Acres.		
Antrim, . . . . .	1,733	1,851	4,571	5,794	1,553	2,765	454	156	80	29,075
Armagh, . . . . .	1,522	3,514	7,232	3,276	1,555	673	134	24	6	11,722
Cork, . . . . .	1,151	635	748	852	725	715	333	181	16	12,911
Cork, . . . . .	1,009	1,355	8,287	5,326	2,427	1,073	247	57	11	16,422
Clare, . . . . .	1,000	1,505	2,581	4,056	3,255	2,084	874	418	79	14,617
Clare, . . . . .	6,090	2,118	3,515	5,556	3,772	2,170	3,307	324	15	22,241
Donegal, . . . . .	1,474	2,623	6,517	6,016	3,546	3,001	1,905	266	58	22,241
Down, . . . . .	6,135	2,669	6,428	3,660	2,976	1,734	415	162	38	22,241
Dublin, . . . . .	2,722	1,287	1,747	788	454	609	348	181	25	6,744
Fermanagh, . . . . .	745	823	8,668	3,770	3,112	1,323	308	123	16	12,386
Galway, . . . . .	1,948	4,597	11,227	5,394	3,339	2,134	1,228	717	22	32,175
Galway, . . . . .	1,094	1,886	5,787	3,567	3,302	3,743	1,643	644	225	18,521
Kildare, . . . . .	1,274	1,404	1,464	567	629	812	516	865	55	12,010
Kildare, . . . . .	7,023	1,425	1,638	1,559	1,884	1,817	716	299	39	17,011
King's, . . . . .	3,647	1,436	1,026	1,216	1,216	1,068	664	369	37	14,617
Leitrim, . . . . .	523	744	4,066	4,066	1,543	755	171	22	14	12,386
Limerick, . . . . .	3,594	1,657	1,569	2,569	2,171	2,076	1,067	581	42	14,617
Limerick, . . . . .	1,469	1,428	4,831	4,197	2,134	1,278	602	158	37	11,112
Londonderry, . . . . .	602	284	2,563	3,305	1,191	653	159	71	29	6,386
Londonderry, . . . . .	1,066	1,299	2,143	1,166	828	481	258	131	30	6,386
Mayo, . . . . .	1,930	3,074	14,515	8,380	2,001	1,374	739	456	218	34,222
Mayo, . . . . .	5,841	1,711	2,242	1,836	866	1,066	716	474	150	18,611
Monaghan, . . . . .	779	1,719	4,726	4,466	1,666	575	329	88	7	16,527
Queen's, . . . . .	1,717	1,468	2,022	1,770	1,185	1,077	554	273	69	12,010
Queen's, . . . . .	602	1,460	7,840	6,334	1,271	869	445	229	40	18,521
Sligo, . . . . .	2,887	5,609	3,540	4,912	8,501	8,156	1,394	677	121	14,617
Tyrone, . . . . .	2,039	2,276	7,385	2,248	8,813	2,438	634	375	44	22,241
Tyrone, . . . . .	2,215	1,784	1,779	1,872	1,029	1,361	624	283	49	6,386
Waterford, . . . . .	1,817	1,563	3,863	1,870	1,466	924	444	287	83	12,386
Waterford, . . . . .	1,567	2,411	2,335	2,443	2,229	2,238	517	221	34	18,611
Wicklow, . . . . .	1,867	730	1,961	1,864	975	1,700	687	274	110	12,010

## SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.	1896.	1891.	1886.	1881.	1876.	1871.	1866.	1861.	1856.	1851.
Leinster, . . . . .	16,867	14,154	21,282	18,747	13,623	12,443	6,370	2,935	708	1,636
Munster, . . . . .	17,946	15,917	15,241	20,679	19,240	20,788	9,168	8,361	874	1,717
Ulster, . . . . .	16,736	16,299	30,065	49,892	23,638	14,422	4,129	1,263	207	1,627
Connaught, . . . . .	6,316	11,265	40,633	21,093	11,154	6,685	3,577	1,679	406	1,389
Total of Ireland, . . . . .	57,865	57,635	107,221	109,419	67,594	63,688	21,436	13,164	2,295	5,369

Number of  
Occupiers of  
Land, 1850  
to 1896.

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1850 to 1896, by Provinces:—

PROVINCES.	Number of Occupiers in the Year						
	1850.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.	1896.
Leinster, . . . . .	108,931	109,560	108,675	109,916	110,183	111,673	111,673
Munster, . . . . .	118,858	114,398	114,306	115,150	118,094	118,758	118,758
Ulster, . . . . .	188,640	188,125	188,090	187,816	188,505	187,247	188,225
Connaught, . . . . .	115,881	114,687	114,374	114,583	115,654	115,079	115,079
Ireland, . . . . .	524,310	526,670	525,445	527,465	536,636	533,753	533,753

Increase or  
decrease in  
Holdings by  
Classes  
between  
1841 and  
1896.

As will be seen from Table V. on the opposite page, the number of holders "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1896. In Leinster the decrease was 64.6 per cent.; in Munster 80.8; in Ulster 79.4; in Connaught 87.5; and in all Ireland 80.0 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38.6 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 44.6 per cent.; Munster 69.3; and in Ulster 35.4; while in Connaught these holdings increased 2.4 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 6.0 per cent. in Leinster; 112.2 per cent. in Ulster; and 477.0 per cent. in Connaught; they decreased 12.5 per cent. in Munster. In all Ireland they increased 67.9 per cent.

Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 119.5 per cent. in Leinster; 241.4 in Munster; 237.7 in Ulster; 439.3 in Connaught; and 237.5 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1896 by 22.4 per cent. in Leinster; 32.2 per cent. in Munster; 22.7 in Ulster; and 25.5 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,748 in 1881; 517,012 in 1891; and 514,357 in 1896, showing a decrease of 176,845 or 25.5 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1896.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1896, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent. between 1841 and 1896:—

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1896.

Size of Holdings.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	1841, 50,110 1851, 25,711 1861, 23,848 1871, 21,429 1881, 18,504 1891, 18,034 1896, 17,744	1841, 57,837 1851, 14,200 1861, 13,736 1871, 12,392 1881, 11,086 1891, 11,207 1896, 11,121	1841, 102,215 1851, 23,709 1861, 28,458 1871, 24,332 1881, 21,271 1891, 21,287 1896, 20,804	1841, 100,254 1851, 18,463 1861, 19,427 1871, 10,826 1881, 18,260 1891, 19,936 1896, 12,663	1841, 310,426 1851, 88,083 1861, 83,489 1871, 74,869 1881, 67,071 1891, 63,464 1896, 62,321
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1896.	32,366	46,716	81,411	87,702	248,215
Rate per cent., . . . . .	64.6	80.8	79.6	87.5	80.0
	1841, 44,039 1851, 23,058 1861, 22,515 1871, 21,375 1881, 20,048 1891, 20,381 1896, 20,501	1841, 61,733 1851, 24,945 1861, 21,939 1871, 20,409 1881, 19,747 1891, 19,254 1896, 18,975	1841, 99,805 1851, 85,176 1861, 82,043 1871, 73,647 1881, 68,362 1891, 84,760 1896, 64,381	1841, 45,402 1851, 49,535 1861, 50,404 1871, 50,059 1881, 49,898 1891, 46,768 1896, 46,476	1841, 252,799 1851, 191,854 1861, 183,931 1871, 171,383 1881, 164,045 1891, 156,661 1896, 155,333
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1896.	20,338	42,778	35,424	1,074	97,496
Rate per cent., . . . . .	46.3	69.3	35.4	2.4	38.6
	1841, 30,088 1851, 26,066 1861, 24,298 1871, 23,443 1881, 22,623 1891, 22,228 1896, 21,931	1841, 27,511 1851, 24,355 1861, 24,305 1871, 24,434 1881, 25,030 1891, 24,358 1896, 24,170	1841, 25,219 1851, 27,631 1861, 27,880 1871, 26,878 1881, 25,227 1891, 25,825 1896, 25,806	1841, 5,224 1851, 28,799 1861, 32,000 1871, 33,702 1881, 32,913 1891, 33,496 1896, 33,663	1841, 79,342 1851, 141,311 1861, 141,351 1871, 138,647 1881, 136,793 1891, 133,947 1896, 135,511
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1896.	1,243	3,441	28,386	27,781	53,269
Rate per cent., . . . . .	8.0	12.5	112.2	477.0	67.9
	1841, 17,945 1851, 38,068 1861, 39,384 1871, 39,531 1881, 39,475 1891, 39,138 1896, 39,313	1841, 16,665 1851, 53,674 1861, 55,833 1871, 56,428 1881, 56,141 1891, 56,518 1896, 56,887	1841, 9,553 1851, 27,813 1861, 39,464 1871, 41,071 1881, 43,510 1891, 44,637 1896, 44,286	1841, 4,262 1851, 26,107 1861, 23,162 1871, 22,373 1881, 21,708 1891, 23,227 1896, 23,536	1841, 48,625 1851, 149,060 1861, 167,833 1871, 139,303 1881, 139,834 1891, 162,340 1896, 164,693
Increase in number between 1841 and 1896.	21,420	40,222	34,431	19,164	115,487
Rate per cent., . . . . .	119.5	241.4	358.7	459.3	237.5
	1841, 134,760 1851, 125,871 1861, 116,973 1871, 111,078 1881, 106,980 1891, 103,511 1896, 104,569	1841, 163,886 1851, 120,494 1861, 118,333 1871, 114,753 1881, 112,014 1891, 111,547 1896, 111,153	1841, 238,694 1851, 210,549 1861, 207,635 1871, 193,858 1881, 186,070 1891, 183,923 1896, 182,976	1841, 155,849 1851, 116,024 1861, 122,543 1871, 121,883 1881, 119,769 1891, 116,456 1896, 116,169	1841, 691,902 1851, 570,538 1861, 588,484 1871, 544,142 1881, 526,743 1891, 517,012 1896, 514,357
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1896.	30,211	53,733	53,718	39,682	176,345
Rate per cent., . . . . .	22.4	32.2	22.7	25.5	25.5

## WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

Woods and  
Plantations.

In addition to the information regarding the total area under Woods and Plantations returns were obtained in 1896, showing the proportion of the area entered under the heading occupied by each of the various kinds of trees. According to these Returns 45,044 acres of the total area (307,407 statute acres) under Woods and Plantations last year, were under Larch, 35,651 under Fir, 15,760 under Spruce, 3,177 under Pine, 27,390 under Oak, 8,510 under Ash, 10,074 under Beech, 2,899 under Sycamore, 2,544 under Elm, 3,592 under Other Trees, and 152,664 were returned as under Mixed Trees. The area under Woods and Plantations in Leinster was 93,367 acres, in Munster 102,320 acres, in Ulster 59,884 acres, and in Connaught 51,824 acres.

## PRODUCE OF THE CROPS

Mode of col-  
lecting the  
Returns of  
Produce.

The Tables relating to the produce of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Peer Law Electoral Division* for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

*Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.*

On pp. 76 to 91 will be found the Observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinion as to the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

## CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

*The Weather.*

The  
Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars, and those given on pages 113-127, are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science; they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1876-96, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R. M.E.R. Soc.; and published in the Journal during the years 1896-97. The Tables on pages 138-140 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

The mean Atmospheric Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A rainy day is one on which at least one-hundredth (01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.

The Mean Height of the Barometer during the year 1896 was 30.010 inches. The highest observed reading was 31.020 inches at 10 A.M. on January 9th. The lowest observed reading was 28.593 inches, at 1 P.M. on March 3rd. The extreme range of atmospheric pressure was 2.427 inches compared with 2.140 inches in 1895.

The Mean Temperature of the year, deduced from the arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade was 50.7°. The highest reading was 89.8° on June 15th; the lowest reading was 26.2° on November 6th. The average mean temperature for the years 1876-95 calculated in the same way was 48.7°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. was 49°.

Rain fell on 194 days, including snow or sleet on 7 days, and hail on 18 days. The average annual number of rainy days in the years 1876-95 was 197.0. The total rainfall measured 39.801 inches compared with an average of 27.931 inches in the twenty years 1876-95. During the first half of 1896 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 7.856 inches on 84 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 19.947 inches fell on 110 days.

As regards the Direction of the Wind, 732 observations were made during the year, with the result—N., 69; N.E., 46; E., 60; S.E., 56; S., 48; S.W., 94; W., 219; N.W., 119; Calm, 22.

*Noxious Insects ; Fungi ; Weeds.*

Several references to the injuries caused to crops by noxious insects, fungi, &c., are contained in the Observations of the Superintendents of Enumeration, on pages 76 to 111. Noxious  
Insects ;  
Fungi ;  
Weeds.

The following may be quoted :—

In Celbridge Sub-District (Naas District), Kildare County.—“The turnip and mangold crops have suffered a good deal from insects ;” and in Killeel Sub-District, in the same District, “it is stated that about half the potato crop is lost through fungi.”

In Castletomer District, Kilkenny County.—“I learn that the ‘red worm’ is injurious to potatoes in uplands, where tartary oats have been sown the previous year.”

In Navan District, Meath County.—“A field of five acres of oats in the George’s Cross Sub-District was so completely destroyed by insects or cut-worm, that the land was re-ploughed in June, and rape sown.”

In Ballinacarrig District, Westmeath County.—“Oats are much injured each year, specially on low land, by wireworm, an antidote to which the poorer class of farmers are not aware of, if so, do not apply remedy. The turnip crop suffers much from the ravages of the *Fly*, which devours the seed when germinating (farmers say they do not know what would prevent this). Cabbage, too, is destroyed yearly from caterpillar grub, caused by large white butterfly. Weeds—the one most injurious to crops, oats specially, is *charlock* (can’t be eradicated from the soil), thistles, nettles, couchgrass, creeping crowfoot, sow-thistle, and clustered broad and curled dock. Corn-cockle injures sheep very much in the autumn. Hardheads or knapweed is the most injurious weed to the hay crop that grows in meadows.”

In Ennis District, Clare County.—“I have seen fields in which I was, on inquiry, informed that potatoes or oats were the crops sown, but weeds were the only crop visible.”

In Kanturk District, Cork, E.R., County.—“Insects—wireworm—injured oats, and the turnip fly damaged the young turnip.”

In Bandon District, Cork, W.R., County.—“In some places farmers complain a little of injury done to corn by the wireworm, but they say no greater injury has been done than in previous years.”

In Castletown Bere District, Cork, W.R., County.—“Smut was very prevalent.”

In Abbeyfeale District, Limerick County.—“The straw is very short, and the ears are a sort of fungi which has drawn all the nutriment. The ears fall off by the least treading, and can be squeezed almost into dust in the fingers. A good deal of the oats are thus affected.”

In Borrisokane District, Tipperary, N.R., County.—“Considerable damage was done to the turnip crop, after sowing, by the grub.”

In Ballymoney District, Antrim County.—“In the early part of the season the flax crop was less or more injured by a small black fly, but when the wet weather set in, it did no harm.”

In Downpatrick District, Down County.—“A good deal of damage was done to potatoes by fungi, brought on by wet weather in August and September.”

In Castlebar District, Mayo County.—“Oats suffered from what is known as ‘smut,’ which were, in some few localities, attacked by worms called grubs, and potatoes also, in a certain locality, by peculiar worms, white in colour, with red heads.”

In Westport District, Mayo County.—“Cabbage was riddled by caterpillars, to prevent which the surface soil of ground which has been infected should be turned over to a depth of say six inches, at which depth the chrysalis of the butterfly cannot be to reproduce itself.”

In Esky District, Sligo County.—“The oat crop was full of ‘smut.’”

Total produce in 1895 and 1896.

Comparing the produce of the Cereal Crops in 1896 with the produce in 1895, we find an increase in wheat of 45,646 cwts., or 7·7 per cent.; in barley of 297,408 cwts., or 10·5 per cent.; in bere of 2,769 cwts., or 142·8 per cent.; and in rye of 20,896 cwts., or 13·5 per cent.; with a decrease in oats of 1,213,068 cwts., or 6·7 per cent.; in beans of 9,408 cwts., or 24·6 per cent.; and in pease of 2,166 cwts., or 33·3 per cent.

In Green Crops, potatoes show a decrease of 771,015 tons, or 22·2 per cent.; and mangel wurzel and beet-root a decrease of 45,097 tons, or 5·4 per cent.; while there was an increase in turnips of 292,200 tons, or 6·5 per cent.; and in cabbage of 49,618 tons, or 12·2 per cent.

Flax shows a decrease of 304,173 stones of 14 lbs., or 15·6 per cent. (following a decrease of 1,490,281 stones, or 43·3 per cent. in 1895 as compared with 1894, and an increase of 980,112 stones, or 39·8 per cent., in 1894, as compared with 1893); hay, clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, an increase of 169,816 tons, or 14·7 per cent.; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, a decrease of 235 tons, or an inappreciable per-centage; the entire hay crop showing an increase of 169,381 tons, or 8·7 per cent.

Estimated average produce per acre in 1895 and 1896.

The yield per acre of Cereal Crops in 1896 compared with that of 1895 shows an increase in wheat from 16·3 cwts. to 16·8 cwts.; in barley from 16·6 cwts. to 18·2 cwts.; and in pease from 13·1 cwts. to 13·6 cwts.; while there was a decrease in oats from 15 cwts. to 14·2 cwts.; in bere from 13·9 cwts. to 12·3 cwts.; and in rye from 13·4 cwts. to 12·7 cwts. The yield in beans remains unchanged. In other crops—potatoes show a decrease from 4·9 tons to 3·8 tons; mangel wurzel and beet-root a decrease from 15·4 tons to 14·4 tons; while turnips increased from 14·3 tons to 15·5 tons; and cabbage from 10·2 tons to 10·3 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows an increase from 1·8 tons to 2·0 tons; the yield of hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation was the same in both years.

The yield per acre of flax was 22·8 stones against 20·5 stones in 1895, when the yield was lower than in any year since 1871 with the exception of 1887.

The total produce of the principal crops in 1895 and 1896, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VI.; the average produce per statute acre in Table VII.; and in Table VIII. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the estimated average yield per statute acre, and the total produce for each year from 1885 to 1896 inclusive.

Produce of the Crops, 1895-96.

TABLE VI.—The total produce of the principal Crops in 1895 and 1896 and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.	Produce.		Increase in 1896.		Decrease in 1896.	
	1895.	1896.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-cent.
Wheat, Oats of 112 lbs.,	594,027	639,673	45,646	7·7	—	—
Oats " "	18,321,202	17,008,134	—	—	1,313,068	6·7
Barley, " "	2,845,172	3,142,580	297,408	10·5	—	—
Bere, " "	1,939	4,706	2,769	142·8	—	—
Rye, " "	153,887	174,673	20,896	13·5	—	—
Beans, " "	35,532	26,124	—	—	9,408	24·6
Pease, " "	6,807	4,641	—	—	2,166	33·3
Potatoes, in Tons, .	3,473,015	2,701,000	—	—	771,015	22·2
Turnips, " "	4,490,359	4,782,559	292,200	6·5	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet-Root, }	827,669	782,572	—	—	45,097	5·4
Cabbage, " "	405,403	455,021	49,618	12·2	—	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs., .	1,980,950	1,676,777	—	—	304,173	15·6
Hay, in Tons. {	1,136,389	1,338,005	169,816	14·7	—	—
Hay, in Tons. {	3,405,685	3,405,450	—	—	235	—
Hay, in Tons. {						



TABLE VII.—The estimated average produce per statute acre of the principal crops in 1895 and 1896, and the increase or decrease in 1896 compared with 1895:—

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1893.	Decrease in 1893.
	1892.	1893.		
Wheat, in Cwts. of 112 lbs. . . . .	103	106	0.5	—
Oats, " " " " . . . . .	150	142	—	0.8
Barley, " " " " . . . . .	166	182	1.6	—
Barn, " " " " . . . . .	139	196	—	1.6
Rye, " " " " . . . . .	134	137	—	0.7
Bansa, " " " " . . . . .	163	163	—	—
Pease, " " " " . . . . .	131	134	0.3	—
Peatmoss, in Tons, . . . . .	4.9	3.8	—	1.1
Turnips, " " " " . . . . .	143	155	1.2	—
Mangel Wurzel } and Beet Root, } " " " " . . . . .	156	164	—	1.2
Cabbage, " " " " . . . . .	102	103	0.1	—
Flax, in Sticks of 14 lbs., . . . .	205	218	2.3	—
Hay, in Tons, { Clover, Sainfoin, and } Grasses under Ro- } tation, . . . . . } Permanent Pasture or } Grass not broken up } in Rotation, . . . . . }	1.8	2.9	0.2	—
	2.3	2.2	—	—

Average  
product of  
Crops in  
1895 and  
1896.

The further statement contained in Table VIII. gives a general view of the state of Extent  
agriculture during the year 1896 as compared with the preceding ten years. under Crops.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1896, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 42, and by poor law unions at page 43. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1887 to 1896, are given at pages 57 to 61.

TABLE VIII.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the average Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1886 to 1894, inclusive, with the averages for the ten years, 1886 to 1895.

[illegible]

## LIVE STOCK.

Number and  
Ages of Live  
Stock, 1895  
and 1896.

TABLE IX.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1895 and 1896, and the Increase or Decrease in each description:—

Description of Stock.	Number in 1895.	Number in 1896.	Increase in 1896.		Decrease in 1896.	
			In Number.	Per Centage.	In Number.	Per Centage.
HORSES, { Two years old and upwards, .	459,838	464,289	4,406	1.0	—	—
	95,381	97,385	—	—	3,996	4.2
	79,090	73,450	—	—	1,600	2.1
Total No. of Horses, .	630,267	629,097	—	—	1,190	0.2
MULES, . . . . .	29,860	30,078	218	0.7	—	—
ASSES, . . . . .	234,408	239,721	5,313	2.3	—	—
CATTLE, { Two years old and upwards, .	2,429,150	2,430,180	1,024	0.04	—	—
	911,793	937,866	46,161	5.1	—	—
	1,617,171	1,090,087	2,916	0.3	—	—
Total No. of Cattle, .	4,258,032	4,408,133	50,101	1.1	—	—
SHEEP, { One year old and upwards, .	2,349,567	2,432,568	82,801	3.5	—	—
	1,663,882	1,048,343	84,461	5.1	—	—
Total No. of Sheep, .	3,913,449	4,080,711	167,262	4.3	—	—
PIGS, { One year old and upwards, .	165,527	163,912	7,385	4.7	—	—
	1,181,957	1,240,674	58,737	5.0	—	—
Total No. of Pigs, .	1,338,484	1,404,586	66,122	4.9	—	—
GOATS, . . . . .	304,820	306,440	1,620	0.5	—	—
POULTRY, . . . . .	16,365,628	17,337,670	1,168,042	7.1	—	—

Number of  
Live Stock.

At the period of the enumeration in 1896, the total number of horses in Ireland was 629,097, being a decrease of 1,190 compared with 1895. There was an increase of 4,406 in the number "two years old and upwards," but a decrease of 3,996 in the "one year old and under two," and of 1,600 in those "under one year."

The number of Mules was 30,078, being 218 more than in 1895, and asses numbered 239,721, being an increase of 5,313.

Horses, Mules, and Asses taken together numbered 884,555 in 1895, and 889,896 in 1896, being an increase of 5,341 or 0.6 per cent.; compared with the average number in the ten years 1886-95, they show an increase of 58,691, or 7.1 per cent.

The number of Cattle in 1896 was 4,408,133, showing an increase of 50,101, or 1.1 per cent. as compared with the number enumerated in 1895; there was an increase of 1,024 in the "two years old and upwards"; an increase of 46,161 in the "one year old and under two," and an increase of 2,916 in the number "under one year." Compared with the average number for the ten years 1886-95, Cattle show an increase of 111,173, or 2.6 per cent.

The number of Sheep in 1896, was 4,080,711, being 167,262, or 4·3 per cent more than the number for the previous year, and 33,352, or 0·8 per cent. more than the average for the ten years 1886-95; the "one year old and upwards" increased by 82,801, or 3·5 per cent., as compared with the number in 1895, and those "under one year" by 84,461, or 5·4 per cent.

Pigs were returned as 1,404,586 in 1896, showing an increase of 66,122, or 4·9 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The "one year old and upwards" increased by 7,385, or 4·7 per cent., and those "under one year" by 58,737, or 6·0 per cent.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in 1896 with the average for the ten years 1886-95, we find an increase of 66,401, or 5·0 per cent.

Goats numbered 306,445 in 1896, being 1,625 more than in 1895, but 1,617, or 0·5 per cent., under the average for the ten years 1886-95.

The number of poultry in 1896 was 17,537,570, being 1,168,045 more than in 1895, and 299,448, or 15·1 per cent., over the average for the ten years 1886-95. Of the 17,537,570 poultry in 1896, 1,090,612 were turkeys; 2,142,346 geese; 2,972,466 ducks; and 11,332,146 ordinary fowl.

Compared with 1895, turkeys increased by 88,833, geese by 116,376, ducks by 145,728, and ordinary fowl by 817,110.

TABLE X.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1886 to 1896 inclusive, with the average numbers for the ten years 1886-95 :—

Year.	Horses and Mares.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1886.	578,299	195,240	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,363,143	266,176	13,960,889
1887.	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,466	271,729	14,460,543
1888.	593,368	203,152	4,099,135	3,426,660	1,397,329	295,678	14,484,400
1889.	604,109	206,233	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	305,933	14,551,317
1890.	614,344	213,618	4,340,316	4,323,505	1,370,368	327,144	15,408,436
1891.	621,479	214,268	4,448,611	4,739,613	1,367,712	326,357	15,276,128
1892.	635,213	217,620	4,531,135	4,837,777	1,113,472	332,726	15,335,746
1893.	643,129	218,720	4,484,057	4,431,463	1,182,417	333,173	16,087,461
1894.	652,530	224,616	4,591,820	4,706,180	1,369,324	318,907	18,180,661
1895.	660,147	224,408	4,348,032	5,013,449	1,338,464	304,830	16,369,529
Average 1886-95.	619,338	211,967	4,306,328	4,047,509	1,338,185	308,052	15,338,127
1896.	669,175	230,721	4,608,133	4,080,711	1,404,586	306,445	17,537,570

TABLE XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland according to Age, for the years 1886 to 1896, inclusive, and averages for the ten years 1886-95.

Year.	Horses.			CATTLE.			SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	Percentage at each age.			Percentage at each age.			Percentage at each age.		Percentage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1886.	76·3	12·3	11·4	50·7	21·0	28·3	61·7	38·6	12·7	87·3
1887.	75·8	12·6	11·7	49·7	20·8	29·5	60·2	39·8	12·7	87·3
1888.	74·4	13·1	12·5	50·2	21·3	28·5	59·6	40·4	12·2	87·8
1889.	74·4	13·4	12·2	50·6	21·9	27·5	59·5	40·5	12·2	87·8
1890.	73·3	13·7	13·0	51·7	21·5	26·7	58·7	41·3	12·1	87·9
1891.	72·9	14·4	13·3	51·1	21·0	27·9	59·0	41·0	11·7	88·3
1892.	71·1	15·3	13·4	50·1	22·4	27·5	59·7	40·3	12·6	87·4
1893.	71·2	15·9	13·9	50·9	21·7	27·4	60·8	39·4	12·1	87·9
1894.	71·7	15·9	13·4	51·3	20·5	28·2	60·7	39·8	11·8	88·2
1895.	72·0	15·1	11·9	50·7	20·9	28·4	60·0	40·0	11·7	88·3
Average 1886-95.	73·3	14·2	12·5	50·9	21·3	27·8	60·0	40·0	12·1	87·9
1896.	73·8	14·5	11·7	51·1	21·7	27·2	59·6	40·4	11·7	88·3

## MILCH COWS.

**Milch Cows.** The following statement (Table XII.) shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1896. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,831, and for the last five years 1,440,722, being a decline of 139,129 or 8·8 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864. The number for last year was 1,429,796, being 18,422 under the average for the preceding five years, and 4,193 under the lowest number for any of these years, which was 1,433,988, the number for the year 1895.

Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854.	1,511,679	1865.	1,387,448	1876.	1,532,974	1887.	1,394,532
1855.	1,661,296	1866.	1,483,516	1877.	1,522,811	1888.	1,384,571
1856.	1,576,559	1867.	1,521,053	1878.	1,484,315	1889.	1,383,531
1857.	1,608,350	1868.	1,476,339	1879.	1,464,818	1890.	1,400,617
1858.	1,633,469	1869.	1,506,038	1880.	1,398,047	1891.	1,412,582
1859.	1,690,389	1870.	1,329,094	1881.	1,392,012	1892.	1,431,001
1860.	1,626,463	1871.	1,343,602	1882.	1,389,005	1893.	1,441,25
1861.	1,546,166	1872.	1,551,784	1883.	1,402,324	1894.	1,445,411
1862.	1,483,333	1873.	1,628,136	1884.	1,365,685	1895.	1,433,988
1863.	1,396,924	1874.	1,491,375	1885.	1,417,423	1896.	1,429,796
1864.	1,348,886	1875.	1,550,356	1886.	1,418,644		

## DAIRY INDUSTRIES.

**Dairy  
Industries.**

As the increase during recent years in the number of Dairy Factories appeared to render it desirable that some particulars should be obtained regarding what is now an important Agricultural industry, information on several points connected with the subject was collected through the medium of the Enumerators in each of the last six years. Statistics were also had respecting the number of Milk Separators used in private establishments.

The Table on the opposite page shows, *inter alia*, that the number of Factories from which statistics were obtained in 1896 was 279, being an increase of 24 as compared with the number returned in 1895, and that the number of hands permanently employed amounted to 2,205, or 243 more than the number for 1895. Of the 279 factories, 119 were owned by individual proprietors, 88 were the property of Joint Stock Companies, and 72 belonged to Co-operative Farmers. In the 279 Factories there were 605 milk separators, of which 515, or 84·8 per cent., were worked by steam-power. Four-fifths of the total number of Factories were in Munster, the number for that province being 224; in Leinster there were 42, in Ulster 8, and in Connaught 5. The quantity of Butter produced during the year ended 30th September 1896, was 274,592 cwts. (against 206,068 cwts. in the preceding year), and of Cheese 81 cwts., and the number of lbs. of Condensed Milk amounted to 26,040,465.

TABLE XLII.—Showing, by Factories, the number of DAILY FACTORIES and of OVERTIME MAN FACTORIES in 1916, with the number of MAN-EMPLOYERS in 1916, the number of hands permanently employed, the quantity of Cotton, Wool, Lin, produced, and other details.

Factories.	No. of factories.	Number of Factories with hands			Number of Employers			Value of Production, etc.						Total value of production (1916)		Over-time value of production (1916)		Employment of 1916.			Total value of production (1916)
		with hands	with only	Over-time	No. of employers	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds	Value of production, 1916, in thousands of pounds			
COTTON.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
WOOL.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
LINEN.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
OVER-TIME.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
TOTAL OF RESULTS.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

(a) Factories with hands and over-time.

(b) Factories with hands and over-time.

(c) Factories with hands and over-time.

(d) Factories with hands and over-time.

(e) Factories with hands and over-time.

(f)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1916

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Diseases of  
Animals.

The following information has been derived from Returns compiled in pursuance of the provisions of the 50th section of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, for the year ended the 31st December, 1896.

No case of Pleuro-Pneumonia occurred during the year 1896. No outbreaks occurred in 1895, 1894, or 1893. The numbers for the four previous years were 86 for 1892, 133 for 1891, 95 for 1890, and 108 for 1889.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

As regards Swine Fever, during the year 1896, 5,354 suspected outbreaks were reported. The existence of disease was confirmed in 723 of these cases by the Veterinary Officers of the Privy Council Department, who examined the internal organs of the dead or slaughtered swine. There were 3,045 outbreaks in the preceding year. In the year 1894 the number was 7,619, and in 1893, 506.

Seven outbreaks of Glanders were reported during the year.

There were no outbreaks of Anthrax during the year, as compared with 4 in the previous year, 5 in 1894, 22 in 1893, 6 in 1892, 29 in 1891, 17 in 1890, and 21 in 1889.

The Returns show that 687 cases of Rabies were reported in 1896, as compared with 771 in 1895, 779 in 1894, 424 in 1893, 446 in 1892, 470 in 1891, and 353 in 1890.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Export of  
Live Stock.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland, the statement (TABLE XIV.) on page 23 has been compiled from Statistical Returns prepared under the "Diseases of Animals Act, 1894," by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council.

Viewing the number of animals exported to Great Britain in relation to those enumerated, it is found that the cattle exported bear a relation of 15.5 per cent. to those enumerated in 1896, as compared with 18.2 per cent. in 1895; of sheep 12.1 per cent. as compared with 16.7 per cent. in 1895; and of pigs 43.5 per cent. as compared with 40.9 per cent. in 1895.

From the same Returns it appears that the number of horses exported to Great Britain in 1896 amounted to 39,856, equal to 6.3 per cent. of those enumerated.

Imports of  
Live Stock.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 1,331 horses, 391 cattle (including 32 calves), and 23,550 sheep, and that 28 pigs were imported.

TABLE XIV.—Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the twenty-two years, 1875-96:—

Exports of Live Stock

Years.	Cattle.					Sheep.			Swine.			Years.	
	Cows, Bulls, and Calves.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.		Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Breeding or Slaughter purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.									
1875.	264,581	380,376	11,197	656,154	55,764	285,218	241,567	526,785	615,878	638,376	1,254,254	1875.	
1876.	279,134	389,822	16,789	685,745	62,847	286,286	271,871	548,157	586,564	717,778	1,304,342	1876.	
1877.	268,688	391,546	7,709	667,943	58,766	285,441	265,378	550,819	616,774	716,818	1,333,592	1877.	
1878.	268,244	415,738	6,884	690,866	61,864	285,231	248,856	534,087	582,886	651,367	1,234,253	1878.	
1879.	262,607	395,744	5,448	663,800	60,264	285,170	235,621	480,791	571,016	638,261	1,209,277	1879.	
1880.	262,809	415,766	5,612	684,187	58,471	285,231	235,287	470,518	615,766	652,287	1,268,053	1880.	
1881.	278,174	395,809	5,751	680,734	57,862	281,167	218,759	499,926	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1881.	
1882.	261,777	415,766	5,800	723,343	56,636	285,156	262,546	547,702	582,664	648,616	1,231,280	1882.	
1883.	262,603	378,815	5,816	647,234	46,837	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1883.	
1884.	268,207	382,895	5,250	656,352	71,243	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1884.	
1885.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1885.	
1886.	268,244	382,895	5,250	656,352	71,243	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1886.	
1887.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1887.	
1888.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1888.	
1889.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1889.	
1890.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1890.	
1891.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1891.	
1892.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1892.	
1893.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1893.	
1894.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1894.	
1895.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1895.	
1896.	261,348	382,895	5,856	649,100	58,269	218,167	218,167	436,334	575,367	652,165	1,227,532	1896.	

## HONEY PRODUCED IN 1895.

The inquiries made in the preceding ten years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1895. Honey produced in 1895.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been an increase of 14 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1895, as compared with the preceding year, the returns for which showed a decrease of 5.4 per cent. as compared with the quantity in 1893.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 238,171 lbs.; of which 64,860 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 81,055 lbs. in Munster; 39,949 lbs. in Ulster; and 32,307 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 238,171 lbs., 188,756 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 49,415 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 115,029 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 123,142 lbs. "Section Honey."

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1895-96 amounted to 17,026; of which 8,198 were in hives having movable combs, and 8,828 in other hives.

According to the returns collected there were 4,048 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1895; of which 1,936 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 2,112 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1895 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1894 as 15,669; the quantity of honey as 284,833 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1894-95 as 17,817; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1894 as 4,949 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the eleven years, 1885-95. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1895, although slightly greater than that for the preceding year, was *not* below the average for the ten years 1885-94.

TABLE XV.—Showing for each of the Eleven Years 1885-95 the Quantity of HONEY Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and RUN HONEY from SECTION HONEY; with the average annual quantity for the Ten Years 1885-94:—

Year.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.	
1885, . .	44,198	59,218	103,414	141,283	55,398	196,683	300,097
1886, . .	52,609	74,332	126,941	145,133	65,094	204,226	331,167
1887, . .	77,837	134,357	212,194	155,951	58,181	214,132	426,326
1888, . .	55,788	92,535	148,323	137,301	42,350	179,651	327,974
1889, . .	74,942	143,556	218,498	152,104	53,976	204,080	422,578
1890, . .	47,952	86,136	134,088	115,599	42,429	158,028	292,116
1891, . .	43,087	91,591	134,678	86,809	30,004	116,813	251,491
1892, . .	34,707	69,629	104,336	66,738	21,588	88,326	192,662
1893, . .	40,300	91,413	131,713	81,685	34,383	116,068	247,781
1894, . .	42,181	87,644	129,825	70,130	34,863	105,013	234,838
Average 1885-94, .	51,826	93,051	144,877	118,785	43,225	162,010	306,887
1895, . .	43,715	93,041	136,756	71,314	23,101	94,415	231,171

## SCUTCHING MILLS.

Scutching Mills, 1896.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1896 was 933, being a decrease of 18 compared with 1895, and a decrease of 145 since the year 1887. Of the 933 Mills, 917 were in Ulster, 6 in Connaught, 7 in Leinster, and 3 in Munster. There were 390 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 291 having 5 or 6; 227 with from 7 to 12; 24 having from 13 to 18, and 1 having above 18 stocks; 762 were worked by water power; 114 by steam; and 56 by water and steam. The total number of Stocks in Ireland in 1896 amounted to 5,595, and of this number 5,477 were in Mills situated in Ulster.

Scutching Mills, 1887 to 1896.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1887 to 1896, inclusive, by Province:—

Province.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Leinster, . .	7	8	7	7	7	4	6	5	7	5
Munster, . .	6	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	5	3
Ulster, . .	1,083	1,058	1,048	1,045	993	979	964	945	933	917
Connaught, . .	2	2	3	2	2	4	6	5	6	7
IRELAND, . .	1,078	1,070	1,062	1,059	1,006	993	970	959	951	933



TABLE XVI.—Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1896, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them; with the Total Number of Stocks in each County:—

COUNTY AND PROVINCE IN WHICH THESE WINDMILLS WERE SITUATED.	POWER EMPLOYED.					Total No. of Mills.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No. of Stocks.
	Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind.		Having 1 or 2 Stocks.	Having 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having above 4 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 24 Stocks.	Having above 24 Stocks.	
<b>LEINSTER :</b>												
Dublin & Dougheda, Co. of Towns.	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	5	.	.	30
Galway . . .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	14
Wick . . .	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	9
Total . . .	6	2	+	+	+	7	1	2	4	+	+	63
<b>MUNSTER :</b>												
Cork . . .	3	+	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	18
<b>ULSTER :</b>												
Armagh . . .	123	7	8	.	.	137	59	53	24	1	.	751
Longford . . .	56	16	7	.	.	79	12	31	31	4	1	623
Louth . . .	29	7	.	.	.	36	7	18	10	1	.	268
Down . . .	127	.	2	.	1	130	69	18	15	.	.	535
Tyrone . . .	80	33	17	.	.	132	53	41	60	8	.	1,001
Downpatrick, . . .	19	3	.	.	.	31	10	7	2	2	.	127
Downpatrick, . . .	139	8	8	.	.	155	83	51	20	1	.	703
Downpatrick, . . .	60	15	3	.	.	68	16	25	33	4	.	458
Downpatrick, . . .	128	20	11	.	.	139	77	43	37	2	.	693
Total . . .	730	110	56	+	1	917	366	267	220	23	1	3,477
<b>CONNAUGHT :</b>												
Sligo . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	8
Donegal . . .	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	12
Donegal, . . .	2	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	1	.	30
Total . . .	4	2	+	+	+	3	2	+	3	1	+	50
TRAILER HIGHLAND,	762	114	55	+	1	933	390	291	227	24	1	3,593

# CORN MILLS.

As in the five preceding years, returns were obtained in 1896 showing the number of Corn Mills in Ireland, with details as to the power used, the kind of corn chiefly ground, and the average quantity ground per week when the mills are at work. The results are given, by provinces and counties, in the following table, from which it appears that the total number of mills returned is 1,474 (a decrease of 30 as compared with the

D

number for 1895) of which 1,284 were worked by water, 88 by steam, 19 by wind, and 83 by water and steam; and that wheat was the chief kind of corn ground in 196 mills, oats in 958, and Indian corn in 274. In 200 of the 1,474 mills the average quantity ground per week, when the mills are at work, exceeds 500 cwts.

TABLE XVII.—Number of CORN MILLS in 1896, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the Power used, the kind of Corn chiefly ground, and the average Quantity (in cwts.) ground per week when the Mills are at work.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mills.	Description of Power Used.				Kind of Corn Chiefly Ground.				Average Quantity Ground per Week when at Work.							
		Water.	Steam.	Wind.	Water and Steam.	Wheat.	Oats.	Indian Corn.	Other Grains.	Under 50 cwt.	50 and under 100 cwt.	100 and under 200 cwt.	200 and under 300 cwt.	300 and upwards.			
		Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.							
LEINSTER:																	
Carlow.	21	30	.	.	1	8	33	7	.	1	6	2	0	0	.		
Dublin.	27	18	8	.	6	18	6	6	2	3	.	6	2	6	20		
Wick.	20	28	.	.	4	5	18	6	6	2	2	4	20	6	6		
Kildare.	20	25	6	.	2	8	24	26	.	2	4	27	27	13	26		
King's.	27	20	1	.	.	7	23	6	2	3	6	22	6	4	8		
Longford.	20	20	.	.	.	.	20	2	.	1	6	6	20	3	1		
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	26	24	6	.	2	6	14	3	2	6	1	4	8	6	1		
Meath.	40	26	.	.	2	6	26	6	.	5	6	4	14	4	6		
Queen's.	27	21	1	.	6	7	16	4	.	.	3	6	8	11	4		
Westmeath.	41	46	.	.	1	.	60	1	.	1	6	27	20	6	2		
Wexford.	104	81	2	23	4	25	44	11	13	6	11	40	20	14	4		
Wicklow.	16	16	3	.	1	1	23	4	.	1	2	2	6	6	2		
Total.	460	461	12	28	27	21	261	29	28	43	68	126	128	61	23		
MUNSTER:																	
Cork.	8	7	6	.	.	6	4	1	2	6	1	1	.	1	1		
Cork.	84	81	17	.	14	20	9	40	2	6	8	7	21	24	24		
Kerry.	21	6	6	.	6	4	2	16	.	1	2	6	6	6	11		
Limerick.	20	15	4	.	1	9	3	8	.	.	6	2	2	2	10		
Tipperary.	18	20	6	.	.	6	27	21	1	5	6	6	6	6	4		
Waterford.	24	26	6	.	4	2	6	24	6	.	6	2	6	6	4		
Total.	126	126	36	.	24	38	40	80	6	26	24	47	31	24	64		
ULSTER:																	
Armagh.	24	21	16	.	6	0	71	24	.	0	6	20	20	13	20		
Armagh.	24	21	6	.	6	5	24	6	.	4	7	24	23	6	7		
Down.	26	26	.	.	.	1	25	2	.	1	6	23	21	7	.		
Down.	27	24	1	1	1	.	46	16	1	1	6	20	20	11	6		
Down.	26	24	6	2	4	10	40	4	4	4	4	21	24	20	1		
Fermanagh.	26	22	.	.	.	6	46	1	.	3	10	23	24	1	.		
Londonderry.	70	25	6	.	6	.	27	18	.	.	6	16	23	13	12		
Monaghan.	22	24	.	.	6	6	20	4	.	6	7	27	20	21	2		
Tyrone.	112	166	6	.	6	6	66	16	7	2	10	22	20	13	6		
Total.	641	276	28	6	25	31	255	75	12	29	72	170	401	120	46		
CONNAUGHT:																	
Galway.	23	20	.	.	2	20	40	6	.	0	11	23	13	7	10		
Leitrim.	22	25	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	6	3	21	4	2	2		
Mayo.	19	22	.	.	3	4	28	4	.	4	6	6	6	11	1		
Sligo.	27	26	.	.	1	3	21	4	.	7	6	6	2	6	1		
Sligo.	16	24	1	.	2	.	21	6	.	6	4	1	.	2	1		
Total.	87	128	1	.	7	28	125	20	.	25	25	60	23	20	20		
TOTAL OF IRELAND.	1,284	1,284	36	34	32	126	628	214	46	97	176	293	288	255	70		

## SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Following the course adopted in the nine previous years relative to Ensilage, I Silos and Ensilage. communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, reported to me as having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1896. I received replies to 147 out of 224 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 92 to 111. Many of the replies stated that no ensilage was made during the season of 1896, owing to the weather being so favourable for the saving of hay.

The following Table (XVIII.) shows, by Counties and Provinces, for the years 1895 and 1896, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to:—

Counties.	Number in 1895.	Number in 1896.	Counties.	Number in 1895.	Number in 1896.
Astrin, . . . .	10	6	Mayo, . . . .	8	8
Armagh, . . . .	—	—	Meath, . . . .	30	29
Carlow, . . . .	1	3	Monaghan, . . . .	2	—
Cavan, . . . .	3	2	Queen's, . . . .	5	6
Clare, . . . .	5	4	Roscommon, . . . .	7	7
Cork, . . . .	2	—	Sligo, . . . .	3	2
Donegal, . . . .	5	5	Tipperary, . . . .	16	12
Down, . . . .	3	6	Tyrone, . . . .	7	2
Dublin, . . . .	2	2	Waterford, . . . .	3	1
Fermanagh, . . . .	6	6	Westmeath, . . . .	15	7
Galway, . . . .	7	5	Wexford, . . . .	3	2
Kerry, . . . .	2	1	Wicklow, . . . .	10	2
Kildare, . . . .	2	4			
Likessy, . . . .	6	5			
Long, . . . .	19	12	PROVINCES.		
Louth, . . . .	5	2	Leinster, . . . .	87	80
Lincoln, . . . .	11	5	Munster, . . . .	40	23
Londonderry, . . . .	11	11	Ulster, . . . .	48	35
Longford, . . . .	4	—	Connaght, . . . .	30	24
Louth, . . . .	2	8			
			TOTAL OF IRELAND,	205	165

## FORESTRY OPERATIONS.

The inquiries into Forestry Operations instituted in 1890, and continued in the five Forestry Operations. following years, were repeated in 1896. The details are set forth in the GENERAL ABSTRACT of FORESTRY OPERATIONS in IRELAND during the year ended 30th June, 1896. The objects dealt with in the Abstract are—I. Planting—The area planted during the year ended 30th June, 1896, the total number of trees planted in that period, and the number of each description; II. Felling—The area cleared and the number of trees of each description felled; III. Ages of trees felled; IV. Disposal of timber. The inquiry did not extend to the planting or felling of isolated trees.

It appears that during the period 1851-96 there were some slight fluctuations in the extent, and that comparing 1896 with 1851 there has been an increase of about 0·8 per cent., the extent under woods and plantations in 1851 being 304,906 statute acres, and in that year 307,407 acres.

During the year ended 30th June, 1896, 1,070 acres were planted with trees, being 171 acres less than the extent planted in the preceding year. Larch trees constituted 12·5 per cent., fir trees 10·3 per cent., spruce trees 4·7 per cent., and pine 2·1 per cent., of the total number planted.

In connection with this subject it may be here mentioned that from the passing of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 40, to the 31st March, 1895, 125 loans for £28,050 were sanctioned for planting for shelter, and of this number three, amounting to £765, were sanctioned in the last year of that period. No loans for this purpose were sanctioned in the year ended 31st March, 1896.

The number of trees felled both for clearance and for thinning plantations amounted to 548,839. The area returned as cleared is 1,126 acres. Of the 548,839 trees felled, 108,702 were used for "propping," which appears to have been the chief purpose to which the timber of almost all descriptions was applied. The numbers applied to the principal specified uses comprise also:—5,200 trees for shingles, 61,906 for piling, 1,200 for spools, &c., 47,508 for fuel, 82,278 for furniture and building purposes, 20,933 for carts, wagons, &c., 2,509 for dog sleds, and 4,185 for ship-building.

## WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1896.

Enquiries were made as to the Wages paid per day to Agricultural Labourers in 1896, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table (XIX.) and notes appended thereto.

## I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTIES AND CONCOMITANT DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
<b>CARLOW COUNTY.</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bagenalstown (A). . .	1 1	8 0	1 0	1 8	1 1	1 4	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0
Carlow (B). . . . .	1 7	8 2	1 1	1 9	1 0	1 7	0 11	1 2	1 0	1 7	0 10	1 0	0 11	1 2	0 9	1 0
<b>DESLER COUNTY.</b>																
Enniscorthy. . . . .	0 8	2 11	1 0	1 8	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 1	0 11	1 2	1 0	1 0
Clontarf (A). . . . .	2 0	0 7	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 2
Downham. . . . .	0 4	2 11	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 10	1 1	1 4	1 11	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 1
Enns (A). . . . .	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0
<b>KILBEGG COUNTY.</b>																
Adoy. . . . .	0 0	0 0	1 2	1 7	1 0	1 10	1 1	1 0	1 7	1 10	0 11	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Kilbegg (A). . . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Nash. . . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0
Robertstown. . . . .	1 11	0 0	1 1	1 2	1 1	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 7	0 0
<b>KILKENNY COUNTY.</b>																
Callan. . . . .	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 4	0 0	1 0	0 7	0 0	0 7	1 0
Cullinstown (A). . . . .	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 2	0 1
Johnstown (A). . . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Kilkenney. . . . .	2 0	0 4	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 10	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 0	1 0
Philomena. . . . .	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 1	1 4	1 0	1 1	1 4	1 1	1 4	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 7	0 0
Thomastown (A). . . . .	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0
<b>KING'S COUNTY.</b>																
Banagher (A). . . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Bombardry. . . . .	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Parsonstown. . . . .	1 10	2 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 10	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 0
Slane (A). . . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Tullamore (A). . . . .	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
<b>LONGFORD COUNTY.</b>																
Ballyvaughan. . . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0
Grassland. . . . .	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Loughlinch (A). . . . .	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 2	2 10	1 4	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0
<b>LOUTH COUNTY.</b>																
Ardee. . . . .	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 0	2 0
Callan (A). . . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Broghda (A). . . . .	1 10	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Dundalk. . . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0

(a) In some places is given a "beer rate," but "board" is then substituted in lieu.

(b) In some cases farmers in addition to this scale, give their labourers a free house, worth from 1s. to 2s. per week, and a 100 or 120 of fuel per annum.

(c) Without board. (d) Very little employment in winter months for women and girls.

(e) These farms include agricultural labourers working without being supplied with food all the year round.

(f) The scale of wages shown includes board. There are no boys, women, or girls employed at agricultural labour in this district in the winter months.

(g) This includes diet. When employed without diet 6d. per day might be added.

(h) Very few girls employed in winter.

(i) There is plenty of employment at all seasons for labourers in this district. The wages shown are without diet.

(j) Agricultural labourers who are engaged all the year round get about 2s. per week. The higher rates are only given at busy seasons. Women and girls are only employed in summer.

(k) Very little employment for women or girls during the year except a very short period during harvest.

(l) Men and boys—It is difficult for all the labourers to get employment in this district. Women and girls.—Very few employed in winter months, and none at all in winter.

(m) This is a fair average, except for a few weeks in harvest time, when wages are somewhat higher.

# WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1896.

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## I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

COUNTY AND DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
<b>DUSSON COUNTY.</b>																
Adhyra . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boylestown (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (A.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>QUINCY COUNTY.</b>																
Adhyra . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Adhyra (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boylestown . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>WEXFORD COUNTY.</b>																
Adhyra (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boylestown (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (A.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>WEXFORD COUNTY.</b>																
Adhyra . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boylestown . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (A.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>WEXFORD COUNTY.</b>																
Adhyra . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boylestown . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (A.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

## II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

COUNTY.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
<b>CLARE COUNTY.</b>																
Adhyra . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boylestown . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (A.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>CLARE COUNTY.</b>																
Adhyra . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boylestown . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (A.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>CLARE COUNTY.</b>																
Adhyra . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boylestown . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (G.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle (A.)	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Boyle . . .	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

1. They are women or girls are employed during winter in this district.

2. When not much employed. Girls not employed in winter.

3. Women and girls not employed in winter.

4. Women and girls only receive employment during summer and autumn months. Labourers maintain themselves on rates given.

5. Women and girls not employed during winter.

6. Women and girls are not employed generally during winter months in this district.

7. Very little employment for women and girls in winter.

8. Very few women and girls employed.

9. Men and boys, constant employment throughout the year, without dist. Women and girls find employment only in summer at hay, &c.

10. No work.

11. Some parts of the district agricultural labourers are employed the whole year round as from 6d. to 1s. a day and their food. Girls are not

employed in winter months at indoor work.

12. Women and girls get paid wages in harvest time; not much employed at other seasons.

13. Men, women and girls in harvest get from 6d. to 1s. 6d. for a short period.

14. Very few women or girls employed as agricultural labourers here.

15. Very little employment for women or girls of agricultural labour during the winter months.

16. Very little employment for women and girls.

## II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND CONSPICUOUS DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.
<b>CORK COUNTY, (E.R.)</b>																
Dollanville, . . .	18	21	0 11 1/2	18	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10	1 1	14	18	0 8	0 10 1/2	0 30	1 8	0 8	0 11
Charleville, . . .	18	21	1 0	14	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 11
Clark, North (S), . .	18	21	1 4	1 6	1 3	1 4	0 10	1 1	14	1 5	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 11
Clark, South (S), . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 7	0 10	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 11
Fennary (S), . . .	1 10	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 10	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 10	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1
Kestock, . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8
Kilnade (S), . . .	0 1	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 11	1 4	1 4	1 0	0 7	0 11	0 11	1 0	0 7	0 11
Mallow, . . .	1 0	0 0	1 1	1 4	1 1	1 4	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 3	0 8	0 11	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 11
Middleton (S), . . .	1 0	0 0	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 10	1 7	0 8	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 7	0 11
Milfordstown (S), . .	1 4	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 0	0 8	0 4	0 8
Newmarket, . . .	1 0	0 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 3	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 11
Queenstown, . . .	1 10	0 2	0 11	1 1	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 11	1 3	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 11
Youghal { (S), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 7	0 11	1 1	1 0	1 1	0 11	1 1
{ (N), . . .	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8
<b>CORK COUNTY, (W.R.)</b>																
Bandon (S), . . .	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 8	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8
Bantry (S), . . .	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Castletown Bore (S), .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0
Glouchter (S), . . .	1 7	2 0	1 1	1 4	0 0	1 4	0 0	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 0
Donnagary (S), . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	-	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Maroon (S), . . .	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Miltreah, . . .	1 0	1 7	0 7	0 10	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 7	0 0	1 0	0 7	0 0	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 7
Shilbarn, . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Shill (S), . . .	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
<b>KERRY COUNTY.</b>																
Calverton (S), . . .	1 0	0 3	1 1	1 7	1 3 1/2	1 0 1/2	1 0	1 3 1/2	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 1	0 11 1/2	1 1 1/2	0 0	0 11
Castletown (S), . . .	1 0	0 3	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 11
Deale, . . .	1 10	0 0	1 4	1 0	1 3 1/2	1 7	1 4 1/2	1 1	1 1	1 4	0 11	1 2	0 11 1/2	1 0	0 0	0 11
Keemore (S), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 11
Kilbarney, . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Kilglin, . . .	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11 1/2	1 0	1 0 1/2	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 11 1/2	0 11 1/2	0 0	0 0
Lisnaw, . . .	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Trillick, . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
<b>LIMERICK COUNTY.</b>																
Abbeystead, . . .	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 0
Adare, . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Buck (S), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Kilbane (S), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Limerick, . . .	0 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Newmarket, . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
New Polla, . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Trillick (S), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 1	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 10	0 11	1 4	1 0	0 0	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 0	0 0

(a) As a rule diet is given.

(b) This table does not include feed which the labourers usually provide for themselves.

(c) Very few women or girls employed except in the summer.

(d) The rate of wages for labourers in the district is fixed, and is a weekly rate throughout the entire year.

(e) Diet branched with the average rate.

(f) Without meals.

(g) With food. Very few women or girls employed in this district.

(h) Without food.

(i) Very little agricultural labour employed, the farmers and their families being able to do most of the work.

(j) The greater portion of the labourers receive their diet in addition to the superannuation.

(k) In a few parts of this district there is no employment for agricultural labourers in winter.

(l) Without diet.

(m) Labourers support themselves on their wages.

(n) Men, women and girls—without diet. Boys—with diet.



## III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND CONSIDERABLE DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT.</b>	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.	a.d.
Ards, . . . . .	1 5	8 5	0 11	1 5	0 11	1 1	0 30	1 5	1 5	1 5	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 30	0 8	0 8
Ballyvaughan, . . . .	1 5	1 11	0 11	1 4	0 7	1 5	0 7	0 8	1 0	1 5	0 7	0 11	0 8	0 11	1 5	0 8
Barrington (S), . . . .	1 5	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 5	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 5	0 8	0 30	0 8	1 5	0 8	0 8
Castlesmartyr, . . . .	1 4	2 5	0 8	1 2	0 8	1 5	0 7	0 8	1 2	1 7	0 8	0 30	0 8	0 10	1 5	0 8
Downpatrick, . . . .	2 0	2 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 0	1 5	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	2 10	1 5
Letterkenny, . . . . .	1 5	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	1 5	1 5	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 5	1 5	1 5
Meekle (S), . . . . .	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 5	1 5	1 5
Naughton (S), . . . .	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 5	1 5	0 8	0 8	1 5	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 5
Reahamstown (S), . . .	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 8
<b>DOWNS COUNTY.</b>																
Enniskerry, . . . . .	1 5	0 8	1 5	1 10	1 5	2 0	1 0	1 5	1 5	0 8	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	2 10	1 5
Downpatrick, . . . .	0 8	0 8	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8
Newtownards, . . . .	0 8	0 8	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	0 11	1 5	1 5	2 0	1 0	1 5	0 11	1 5	0 10	1 5
Rathfriland, . . . . .	1 5	0 8	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 5	1 5	1 5	0 8	0 11	0 10	1 5	0 8	0 8
<b>FERRISBURGH COUNTY.</b>																
Downpatrick (S), . . .	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 0	1 5	1 5	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 8
Enniskerry (S), . . . .	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 5	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Enniskerry, . . . . .	1 5	0 8	0 10	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 5	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8
Enniskerry, . . . . .	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 8
<b>LONDONDERRY CO.</b>																
Coleraine, . . . . .	0 8	0 8	1 5	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 0	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 0	0 8	0 8
Downpatrick, . . . .	1 15	0 8	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	0 10	1 0	1 7	1 5	0 11	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 8	0 8
Londonderry, . . . .	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 5	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 5	0 8	1 5
Maghera, . . . . .	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 5	0 8	0 8
<b>MURRAY COUNTY.</b>																
Downpatrick (S), . . .	0 8	0 8	0 10	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 5	0 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 5	0 8	0 8
Downpatrick, . . . .	1 5	1 11	0 11	1 5	1 0	1 1	0 8	0 11	1 5	1 5	0 10	0 11	0 8	1 5	0 8	0 8
Downpatrick, . . . .	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	1 5	0 8	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 0	1 5
<b>THURSDAY COUNTY.</b>																
Armagh (S), . . . . .	1 5	2 5	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 5	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 5	0 8	1 5
Downpatrick, . . . .	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 8	1 0	1 5	0 8	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 5	0 8	1 5
Downpatrick, . . . .	1 5	0 8	1 5	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 8	0 10	1 5	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 8	1 5
Newtownards, . . . .	1 5	1 10	0 10	1 5	0 10	1 5	0 10	1 0	1 5	1 5	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 5
Omagh (S), . . . . .	1 5	1 10	1 1	1 5	0 11	1 5	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 5
Strabane (S), . . . . .	1 11	0 1	1 5	1 5	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 1	1 5	1 5	0 11	1 1	0 8	0 10	1 7	1 5

(a) Contract employment cannot be got.

(b) Very little dairy labour employed in this locality. The farmers hire male and female servants yearly and half-yearly.

(c) Women and girls seldom labour in winter.

(d) There are very few women or girls employed.

(e) In the majority of cases this service in this district is supported by their master, so in making out this return the cost of their support is included in their wages.

(f) 17th day.

(g) At these rates the labourers get bound.

(h) The summer wages for two are from 1s. upwards as a rule, only as low as 1s. 6d. in one sub-district.

(i) Girls' food.

(j) Without food.



## IV.—PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
<b>GLYNN COUNTY.</b>																
Artery Co. . . .	1 0	8 6	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 8	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinacorney . . .	1 0	8 6	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 8	0 12	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10
Cliffe . . . . .	1 0	8 6	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Clifford Co. . . .	1 8	1 8	—	—	0 10	0 10	—	—	1 0	1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dromore . . . . .	1 8	1 8	0 0	1 0	0 2	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Glenties . . . . .	1 0	8 6	1 0	1 8	1 1	1 6	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 7	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Glenties . . . . .	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 1	1 1	1 8	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 0
Longford Co. . . .	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	—	—	—	—
Strathmore . . . .	1 7	1 11	1 1	1 8	1 10	1 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 11	1 1	1 0	1 1	0 10	0 11
Strathmore . . . .	1 10	8 0	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 4	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 7
Strathmore Co. . .	1 8	8 0	1 0	—	1 0	1 4	—	—	1 4	1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strathmore Co. . .	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Strathmore Co. . .	1 0	1 8	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 10	0 11	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 7
Trillick Co. . . . .	1 4	8 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 3	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Trillick Co. . . . .	1 0	8 6	0 0	1 8	0 10	1 2	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 1	0 10	0 0	0 0
<b>LIMERICK COUNTY.</b>																
Adelphi . . . . .	0 3	8 6	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 1	0 10	1 0	1 0	8 0	8 0	1 8	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Clontarf . . . . .	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 10
Clontarf Co. . . .	1 0	8 6	1 0	8 6	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 4	1 0	8 0	8 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0
Clontarf Co. . . .	1 0	8 0	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 8	—	0 10	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 11
Clontarf Co. . . .	1 0	1 8	0 0	0 10	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 7	—	—	—
<b>MAIDENHEAD COUNTY.</b>																
Adelphi . . . . .	1 8	1 8	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 1	8 1	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 7	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 7
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	8 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 4	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	8 0	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	8 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	8 4	1 0	8 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	—	—
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	8 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 8	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 1	0 11	0 11
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 4	1 11	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 0	0 10	0 11	1 8	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	8 0	1 0	1 4	8 10	1 4	0 0	1 1	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 3	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 10
<b>MAIDENHEAD COUNTY.</b>																
Adelphi . . . . .	1 0	8 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 4	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	—	—	—
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 1	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 8	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	—	—
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	8 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Adelphi Co. . . . .	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 0
<b>MAIDENHEAD COUNTY.</b>																
Adelphi . . . . .	1 8	1 10	0 11	1 1	8 10	0 11	0 0	0 10	1 1	1 1	0 7	0 0	—	—	—	—
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 8	1 11	1 0	1 8	0 0	1 0	0 7	0 10	1 0	1 8	0 0	0 10	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 0
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 8	1 10	0 10	1 4	0 10	1 2	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 8	0 7	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Adelphi Co. . . . .	1 0	8 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 2	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 8	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 7	0 0
Adelphi Co. . . . .	2 0	8 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	8 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0

(1) There is no agricultural labour worth notice here in the winter.

(2) Boys or girls are not employed in this District as agricultural labourers, and women are employed only in summer time.

(3) Very little employment for women or girls, especially in winter.

(4) Very little employment for women and girls, even in summer, in winter months at all.

(5) Boys and women are not employed as agricultural labourers in this District during winter. There is no employment for girls as agricultural labourers.

(6) Very little employment for boys or girls in District.

(7) Very little demand for labourers in this District.

(8) Very few women or girls employed as labourers.

(9) Only a few agricultural labourers.

(10) Women and girls little employed in this capacity.

(11) With support.

(12) Very little labour is given in this District. The labourers go to England every summer.

(13) There are few regular agricultural labourers employed in District, as nearly all the farmers do their own work.

(14) Boys, women, and girls not employed in winter.

(15) Agricultural labourers are not employed in this District on a broad scale. The farms are small, and are usually worked by the owners. As a

result, the labourers and small farmers with their sons go to England every summer and get employment there.

(16) With very few exceptions there are no women employed as agricultural labourers during the winter in this District. There are no girls

employed during winter months.

(17) Women and girls are seldom employed in the winter months in this District.

(18) The number of boys, women and girls employed as agricultural labourers in this District is very few.

(19) As many women and girls employed as agricultural labourers, and hardly any in winter.

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general, and also the proprietors and managers of Scutching Mills, Corn Mills, and Dairy Factories, for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 76 to 91; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

*Registrar-General.*

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,  
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,  
31st May, 1897.

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TILLAGE—MEADOW AND CLOVER, &c.

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TILLAGE: MEADOW AND CLOVER: &c

TABLE 1.—Showing, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DUTIES of LAND in the Year 1893.

COUNTIES.	STOCKS OF HORSES AND THEIR USE IN SEVERAL AGES.								Total of Horses or Mules.	EXTENT OF LAND OWNED.										
	Not exceeding									Cattle, Horses and Cows.	Woods and Pasture- Land.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Open Unenclosed Land.	Waste Tracts.	Ac. Total.				
	1 Ann.	2-3.	4-5.	6-7.	8-9.	10-12.	13-15.													
ARLINGTON.	1,764	1,396	8,666	5,875	6,658	5,568	185	166	66	11,233	937,760	397,751	1,083	4,577	55,932	7,627	41,188	7,560	21,000	1,000
ARMAGH.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
CARLOW.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
CARRICK.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
CLARE.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
CORK.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
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DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
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DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
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DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
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DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
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DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
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DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687	384,721	48	3,643	6,688	1,632	4,348	7,301	21,000	1,000
DUBLIN.	1,316	866	5,175	4,569	1,618	698	88	39	7	18,371	104,687									

TABLE 2.—Showing the Protection per cent. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS, PLANTATIONS, TURF BOGS, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATERS, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND in 1895.

[illegible]

TABLE 1.—Showing, by Free-Land Unions, the NUMBER of HOMAGEES, their SIZE in SQUARE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1888.

PORT AND COUNTRY	MEASUREMENT AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS IN SERVICE								Tonnage of Vessels in Service	REVENUE OF VESSELS										TOTAL		
	For exceeding									Tonnage of Vessels in Service	REVENUE OF VESSELS											
	For exceeding										Tonnage of Vessels in Service	REVENUE OF VESSELS										
	1000	200	300	400	500	600	700	800				1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000		9000	10000
Algeria	672	482	600	572	560	280	514	79	5,443	41,272	22,898	70	3,000	4,032	1,347	1,236	4,472	17,042	17,042			
Algeria	271	218	271	354	471	487	138	17	5,219	47,228	30,563	60	1,777	4,032	1,347	1,236	4,472	17,042	17,042			
Algeria	486	262	325	469	297	251	149	79	5,247	34,425	22,406	60	3,000	4,032	1,347	1,236	4,472	17,042	17,042			
Algeria	684	1,211	3,540	2,182	738	874	81	14	5,247	71,405	37,934	829	7,829	8,289	2,920	3,485	7,262	14,137	14,137			
Algeria	478	681	1,453	2,345	299	238	137	64	5,247	32,545	20,274	60	3,000	4,032	1,347	1,236	4,472	17,042	17,042			
Algeria	473	681	810	545	390	480	980	142	30	3,791	61,170	79,203	343	2,942	6,000	290	480	6,515	181,161			
Algeria	341	222	1,158	988	282	140	34	3	3,060	22,152	30,215	18	343	1,354	518	480	4,286	180,144	180,144			
Algeria	440	322	1,585	1,008	386	265	141	87	30	4,212	18,445	49,195	65	1,483	4,113	8,222	13,404	8,846	100,412			
Algeria	514	493	807	817	422	288	160	20	3,264	27,922	30,938	57	2,840	30,004	3,322	2,243	8,200	100,507	100,507			
Algeria	322	501	1,833	1,837	361	211	110	40	4,708	30,881	30,838	57	2,840	6,113	4,032	2,498	7,948	543,323	543,323			
Algeria	329	136	484	478	422	584	30	28	3,220	32,977	30,808	189	465	5,201	1,290	18,482	3,837	100,167	100,167			
Algeria	280	326	684	738	407	238	30	43	3,264	31,944	30,291	162	1,178	6,000	3,074	148	4,286	180,144	180,144			
Algeria	448	322	1,610	1,215	659	425	111	41	3,244	34,397	30,636	47	1,165	5,448	1,025	4,696	7,968	100,167	100,167			
Algeria	352	345	1,144	1,202	528	260	30	21	4,194	30,915	30,227	35	519	6,375	9,286	6,438	8,722	176,818	176,818			
Algeria	298	817	1,234	1,299	668	340	191	22	4,703	30,904	30,808	9	818	6,438	948	14,787	7,967	122,529	122,529			
Algeria	37	81	95	123	348	60	67	20	730	4,434	47,314	8	3	868	467	16,482	1,254	71,482	71,482			
Algeria	592	497	312	328	167	290	163	45	4	2,696	20,878	42,211	150	1,344	287	34,992	4,002	220,596	220,596			
Algeria	368	202	420	354	480	552	230	60	5	2,707	30,908	71,124	61	1,009	2,337	6,624	18,232	4,597	120,468			
Algeria	521	848	2,520	1,428	697	817	34	32	5	8,472	30,908	46,831	34	1,137	266	148	3,397	7,715	223,150	223,150		
Algeria	267	84	136	298	388	448	936	42	1	1,820	30,908	62,124	34	1,729	342	5,617	1,343	4,023	91,345	91,345		
Algeria	38	38	216	385	382	874	588	84	1	1,764	11,328	45,482	17	373	5,000	2,170	4,624	5,714	166,351	166,351		
Algeria	159	261	1,583	1,457	450	238	34	72	1	2,544	24,348	38,687	4	595	4,000	1,080	8,402	7,277	14,947	14,947		
Algeria	1,108	265	312	304	520	384	47	72	1	2,555	10,400	22,259	1,460	1,162	4	17	1,496	3,301	20,222	20,222		
Algeria	22	252	1,053	296	180	153	77	20	497	3,211	8,418	22,242	4	40	38,894	11,272	40,486	6,438	97,008	97,008		
Algeria	242	238	309	288	261	290	157	30	5	1,711	26,294	32,182	17	9,041	1,214	5,687	343	2,942	61,628	61,628		
Algeria	165	47	8,545	2,165	670	206	117	25	3	6,138	38,835	35,788	58	2,526	18,419	1,386	7,129	5,843	305,608	305,608		
Algeria	123	145	458	407	685	881	261	126	20	2,044	14,540	70,251	55	1,020	16,821	31,120	69,144	7,847	187,245	187,245		
Algeria	388	477	561	487	440	427	176	40	3	3,064	28,404	87,188	138	1,801	160	343	1,020	4,218	184,611	184,611		
Algeria	1,383	882	732	768	381	683	815	118	8	4,887	62,022	104,618	142	2,397	749	1,250	4,491	9,454	100,165	100,165		
Algeria	141	456	1,279	910	558	79	24	8	3,241	22,269	31,497	115	967	739	598	282	4,688	69,681	69,681			
Algeria	178	271	1,311	1,408	584	382	89	21	1	4,004	26,882	30,819	22	894	3,882	1,236	6,074	8,181	386,417	386,417		
Algeria	498	348	502	477	384	419	226	40	1	2,980	18,420	70,728	68	3,850	108	2,660	87,267	4,023	115,480	115,480		
Algeria	486	348	480	483	401	883	263	60	14	3,545	38,261	38,156	38	2,487	3,374	1,084	2,280	3,747	148,121	148,121		
Algeria	744	442	2,586	1,381	367	228	60	54	6	2,086	21,747	32,841	14	1,734	13,922	7,483	26,222	6,612	118,888	118,888		
Algeria	267	734	2,008	1,368	436	341	14	1	3,745	42,395	41,972	45	796	1,743	811	745	6,086	44,341	44,341			
Algeria	397	336	470	384	286	222	73	19	3	1,974	18,282	34,145	8	743	473	396	141	2,885	47,020	47,020		
Algeria	34	41	582	583	454	246	68	62	6	1,967	20,791	30,777	47	491	4,918	2,880	28,125	5,673	81,784	81,784		
Algeria	831	745	3,175	1,600	422	183	153	68	4	5,557	20,134	34,612	40	3,895	6,733	2,891	5,459	6,073	162,588	162,588		
Algeria	47	48	438	461	272	386	48	12	4	1,915	6,739	20,003	1	148	1,331	1,020	30,448	2,927	78,443	78,443		
Algeria	471	878	2,341	1,508	884	284	71	18	1	2,368	33,024	36,346	34	8,122	2,499	1,811	688	12,029	161,874	161,874		
Algeria	774	148	236	267	147	188	182	82	10	1,612	20,481	38,880	50	1,818	380	87	892	3,824	87,893	87,893		
Algeria	549	228	1,065	1,065	300	288	75	35	2	4,618	30,914	43	839	3,161	1,881	264	8,607	136,748	136,748			
Algeria	48	585	1,027	809	182	137	120	80	64	3	1,767	31,796	41,929	264	1,754	26,887	50,919	71,706	13,021	132,841	132,841	
Algeria	269	251	365	548	422	282	123	35	3	3,164	71,984	14,612	40	3,888	526	1,080	82,112	3,397	115,489	115,489		
Algeria	886	484	1,144	1,189	850	263	79	10	8	2,681	30,901	43,882	27	1,736	6,186	688	16,123	4,470	20,672	20,672		
Algeria	278	228	477	385	436	588	87	18	1	3,226	18,416	48,122	15	1,969	381	1,702	6,857	5,842	46,485	46,485		
Algeria	236	341	1,123	1,065	300	288	75	35	2	4,618	30,914	43	839	3,161	1,881	264	8,607	136,748	136,748			
Algeria	251	345	732	267	585	879	117	48	8	2,924	13,922	45,282	58	6,832	111	1,458	10,414	2,467	87,718	87,718		
Algeria	479	308	794	300	685	438	170	20	2	3,279	41,368	46,189	265	1,909	4,900	1,222	7,705	8,105	11,862	11,862		
Algeria	417	888	1,271	1,348	890	176	43	11	7	4,945	40,368	46,406	306	1,548	3,585	1,628	7,788	3,785	24,719	24,719		
Algeria	582	382	2,683	1,828	362	278	34	9	3	3,118	40,822	53,327	42	1,835	414	786	1,940	8,870	138,643	138,643		
Algeria	1,121	861	284	181	435	705	387	74	1	4,207	48,343	36,343	789	3,789	239	8,738	6,487	60,752	60,752			
Algeria	47	88	119	185	185	387	87	60	8	886	7,071	38,616	4	581	1,399	361	12,588	4,140	61,300	61,300		
Algeria	415	308	221	811	473	309	162	30	4	1,874	26,778	46,263	41	1,861	398	280	1,220	3,456	85,254	85,254		
Algeria	468	302	279	339	317	384	182	82	11	1,545	15,868	46,266	33	1,879	8,894	889	843	3,124	24,719	24,719		
Algeria	486	188	573	478	455	600	185	49	31	2,652	10,885	47,386	90	181	4,944	4,382	48,879	4,382	125,270	125,270		
Algeria	582	447	1,118	1,209	414	367	126	34	29	4,618	28,747	37	1,182	6,432	4,234	40,200	7,889	189,880	189,880			
Algeria	1,202	868	1,046	885	645	412	112	56	4	5,650	50,861	61,829	153	8,900	108	2,884	4,189	147,341	147,341			
Algeria	590	354	681	458	264	282	342	73	8	3,868	25,208	69,129	263	1,861	26	167	204	4,083	99,886	99,886		
Algeria	69	179	684	708	770	164	71	24	18	5,835	15,864	44,592	32	327	11,028	1,478	21,854	3,938	95,682	95,682		
Algeria	1,186	271	270	727	871	448	75	17	8	2,580	12,118	32,838	342	623	1	148	2,508	4,679	44,175	44,175		
Algeria	418	136	251	122	137	113	107	14	8	2,418	25,118	42,641	87	448	1	13	8,778	1,376	44,180	44,180		
Algeria	448	141	1,148	820	282	188	107	24	4	3,888	26,714	37,261	251	1,360	269	338	12,851	8,747	94,623	94,623		
Algeria	48	476	1,267	858	328	159	55	16	18	2,294	22,894	29,044	266	1,61								

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1896—continued.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Extent of Holdings as shown by the STATISTICAL ACREAGE.										Total Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.									
	Not exceeding											Exceeding									
	Less than 1.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Over 100.	Over 100.	Over 100.	Over 100.	Over 100.	Over 100.	Over 100.	Over 100.	Over 100.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Chesnut.	457	427	1,002	1,547	504	704	106	58	2	4,581	36,290	71,633	21	1,153	14,776	2,713	84	404	1,237	1,237	1,237
Chesnut.	177	255	2,042	1,538	475	269	80	33	3	4,804	31,335	40,733	26	853	21,068	4,510	30,000	2,029	4,510	4,510	4,510
Chesnut.	339	205	718	621	468	243	48	12	1	2,851	25,779	46,331	7	1,904	2,986	110	5,425	8,015	8,015	8,015	8,015
Chesnut.	407	137	306	465	355	813	568	89	11	2,115	41,842	118,852	23	4,737	2,811	4,595	5,475	8,015	8,015	8,015	8,015
Chesnut.	407	284	516	485	300	237	136	19	17	2,874	73,115	75,073	44	1,810	1,802	622	42	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319
Chesnut.	35	89	223	307	364	467	300	153	27	2,165	12,343	73,354	89	2,801	8,428	10,297	77,292	4,839	4,839	4,839	4,839
Chesnut.	35	706	1,002	1,483	483	138	14	97	37	4,476	36,363	20,010	33	3,750	31	82	2,847	7,296	7,296	7,296	7,296
Chesnut.	401	245	514	481	441	400	199	47	3	3,000	36,340	47,987	175	1,616	330	40	330	4,811	4,811	4,811	4,811
Chesnut.	393	72	79	429	370	230	65	21	2	1,816	12,634	35,106	108	718	5,399	1,480	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640
Chesnut.	392	121	449	435	196	144	48	34	3	3,269	7,380	41,460	9	350	31,123	7,847	10,902	2,307	2,307	2,307	2,307
Chesnut.	392	678	713	483	374	303	313	119	53	4,369	47,745	101,320	89	3,102	10,299	4,374	74,675	30,027	30,027	30,027	30,027
Chesnut.	402	217	111	24	104	356	157	48	4	1,241	8,479	34,759	1	508	280	4,374	7,467	2,698	2,698	2,698	2,698
Chesnut.	402	543	418	507	452	424	342	23	8	3,649	54,574	95,544	54	1,769	311	853	8,718	8,718	8,718	8,718	8,718
Chesnut.	402	436	319	1,647	339	549	138	26	4	4,035	36,333	80,862	2,199	3,775	1,233	475	2,161	4,601	4,601	4,601	4,601
Chesnut.	407	181	165	365	273	304	330	30	3	2,509	22,629	44,773	121	1,773	19	3,765	3,904	2,374	2,374	2,374	2,374
Chesnut.	236	593	554	328	305	273	87	86	14	3,582	22,810	51,128	26	1,688	2,524	1,688	32,689	3,177	3,177	3,177	3,177
Chesnut.	236	122	365	394	407	338	194	44	39	3,537	72,094	92,300	339	1,294	8,794	1,095	20,888	4,290	4,290	4,290	4,290
Chesnut.	276	257	701	369	645	445	239	32	39	3,391	42,574	36,732	81	3,219	8,803	730	26,253	4,595	4,595	4,595	4,595
Chesnut.	236	407	816	769	749	677	547	81	8	4,154	48,683	90,732	30	2,747	3,106	584	7,652	6,601	6,601	6,601	6,601
Chesnut.	247	734	1,679	1,422	728	461	82	11	1	3,750	52,080	59,330	294	1,340	40	380	567	6,614	2,767	2,767	2,767
Chesnut.	407	187	355	439	574	237	109	26	6	3,985	17,552	44,899	24	3,275	514	1,479	22,320	4,121	4,121	4,121	4,121
Chesnut.	402	542	362	1,123	412	312	82	5	1	3,183	29,257	32,570	33	1,234	3,867	1,028	4,136	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
Chesnut.	407	714	714	214	214	400	313	73	4	4,023	48,681	114,163	81	3,543	31,543	1,738	30,253	5,728	5,728	5,728	5,728
Chesnut.	402	261	346	465	614	346	226	4	2	3,327	35,333	96,989	81	1,564	6,232	1,738	27,362	7,598	7,598	7,598	7,598
Chesnut.	402	469	1,346	1,138	308	213	73	30	4	4,045	37,540	46,320	33	1,840	37,923	731	34	8,251	8,251	8,251	8,251
Chesnut.	402	396	1,073	1,032	532	496	254	143	39	4,971	30,381	190,008	27	4,392	34,112	5,728	31,303	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
Chesnut.	713	1,104	1,454	367	308	300	426	5	4	5,047	41,445	25,139	193	500	9,248	1,067	4	3,914	3,914	3,914	3,914
Chesnut.	407	103	143	214	404	374	439	94	8	3,085	53,113	17,946	32	2,330	3,254	1,267	39,871	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
Chesnut.	402	816	816	816	816	816	816	36	36	3,414	6,263	56,879	77	1,686	6,263	1,746	18,869	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631
Chesnut.	407	154	248	362	302	355	361	74	16	3,586	47,892	58,884	87	2,460	1,624	2,444	18,367	6,601	6,601	6,601	6,601
Chesnut.	402	396	1,073	1,032	532	496	254	143	39	4,971	30,381	190,008	27	4,392	34,112	5,728	31,303	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
Chesnut.	713	1,104	1,454	367	308	300	426	5	4	5,047	41,445	25,139	193	500	9,248	1,067	4	3,914	3,914	3,914	3,914
Chesnut.	407	103	143	214	404	374	439	94	8	3,085	53,113	17,946	32	2,330	3,254	1,267	39,871	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
Chesnut.	402	816	816	816	816	816	816	36	36	3,414	6,263	56,879	77	1,686	6,263	1,746	18,869	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631
Chesnut.	407	154	248	362	302	355	361	74	16	3,586	47,892	58,884	87	2,460	1,624	2,444	18,367	6,601	6,601	6,601	6,601
Chesnut.	402	396	1,073	1,032	532	496	254	143	39	4,971	30,381	190,008	27	4,392	34,112	5,728	31,303	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
Chesnut.	713	1,104	1,454	367	308	300	426	5	4	5,047	41,445	25,139	193	500	9,248	1,067	4	3,914	3,914	3,914	3,914
Chesnut.	407	103	143	214	404	374	439	94	8	3,085	53,113	17,946	32	2,330	3,254	1,267	39,871	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
Chesnut.	402	816	816	816	816	816	816	36	36	3,414	6,263	56,879	77	1,686	6,263	1,746	18,869	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631
Chesnut.	407	154	248	362	302	355	361	74	16	3,586	47,892	58,884	87	2,460	1,624	2,444	18,367	6,601	6,601	6,601	6,601
Chesnut.	402	396	1,073	1,032	532	496	254	143	39	4,971	30,381	190,008	27	4,392	34,112	5,728	31,303	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
Chesnut.	713	1,104	1,454	367	308	300	426	5	4	5,047	41,445	25,139	193	500	9,248	1,067	4	3,914	3,914	3,914	3,914
Chesnut.	407	103	143	214	404	374	439	94	8	3,085	53,113	17,946	32	2,330	3,254	1,267	39,871	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
Chesnut.	402	816	816	816	816	816	816	36	36	3,414	6,263	56,879	77	1,686	6,263	1,746	18,869	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631
Chesnut.	407	154	248	362	302	355	361	74	16	3,586	47,892	58,884	87	2,460	1,624	2,444	18,367	6,601	6,601	6,601	6,601
Chesnut.	402	396	1,073	1,032	532	496	254	143	39	4,971	30,381	190,008	27	4,392	34,112	5,728	31,303	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
Chesnut.	713	1,104	1,454	367	308	300	426	5	4	5,047	41,445	25,139	193	500	9,248	1,067	4	3,914	3,914	3,914	3,914
Chesnut.	407	103	143	214	404	374	439	94	8	3,085	53,113	17,946	32	2,330	3,254	1,267	39,871	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
Chesnut.	402	816	816	816	816	816	816	36	36	3,414	6,263	56,879	77	1,686	6,263	1,746	18,869	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631
Chesnut.	407	154	248	362	302	355	361	74	16	3,586	47,892	58,884	87	2,460	1,624	2,444	18,367	6,601	6,601	6,601	6,601
Chesnut.	402	396	1,073	1,032	532	496	254	143	39	4,971	30,381	190,008	27	4,392	34,112	5,728	31,303	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884
Chesnut.	713	1,104	1,454	367	308	300	426	5	4	5,047	41,445	25,139	193	500	9,248	1,067	4	3,914	3,914	3,914	3,914
Chesnut.	407	103	143	214	404	374	439	94	8	3,085	53,113	17,946	32	2,330	3,254	1,267	39,871	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
Chesnut.	402	816																			



TABLE 5.—SOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE EXTENT OF LAND

COUNTIES.	CEREALS, GRASS, AND FRUIT.								EXTENT UNDER CROPS.		
	CEREALS, GRASS, AND FRUIT.								Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Crops.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Grass.	Hay.	Other.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM, . . . . .	751	49,570	530	.	2	276	13	72,169	41,500	10,040	47
ARMAGH, . . . . .	1,000	40,253	50	3	379	29	7	39,808	53,928	8,094	375
CARLOW, . . . . .	150	20,146	5,133	4	13	.	.	25,425	8,646	3,719	336
CAYNE, . . . . .	542	23,876	8	1	94	6	3	24,429	21,867	4,897	176
CLARE, . . . . .	702	11,506	623	8	1,430	8	4	16,361	30,137	3,360	658
COKE, . . . . .	4,815	57,507	18,207	18	265	6	4	120,524	82,173	22,885	15,021
DONOGAL, . . . . .	202	66,537	719	11	1,170	106	109	69,596	42,454	18,825	389
DOWN, . . . . .	7,673	69,515	704	8	94	114	84	100,796	48,224	18,840	228
DUBLIN, . . . . .	2,545	11,006	2,461	1	100	4	25	18,570	7,601	2,365	126
FERRISBURGH, . . . . .	479	10,787	34	4	200	17	8	10,428	14,506	3,366	611
GALWAY, . . . . .	3,137	41,560	3,511	104	2,375	53	23	49,590	68,463	11,323	3,842
KERRY, . . . . .	371	33,063	3,319	2	414	.	.	37,789	55,863	9,111	2,641
KILKENNY, . . . . .	635	26,403	11,206	73	375	.	11	33,545	7,374	10,777	1,386
KILKUBB, . . . . .	975	30,510	10,859	2	6	2	.	50,379	14,255	10,728	1,411
KING'S, . . . . .	114	18,086	17,236	2	271	.	.	35,614	24,143	9,787	1,259
LONG, . . . . .	6	9,028	2	.	415	1	.	10,549	14,165	1,361	364
LONGFORD, . . . . .	2,388	15,113	643	8	167	8	8	19,506	18,000	4,088	1,041
LONGSHAN, . . . . .	371	54,352	831	.	782	136	59	74,595	21,008	12,211	382
LOUTH, . . . . .	164	15,125	6	1	263	.	.	15,559	18,623	2,123	347
LOUTH and DOWN, County of Down.	436	26,471	18,000	2	8	16	7	37,690	30,165	9,756	1,071
MAID, . . . . .	377	44,334	418	.	2,432	3	8	48,599	41,864	7,519	88
MALDEN, . . . . .	660	22,413	873	9	74	8	6	23,232	30,102	5,053	1,381
MEDWICK, . . . . .	261	48,103	892	.	77	16	1	49,140	20,200	8,057	943
QUINN'S, . . . . .	80	20,745	20,233	.	36	.	2	41,266	14,481	13,085	1,087
ROSEBURY, . . . . .	247	16,820	373	19	1,175	4	.	20,838	20,807	4,347	1,021
SLEIGH, . . . . .	232	17,109	403	9	548	1	.	18,135	18,269	4,347	671
TEFFERT, . . . . .	2,030	46,194	22,295	29	117	3	1	64,374	59,745	21,025	1,386
TRINITY, . . . . .	653	64,779	26	11	851	2	.	66,586	47,187	19,786	361
WATERFORD, . . . . .	206	20,203	1,480	.	46	1	1	21,733	11,236	6,406	1,736
WINDGATE, . . . . .	33	14,564	413	18	266	.	.	15,254	8,827	4,384	1,231
WINDGATE, . . . . .	3,464	51,785	18,037	10	8	437	1	64,322	51,238	18,284	4,779
WINDGATE, . . . . .	302	22,774	321	2	.	.	1	23,399	8,966	4,674	891
PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER, . . . . .	9,354	229,889	119,518	190	1,228	484	84	401,136	154,741	55,474	15,448
MUNSTER, . . . . .	11,267	219,505	43,800	43	2,669	22	16	219,594	169,363	71,571	15,071
ULSTER, . . . . .	12,799	671,476	5,974	80	5,193	1,256	182	692,003	280,758	124,584	4,885
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	4,480	132,213	4,543	179	6,825	30	20	147,934	121,818	37,607	4,885
TOTAL, . . . . .	36,910	1,103,083	173,835	383	12,715	1,771	219	1,420,669	746,663	269,635	31,089





TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	CEREALS, FRUIT, AND FISH.						
	CEREALS, FRUIT, AND FISH.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Spelt.	Peas.	Beans.
	Area of 112,000.	Area of 112,000.	Area of 112,000.	Area of 112,000.	Area of 112,000.	Area of 112,000.	Area of 112,000.
ARMAGH, . . . . .	10,888	1,180,285	14,873	.	24	12,087	141
ARMAGH, . . . . .	12,390	595,430	785	26	2,518	419	80
CARLOW, . . . . .	5,880	253,901	84,134	45	108	.	.
CARLOW, . . . . .	5,884	428,036	386	16	1,867	60	21
CLARE, . . . . .	8,224	187,500	11,842	42	18,861	58	45
CORK, . . . . .	82,284	1,480,220	202,783	246	2,614	78	48
CORK, . . . . .	6,036	1,110,363	31,563	164	12,688	1,323	186
DUBLIN, . . . . .	185,785	1,480,786	18,881	168	1,338	2,881	104
DUBLIN, . . . . .	62,406	253,881	62,514	16	1,063	82	1,884
FERRISBURGH, . . . . .	6,885	214,728	173	46	2,681	204	46
GALWAY, . . . . .	42,828	473,747	45,707	1,968	26,148	282	484
KERRY, . . . . .	12,661	224,882	80,468	28	2,322	.	.
KILBARRA, . . . . .	12,624	208,680	203,288	678	4,779	.	81
KILKENNY, . . . . .	18,722	402,182	816,888	24	84	28	.
KING'S, . . . . .	1,808	308,712	223,382	82	3,882	.	.
LIMERICK, . . . . .	92	120,888	22	.	2,687	24	.
LIMERICK, . . . . .	80,888	223,782	4,728	28	1,724	144	81
LONGFORD, . . . . .	14,884	1,886,282	18,282	.	2,622	2,182	284
LONGFORD, . . . . .	2,818	308,418	78	18	2,428	.	.
LOUTH and DOWN, County of York.	8,682	212,227	221,728	28	388	482	167
MAYO, . . . . .	12,622	448,884	7,318	.	26,227	38	81
MAYO, . . . . .	11,727	214,228	12,888	106	1,688	88	117
MOUNTAIN, . . . . .	2,727	482,228	2,187	.	1,228	287	18
QUEEN'S, . . . . .	1,774	208,228	486,227	.	602	.	28
ROSCOMMON, . . . . .	4,122	218,446	2,764	142	18,827	82	.
SLEIGH, . . . . .	2,404	228,242	2,728	82	4,682	22	.
TIPPERARY, . . . . .	82,286	828,686	386,187	286	1,774	28	21
TYNEN, . . . . .	14,188	1,334,627	388	121	7,728	26	.
WATERFORD, . . . . .	6,286	461,727	28,686	.	218	18	21
WATERFORD, . . . . .	88	221,286	7,228	222	2,228	.	.
WEXFORD, . . . . .	86,178	628,274	468,128	128	72	4,618	18
WICKLOW, . . . . .	2,286	822,688	11,118	14	.	.	18
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER, . . . . .	182,408	4,822,282	2,224,221	1,481	27,888	7,318	1,286
MUNSTER, . . . . .	182,618	2,286,688	723,612	287	22,418	242	186
ULSTER, . . . . .	212,227	1,728,222	68,222	478	28,688	28,222	1,282
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	62,286	1,222,286	67,242	2,147	28,228	274	286
Total, . . . . .	618,673	12,688,184	2,142,282	4,788	174,673	98,274	4,218

## PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1896.

THE CROPS.											COUNTRY.
Grain Crops.								Hay.			
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize.	Clubs.	Peas.	Beans.	Straw.	Hay.		
Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
130,287	143,896	6,825	759	3,483	3,473	145	114,220	139,808	128,155	ARMS.	
81,384	61,161	6,497	156	2,889	1,314	147	73,739	61,641	54,794	ARMED.	
23,864	101,136	11,116	1,811	6,187	724	129	.	16,339	23,518	CANAD.	
62,379	11,765	13,641	806	17,823	428	224	41,623	48,713	154,261	CANAD.	
66,593	71,435	42,589	471	17,374	118	625	60	11,465	266,258	CLARK.	
513,938	335,301	134,082	2,746	46,143	11,135	2,798	3,715	110,118	266,799	COBL.	
122,233	411,894	16,161	568	29,832	2,824	149	229,473	36,374	165,538	DEVELOP.	
218,134	262,894	6,661	1,037	6,635	6,128	351	187,354	121,769	22,967	DEVEL.	
37,479	36,466	13,660	1,145	12,154	66	146	.	24,386	41,666	DEVEL.	
41,136	42,812	6,758	89	2,892	168	66	26,326	16,136	166,893	DEVELOP.	
136,116	126,379	42,842	1,145	26,416	416	24,266	23	56,679	176,869	DEVELOP.	
136,333	74,743	83,817	459	30,361	125	1,218	71	16,461	180,739	DEVELOP.	
27,637	266,807	17,865	337	2,898	379	2,368	30	37,736	77,669	DEVELOP.	
61,136	136,333	26,727	633	13,660	119	47	.	41,677	75,365	DEVELOP.	
41,637	154,361	26,426	674	6,466	163	4,264	.	24,131	62,365	DEVELOP.	
61,413	14,314	2,742	4	17,354	55	36	666	3,623	136,354	DEVELOP.	
64,669	63,666	24,817	1,264	25,637	29	65	.	16,466	262,265	DEVELOP.	
127,633	214,340	7,354	346	6,176	1,373	66	263,662	66,363	43,269	DEVELOP.	
54,363	26,137	2,616	171	13,354	269	269	1,262	19,361	63,366	DEVELOP.	
12,746	127,367	6,574	353	2,892	366	147	6,734	64,366	16,767	DEVELOP.	
124,779	66,273	11,769	269	27,636	227	1,136	6,166	25,269	131,636	DEVELOP.	
61,764	104,377	23,632	1,265	6,666	144	327	66	27,423	127,311	DEVELOP.	
63,666	106,166	11,126	323	4,634	466	66	127,733	63,366	63,366	DEVELOP.	
64,669	266,267	26,356	366	6,733	174	229	.	66,269	76,474	DEVELOP.	
27,666	43,723	14,040	169	16,356	319	6,520	.	12,136	176,632	DEVELOP.	
46,323	43,666	10,269	127	21,326	125	76	1,843	16,943	56,335	DEVELOP.	
714,623	216,323	46,366	1,265	26,326	612	218	26	61,633	261,136	DEVELOP.	
146,779	261,614	6,666	236	6,721	1,136	146	221,443	61,633	112,635	DEVELOP.	
44,364	166,612	36,667	624	3,713	316	189	.	22,136	12,146	DEVELOP.	
26,366	61,666	17,146	716	16,177	323	6,536	.	16,136	100,666	DEVELOP.	
61,367	246,226	66,226	1,666	13,466	436	281	.	66,227	43,633	DEVELOP.	
26,361	126,261	13,666	429	3,566	61	476	.	26,261	66,434	DEVELOP.	
											PROVINCES.
266,323	1,074,377	242,636	6,354	36,373	2,343	11,387	2,348	266,261	642,336	DEVELOP.	
66,366	1,223,266	276,636	6,741	367,613	16,226	4,269	2,379	267,636	1,266,266	DEVELOP.	
1,062,266	1,265,466	61,612	4,266	66,116	26,669	1,269	1,636,161	604,369	826,117	DEVELOP.	
427,366	216,266	65,666	1,766	213,117	1,666	26,674	6,566	23,366	664,637	DEVELOP.	
2,716,666	4,776,136	726,673	24,666	463,221	44,641	67,277	1,661,777	1,226,666	8,426,666	TOTAL.	

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CEREALS, GRASS, AND FRUIT.										EXTENT UNDER CULTURE.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.	Beans.	Turnips.	Other.	Total.	Grass.	Other.	Total.	Per Cent.
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Per Cent.
ASSETFELD, . . . . .	10	4,307	1,640	—	31	—	—	—	13,964	4,480	4,363	60	
ATHERTON, . . . . .	140	1,240	30	—	—	—	—	—	13,663	7,443	2,611	21	
ATHERTON, . . . . .	191	8,813	4,417	—	—	—	—	—	15,623	10,722	3,761	21	
ATHERTON, . . . . .	696	23,334	2	—	—	—	—	—	33,812	11,266	4,676	20	
ATHERTON, . . . . .	92	4,203	40	—	209	—	—	—	5,673	4,560	1,445	25	
ATHERTON, . . . . .	260	10,973	14,995	71	49	—	—	—	26,072	4,943	3,326	20	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	2	1,467	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,413	3,078	763	21	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	42	4,477	470	—	145	19	—	—	5,199	5,007	1,961	16	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	233	4,963	12	—	143	9	—	—	5,263	4,941	1,207	23	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	1	6,851	473	—	—	230	—	—	9,544	3,933	1,231	26	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	29	2,074	—	—	75	—	—	—	3,483	2,061	620	20	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	30	15,994	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,994	11,969	1,419	21	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	50	1,570	7	—	—	—	—	—	1,577	6,155	2,073	33	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	50	2,000	—	—	1	—	—	—	2,001	3,460	242	10	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	118	227	461	—	19	—	—	—	809	787	240	29	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	164	4,283	1,230	—	71	—	—	—	5,774	2,710	1,470	25	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	3	2,130	457	—	—	—	—	—	3,179	3,180	1,078	34	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	124	26,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,213	4,560	8,140	31	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	151	7,712	886	—	9	—	—	—	8,405	2,960	2,960	35	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	267	1,678	4	—	—	—	—	—	1,682	2,267	698	35	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	6	4,538	—	—	19	—	—	—	4,557	4,554	122	27	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	117	2,594	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,594	1,464	1,130	43	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	53	1,048	285	—	163	—	—	—	1,496	1,012	514	34	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	63	3,412	1,461	—	14	—	—	—	4,887	2,027	2,027	41	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	7	3,418	2	—	123	1	—	—	3,544	5,413	683	23	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	496	8,823	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,823	3,921	680	16	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	107	14,538	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	16,538	2,229	1,465	26	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	219	8,493	953	—	—	—	—	—	9,446	5,347	4,599	48	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	—	2,710	—	—	164	1	—	—	2,875	4,928	298	16	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	363	2,446	10	—	—	—	—	—	2,456	1,270	1,270	52	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	671	7,036	2,147	—	—	—	—	—	9,183	3,600	2,299	25	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	63	5,540	33	—	—	—	—	—	5,573	3,223	300	17	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	4	16,138	—	—	2	—	—	—	16,140	5,083	5,083	31	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	4	5,403	1,005	—	—	—	—	—	6,408	2,018	779	12	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	13	7,614	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,614	5,465	1,648	21	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	—	6,025	—	—	68	4	—	—	6,093	6,739	367	5	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	178	1,181	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,183	1,061	269	23	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	178	11,252	4	—	64	3	—	—	11,413	3,600	1,399	24	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	493	8,235	387	—	12	—	—	—	9,037	1,475	1,295	14	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	13	2,590	9	—	370	—	—	—	2,969	3,569	1,184	31	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	8	2,507	270	—	160	117	—	—	2,954	4,466	261	24	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	503	6,188	36	—	—	—	—	—	6,224	8,465	1,095	13	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	36	26,062	30	—	20	1	—	—	26,113	4,803	2,663	10	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	748	3,547	1,657	—	4	—	—	—	5,209	3,458	2,175	41	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	324	4,394	6	—	79	1	—	—	4,474	3,192	347	25	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	403	5,007	26	—	—	—	—	—	5,033	1,614	1,614	32	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	33	16,246	719	—	14	—	—	—	17,019	8,679	2,266	22	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	437	12,216	4	—	243	1	—	—	12,464	5,564	3,351	27	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	49	15,112	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,112	6,718	1,340	16	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	63	16,073	2,071	—	22	—	—	—	18,166	4,903	4,199	23	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	248	640	30	—	—	—	—	—	670	909	342	21	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	461	2,444	63	—	—	—	—	—	2,507	1,900	267	25	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	20	5,660	3	—	10	—	—	—	5,673	1,440	873	15	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	32	2,280	292	—	1	—	—	—	2,573	2,329	81	24	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	46	4,583	8	—	80	26	—	—	4,687	4,302	301	15	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	4,862	26,217	31	—	42	31	—	—	50,763	12,500	4,861	12	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	170	6,140	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	8,140	2,494	2,494	30	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	36	4,791	420	—	181	—	—	—	5,392	3,200	1,220	23	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	671	2,578	466	—	—	—	—	—	3,044	1,994	563	18	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	626	17,122	960	—	—	—	—	—	18,082	1,014	1,014	5	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	223	19,493	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	26,493	7,000	4,810	18	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	—	3,873	66	—	296	2	—	—	4,169	4,125	415	10	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	247	15,864	1	—	171	1	—	—	16,036	4,123	5,000	31	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	80	5,823	411	—	—	—	—	—	6,234	2,000	1,200	19	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	263	17,736	1	—	—	—	—	—	17,737	3,220	1,200	19	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	67	1,361	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,361	267	267	19	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	103	3,327	1,660	—	124	4	—	—	5,115	2,863	1,868	36	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	248	5,755	20	—	142	—	—	—	6,017	2,400	1,004	16	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	167	15,821	3,821	—	4	—	—	—	20,646	4,441	6,774	32	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	126	1,361	—	—	3	—	—	—	1,364	6,016	5,175	40	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	263	18,431	316	—	—	—	—	—	18,747	3,070	4,920	26	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	467	4,790	440	—	—	—	—	—	5,230	6,004	1,230	20	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	—	5,071	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,071	3,033	304	6	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	802	11,637	1,210	—	—	—	—	—	12,847	2,468	2,468	19	
BALLYBOONE, . . . . .	890	5,407	1,361	—	—	—	—	—	6,768	3,510	1,361	20	



TABLE F.—SHOWING, AT POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CULTURE.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CEREALS, GRASS, AND FRUIT.										EXTENT UNDER CULTURE.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Turnips.	Other.	Arable.	Wood.	Other.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ALDERMERE, . . . . .	28	7,502	3	1	31	.	.	7,642	5,031	1,000	23	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	4	13,072	273	4	447	.	1	15,796	8,175	8,381	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	22	6,092	2	.	34	1	.	6,209	3,385	157	17	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	350	4,085	3	.	8	.	.	5,210	3,618	1,323	37	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	18	3,774	4	.	2	.	.	3,788	2,045	399	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	.	1,800	1	1	26	.	.	1,854	2,005	484	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	344	8,217	.	.	.	.	.	8,861	4,073	1,543	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	189	8,841	8,085	.	.	.	.	11,766	3,294	2,296	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	125	105	16	.	107	.	.	1,331	1,709	439	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	1	2,207	33	.	1	.	.	2,239	2,303	480	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	110	8,890	9	.	44	.	.	9,022	5,094	1,271	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	1	2,742	30	.	.	.	.	2,797	1,384	301	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	403	2,482	12	.	.	.	.	2,513	5,214	1,311	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	65	2,444	40	.	428	.	.	3,031	3,393	134	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	184	8,390	2,630	.	3	.	.	9,023	3,408	2,241	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	304	8,213	3	.	.	458	.	9,690	4,032	1,187	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	.	1,322	.	.	2	.	1	1,325	5,875	2,474	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	31	14,251	872	.	470	122	10	20,720	9,548	4,984	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	115	4,369	127	1	160	.	.	4,657	4,719	1,134	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	461	12,325	31	.	10	3	3	12,337	6,798	3,338	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	72	8,178	43	.	49	.	1	7,000	3,340	1,323	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	107	3,771	7	2	31	3	.	4,130	4,354	160	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	963	3,315	430	.	302	.	.	4,469	4,437	1,384	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	53	27,508	.	.	137	36	9	27,684	6,913	7,742	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	107	4,020	2	.	.	.	.	4,196	4,308	334	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	330	4,465	32	2	33	.	.	4,530	3,340	1,323	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	612	11,473	334	.	134	17	1	12,835	7,354	2,970	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	727	8,237	11	.	8	.	.	8,448	8,499	2,220	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	733	20,421	4	.	275	1	1	20,431	12,391	2,004	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	483	7,719	33	1	13	1	.	8,135	3,354	2,340	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	1	2,390	.	.	70	1	.	2,393	4,096	403	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	121	10,658	3,023	1	1	.	.	13,689	4,738	2,539	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	62	11,990	327	.	37	0	22	12,432	4,830	2,542	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	165	5,480	1	.	1	.	.	5,612	1,398	739	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	231	5,130	13	.	2	.	.	5,440	5,700	631	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	5	5,733	1	.	219	.	.	5,949	4,025	480	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	60	12,877	1	.	11	16	.	13,122	7,510	2,040	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	20	4,034	8	.	34	.	.	4,117	4,338	741	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	2	10,117	6,447	.	1	.	9	10,127	3,848	1,391	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	.	4,479	43	1	63	.	.	4,585	5,022	1,700	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	173	8,128	1,771	1	157	.	3	9,759	3,300	3,011	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	73	3,354	30	4	12	1	1	3,401	1,801	880	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	201	8,774	4,330	14	88	.	.	10,144	4,308	4,001	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	403	13,032	3,077	.	11	.	1	13,789	3,306	829	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	307	27,890	12	.	.	.	2	28,021	16,809	2,000	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	2,009	18,200	280	2	40	32	21	21,734	7,610	4,047	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	15	8,907	20	.	8	.	.	9,030	4,040	1,177	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	164	20,271	.	4	128	.	.	20,137	10,700	3,042	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	332	3,334	233	.	138	.	.	3,533	3,901	495	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	155	7,500	8,100	4	132	.	.	15,530	3,302	4,737	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	448	5,037	273	.	46	.	.	5,573	1,804	536	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	289	1,845	172	1	33	.	2	2,043	1,817	437	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	294	8,734	248	.	.	.	.	10,289	5,303	5,400	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	813	4,930	130	4	12	.	.	4,973	2,606	1,041	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	11	2,330	3	.	316	.	.	2,451	2,440	699	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	72	4,137	8,508	1	57	.	.	7,135	3,370	2,038	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	44	1,743	37	1	58	.	.	1,875	2,604	684	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	33	8,404	361	2	3	.	.	10,000	8,645	2,118	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	319	4,340	19	.	67	.	.	4,415	4,404	1,118	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	406	1,891	72	.	33	.	.	2,002	1,722	609	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	175	4,345	3	.	148	.	.	4,973	4,000	685	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	65	20,778	18	.	11	.	1	20,905	7,914	6,000	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	11	8,181	.	.	.	.	.	8,302	1,717	534	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	81	2,465	.	.	398	.	.	2,867	3,349	1,118	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	.	10,134	8	.	499	.	.	10,251	3,303	1,118	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	363	7,464	8,101	.	1	1	.	12,154	3,379	2,047	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	13	4,478	3,015	.	7	.	.	10,151	4,499	3,041	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	530	4,055	304	.	81	.	.	4,080	4,132	1,341	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	.	4,502	1	.	37	.	.	4,730	4,102	684	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	407	5,808	1,517	.	53	.	.	7,387	2,075	1,795	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	233	5,819	19	1	53	.	.	6,024	1,630	1,630	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	404	8,009	63	1	47	.	.	8,087	7,120	2,048	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	45	5,170	8	.	47	.	.	5,244	2,100	809	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	8	8,312	6,340	.	38	.	.	12,300	4,001	3,013	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	47	4,490	4,390	.	.	.	.	5,303	2,370	2,367	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	290	5,772	245	.	.	.	.	10,030	3,234	4,500	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	63	5,740	32	.	1,010	.	.	6,844	4,500	710	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	1,104	10,411	3,204	3	8	401	.	17,755	4,500	4,500	10	10	10
ANDOVER, . . . . .	171	4,720	2,610	.	.	.	.	5,307	9,000	3,013	10	10	10
TOTAL, . . . . .	20,012	1,190,800	178,702	283	10,713	5,771	318	1,400,000	703,000	400,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

THE YEAR 1886; THE VALUATION IN 1906; AND THE POPULATION IN 1911—continued.

STATISTICAL AGENTS

[illegible]

TABLE 3.—GROWING, BY POOR LAW UNION, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CORN, GRASS, AND STRAW.							PRODUCE.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Spelt.	Beans.	Peas.	
	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	
ARNcliffe, . . . . .	5-2	122,333	133,107		163			
ANYTON, . . . . .	5,415	205,934	380			1,668		51
ARBER, . . . . .	5,575	128,586	81,079		126	422		147
ARLIDGE, . . . . .	5,785	206,509	32	25	320	181		28
ARLIDGE, . . . . .	1,236	73,133	816	75	2,053			
ATHE, . . . . .	4,530	135,718	296,028	893	305			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	120	71,101						
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	86	35,513	511		2,746			70
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	767	4,011	6,526	12	1,710	183		20
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	16,477	81,693	215		1,752	24		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	75	118,634	5,459			4,568		108
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	829	47,141	48		1,205			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	1,946	314,535			48	64		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	26	233,813	105		1,573	630		21
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	407	44,907	123	14				
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	1,425	4,784	5,587		83	36		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	12,174	92,807	41,155		438			53
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	45	101,489	7,493		12	137		80
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	2,114	298,593		22	78	18		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	2,312	112,669	5,839	68				
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,701	38,084	88		78			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	82	55,731			247			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,080	36,629	89			36		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	483	81,707	5,733		2,258			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	883	46,284	118,761	19	38			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	180	68,139	39	44	1,572	12		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .		37,208			412			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	7,654	63,473	26,570	24	14			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,568	211,533	33,511	24	86			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	1,568	36,363	5,122					
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .		35,161		36	1,673	18		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,223	70,792	215		11			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,223	118,616	30,847		42			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	607	35,015	130		2,660			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	25	100,184			24	46		13
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	69	35,515	20,310			14		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	216	210,776			33			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .		50,148	32		672	57		23
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	16	11,701	36		6			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	2,352	147,788	38	16	617	46		21
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	11,718	91,707	4,333		278			167
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	276	312,529	131		2,612			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	75	37,766	4,500	1,920	6,589	60		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	10,219	117,898	518		38	18		23
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	1,270	147,132	240		193	2		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	12,267	32,640	27,106	45	32			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,477	35,177	130		1,302	12		18
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,490	45,898	495	26				
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	174	285,245	16,893		210	746		120
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,837	184,254	32	33	5,790	13		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	888	132,356			76	49		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	598	227,692	27,270	79	144			11
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	2,347	6,746	826		395			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,654	81,473	1,559		136			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	592	59,494	43	30	186			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	431	25,433	4,642	12	1,820			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	697	45,882	36		762	413		21
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	77,260	303,351	776	79	387	273		21
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	4,703	119,229	23,594	33		10		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	598	52,267	5,544	30	1,843			861
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	22,176	47,743	12,334		69	82		121
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	11,201	46,888	5,341					
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	4,073	161,151	189,013	11				
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .		47,683	1,137		1,461	32		41
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,421	146,188	13	23	2,745	12		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	1,739	91,185	10,265					
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,767	36,328	14		914			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	1,588	32,671	85		72			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	1,866	71,690	22,247	14	2,463	68		45
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	2,136	35,399	235		1,698			36
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	15,516	963,185	174,445	46	42	54		21
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	1,261	89,271	59	22	1,661	72		61
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	315	7,582	58		3,171	59		21
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,432	21,429	5,133		48	49		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	5,420	85,513	5,753		2,648	12		23
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .		86,851	39		1,628			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .		85,214	1,210	54	5,267			
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	11,417	139,853	17,767	12		678		
BALLINGBOURNE, . . . . .	18,032	24,610	21,501		74			



## PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1896.

## OF THE CROPS.

CEREAL CROPS.										HAY.		FOOD LAW UNIONS.
Wheat.	Barley.	Maize and Oats.	Corn and Potatoes.	Grain.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Flax.	Hay.	Straw.		
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
22,257	27,189	7,424	130	1,761	225	100	43	30,385	10,040	25,020	ANDREWS.	
22,256	27,189	1,175	72	43	2,450	43	30,385	10,040	25,020	25,020	ANDREWS.	
14,318	63,379	4,944	123	623	162	8	45	40,229	21,350	25,020	ANDREWS.	
48,854	53,779	4,279	69	1,254	230	115	40,229	21,350	25,020	25,020	ANDREWS.	
26,354	10,942	6,847	145	3,406	121	2,861	4,860	4,860	4,860	24,027	ANDREWS.	
16,863	163,215	5,842	157	1,755	643	1,120	59	34,129	25,135	25,135	AYR.	
16,772	3,154	719	123	1,260	62	58	13,241	9,939	11,655	11,655	BALFOUR.	
12,987	16,354	1,614	44	2,511	84	21	4,049	3,445	11,527	11,527	BALFOUR.	
17,354	16,458	4,132	62	4,726	73	2,876	2,876	8,706	30,728	30,728	BALFOUR.	
16,855	22,412	3,730	45	1,806	33	229	-	4,035	12,635	12,635	BALFOUR.	
14,683	26,026	536	128	1,037	68	48	26,454	10,711	4,858	4,858	BALFOUR.	
16,213	11,266	4,258	118	3,465	165	30	-	3,496	20,821	20,821	BALFOUR.	
48,180	20,276	1,165	16	237	39	21	142,226	51,341	50,887	50,887	BALFOUR.	
87,981	24,084	1,835	66	1,348	465	21	101,435	35,185	5,679	5,679	BALFOUR.	
16,865	16,250	2,532	-	4,989	13	14	4,830	879	26,882	26,882	BALFOUR.	
2,826	8,492	1,555	-	566	7	88	-	245	4,962	4,962	BALFOUR.	
16,687	14,603	2,760	120	961	56	128	-	5,547	21,341	21,341	BALFOUR.	
15,030	22,468	8,481	343	2,662	31	140	-	9,079	20,735	20,735	BALFOUR.	
20,136	39,520	343	29	369	215	18	50,750	21,024	4,535	4,535	BALFOUR.	
14,662	43,192	17,191	229	1,215	663	54	40	8,744	5,365	5,365	BALFOUR.	
11,789	8,559	2,264	68	2,185	346	246	-	2,518	2,514	2,514	BALFOUR.	
14,121	4,444	693	5	2,470	40	7	62	1,540	48,806	48,806	BALFOUR.	
7,885	20,895	818	182	2,363	868	11	2,710	8,298	15,634	15,634	BALFOUR.	
4,685	5,314	48	-	1,617	136	-	-	5,696	18,661	18,661	BALFOUR.	
7,986	83,364	5,871	284	1,369	260	272	23	6,857	5,237	5,237	BALFOUR.	
99,665	10,767	2,387	43	14,883	70	7	-	2,763	37,423	37,423	BALFOUR.	
16,680	7,313	1,739	8	9,487	7	72	-	1,670	15,551	15,551	BALFOUR.	
3,862	23,160	8,687	184	3,225	28	7	-	7,773	20,689	20,689	BALFOUR.	
20,225	75,265	5,685	1,669	4,072	67	129	-	14,480	31,157	31,157	BALFOUR.	
12,161	17,811	1,466	-	1,646	14	-	6,925	19,485	2,443	2,443	BALFOUR.	
16,402	4,527	2,163	10	2,464	86	8	-	86	41,181	41,181	BALFOUR.	
7,796	26,961	5,602	209	2,633	29	48	-	7,387	8,330	8,330	BALFOUR.	
16,379	51,888	7,604	313	2,893	28	4	-	5,865	26,522	26,522	BALFOUR.	
15,552	15,552	2,328	8	4,463	6	245	-	3,284	14,651	14,651	BALFOUR.	
30,442	26,682	1,265	80	2,474	112	67	49,020	22,703	2,435	2,435	BALFOUR.	
8,706	19,447	1,364	139	2,405	4	8	-	2,582	20,060	20,060	BALFOUR.	
12,985	22,468	1,175	102	4,175	42	-	26,606	4,661	15,682	15,682	BALFOUR.	
25,971	12,284	1,370	39	5,399	51	219	-	4,365	20,394	20,394	BALFOUR.	
4,447	2,673	1,086	-	1,507	10	884	-	4,984	4,984	4,984	BALFOUR.	
26,321	16,856	5,694	271	5,768	245	147	11,264	13,351	65,214	65,214	BALFOUR.	
8,254	17,267	4,374	80	2,292	42	29	-	7,479	17,503	17,503	BALFOUR.	
26,348	12,439	1,343	10	4,796	70	480	-	4,987	15,465	15,465	BALFOUR.	
4,725	8,167	2,489	739	1,152	110	366	-	690	7,594	7,594	BALFOUR.	
22,966	21,346	5,691	427	2,445	140	30	-	6,002	5,243	5,243	BALFOUR.	
16,700	26,700	2,852	64	495	64	24	13,731	16,096	16,096	16,096	BALFOUR.	
20,483	37,274	12,157	1,189	2,832	360	140	2,365	6,590	5,445	5,445	BALFOUR.	
8,267	5,816	5,737	48	239	21	22	2,722	6,002	26,251	26,251	BALFOUR.	
7,746	17,983	2,724	129	2,881	16	-	-	4,608	5,622	5,622	BALFOUR.	
96,023	53,869	5,587	625	3,779	440	-	25,174	26,005	2,650	2,650	BALFOUR.	
26,127	44,762	2,157	86	1,181	35	43	40,482	16,361	29,281	29,281	BALFOUR.	
20,648	20,770	1,508	45	3,622	175	14	61,148	16,214	26,916	26,916	BALFOUR.	
25,868	70,171	56,743	269	3,239	2,721	183	-	16,276	16,276	16,276	BALFOUR.	
2,329	8,607	2,790	14	471	42	-	-	1,117	5,998	5,998	BALFOUR.	
7,467	10,356	3,210	241	1,283	7	8	-	3,219	21,629	21,629	BALFOUR.	
4,299	17,676	3,683	108	3,301	27	304	-	4,354	18,232	18,232	BALFOUR.	
15,334	5,551	5,286	8	1,006	-	7	-	2,314	7,264	7,264	BALFOUR.	
16,615	8,235	1,754	14	2,696	79	-	7,549	1,577	23,748	23,748	BALFOUR.	
62,968	80,757	1,543	36	402	628	64	43,247	26,089	1,402	1,402	BALFOUR.	
7,383	52,730	2,483	126	507	266	8	-	15,239	17,568	17,568	BALFOUR.	
7,690	14,870	4,843	43	2,653	25	-	889	4,501	8,730	8,730	BALFOUR.	
9,605	4,961	2,481	128	4,535	4	4	-	4,515	10,203	10,203	BALFOUR.	
7,581	5,923	2,663	46	7,286	-	-	-	7,088	16,073	16,073	BALFOUR.	
40,730	57,346	8,144	469	1,267	621	147	5,896	27,599	6,084	6,084	BALFOUR.	
5,413	16,851	36	8	2,268	245	-	1,698	1,698	3,078	3,078	BALFOUR.	
81,120	38,826	2,145	48	1,167	68	-	42,415	16,148	21,285	21,285	BALFOUR.	
15,134	20,499	8,170	134	1,443	38	-	-	2,156	2,755	2,755	BALFOUR.	
16,618	13,530	6,069	23	26,254	1,031	216	266	5,448	6,054	6,054	BALFOUR.	
5,311	7,368	2,063	78	271	85	27	-	2,665	21,776	21,776	BALFOUR.	
9,608	23,161	7,254	245	1,926	59	2,456	-	7,222	29,342	29,342	BALFOUR.	
8,656	17,286	7,588	279	2,072	13	7	-	1,085	25,218	25,218	BALFOUR.	
4,456	13,580	14,028	662	5,778	154	304	-	20,863	7,144	7,144	BALFOUR.	
16,419	15,162	2,940	34	2,164	42	28	5,376	4,733	80,247	80,247	BALFOUR.	
4,876	8,587	5,560	-	3,762	-	-	-	342	5,476	5,476	BALFOUR.	
20,778	63,276	17,268	718	4,415	260	188	-	22,525	8,465	8,465	BALFOUR.	
26,360	31,232	16,250	266	2,499	48	1,892	-	2,889	16,740	16,740	BALFOUR.	
11,429	11,827	2,989	27	2,384	-	263	-	2,376	14,377	14,377	BALFOUR.	
15,118	3,910	77	-	2,589	-	7	-	221	20,408	20,408	BALFOUR.	
16,465	43,714	6,028	146	1,271	186	-	-	16,862	16,172	16,172	BALFOUR.	
15,479	20,492	5,758	13	2,700	16	818	-	2,605	16,511	16,511	BALFOUR.	

TABLE 8.—GROWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, 1896

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CEREALS, GRASSES, AND FRUIT.							PRODUCE
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Pye.	Maize.	Potatoes.	
	Owts. of 100 lbs.	Owts. of 112 lbs.	Owts. of 100 lbs.	Owts. of 100 lbs.	Owts. of 112 lbs.	Owts. of 112 lbs.	Owts. of 100 lbs.	
GRANDS, . . . . .	624	36,754	48	115	385	..	..	..
INVERIGO, . . . . .	44	100,300	4,514	55	8,855	..	..	..
INVERIGO, . . . . .	830	10,467	22	..	479	..	..	..
KANTON, . . . . .	3,534	78,384	70	..	150	..	..	..
KELLS, . . . . .	878	41,838	63	..	58	..	..	..
KETHAM, . . . . .	..	13,351	13	14	300	..	..	..
KILBURN, . . . . .	5,529	89,942	..	..	..	..	..	..
KILBURN, . . . . .	2,577	75,145	164,878	..	..	..	..	..
KILBURN, . . . . .	334	7,382	270	..	1,892	..	..	..
KILBURN, . . . . .	10	81,525	261	..	30	..	..	..
KILBURN, . . . . .	1,822	80,347	149	..	412	..	..	..
KILBURN, . . . . .	30	10,354	881	..	..	..	..	..
KILBURN, . . . . .	7,440	61,115	150	..	56	144	..	..
KILBURN, . . . . .	919	20,005	609	..	2,513	..	..	..
KILBURN, . . . . .	2,305	75,808	80,861	..	42	..	..	..
LANGE, . . . . .	8,587	145,611	78	..	..	6,768	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	..	130,505	..	..	28	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	397	825,706	6,159	..	8,149	2,417	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,630	80,846	1,547	45	1,104	20	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,818	271,325	463	..	138	52	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	512	180,585	609	..	364	18	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,868	40,485	31	26	616	24	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,178	67,123	6,474	..	2,003	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	374	431,717	37	..	..	666	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,209	62,730	26	..	2,361	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	4,663	55,280	431	24	820	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	10,400	125,400	8,214	..	2,860	200	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,644	120,545	216	..	70	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	12,450	97,508	78	..	3,415	18	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	4,437	120,504	712	15	210	20	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	18	30,637	..	..	1,680	14	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,866	144,197	164,423	11	..	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	364	120,871	8,516	..	861	96	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,419	81,296	..	..	39	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,581	55,516	229	..	24	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	43	80,825	11	..	2,849	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	710	120,415	15	..	152	325	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	304	55,270	798	..	672	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	32	100,480	102,611	..	63	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	148	88,474	1,873	12	880	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	5,103	124,044	120,093	13	3,619	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,202	47,941	814	43	125	17	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	489	62,732	73,738	140	668	18	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,173	27,376	144	..	600	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	11,241	204,307	178,847	..	..	230	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,480	207,000	150	..	15	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	88,000	204,374	4,488	24	855	1,006	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	223	75,220	202	..	174	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,486	88,000	..	40	1,207	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,019	80,881	4,080	..	1,309	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,771	108,564	167,403	32	2,009	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,289	81,340	4,418	..	764	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	6,020	80,331	2,490	15	364	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,322	101,385	7,891	..	..	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	12,088	81,272	1,026	60	140	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,310	80,640	39	..	5,644	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	140	65,491	67,126	80	320	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	705	27,085	460	24	890	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	861	112,649	16,411	35	20	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,169	81,871	182	..	672	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,706	92,303	1,100	..	699	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	9,399	85,588	81	..	1,390	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,870	405,108	154	..	123	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	187	130,227	..	..	..	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,860	31,730	..	60	3,313	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	..	140,186	185	..	5,602	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,640	25,116	88,000	..	70	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	560	61,712	108,564	..	105	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,814	72,007	3,945	..	855	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	..	80,493	15	..	446	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,648	78,875	58,745	..	421	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	3,786	88,257	401	10	667	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,816	107,462	720	10	6,710	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	421	20,861	120	..	4,562	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	67	187,123	120,816	..	304	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	586	40,448	81,025	..	..	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	8,769	100,120	6,704	..	..	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	1,115	50,507	396	..	17,064	..	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	10,022	127,828	112,648	60	72	8,184	..	..
LEITCHFIELD, . . . . .	2,861	75,639	40,133	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, . . . . .	633,678	17,098,114	8,162,880	4,706	174,678	26,074	4,861	

## PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1896—continued.

OF THE CROPS.										OTHER CROPS.		MAY.		FOUR LAW UNIONS.
English.	Welsh.	Scottish.	Irish.	Gallego.	Welsh.	Scots.	Flax.	Other.	Other.	Other.	Other.			
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
18,110	18,551	2,028	36	5,461	26	334	2,519	2,041	41,968	GLASGOW.				
25,018	44,517	630		4,554	1,779	24	2,507	5,360	4,424	INVERGOWRIE.				
4,023	16,470	1,222	16	575	35	38	11,685	3,380	2,708	KATHARIE.				
13,309	16,218	4,357	114	5,151	1,114	217		4,429	31,150	KELLS.				
18,043	18,760	8,298	145	1,280		350	110	6,900	22,468					
19,384	4,857	1,818	16	3,423	59	79		608	16,044	KILMARNOCK.				
30,054	15,314	1,502	144	296	6		24,300	10,530	285	KILMARNOCK.				
12,418	82,347	2,463	161	2,726	7	15		20,813	25,485	KILMARNOCK.				
5,071	5,027	5,889	8	1,406		24		435	17,993	KILMARNOCK.				
4,278	4,867	468	8	569			799	800	4,741	KILMARNOCK.				
23,019	16,409	5,157	110	8,449	43	719		4,695	47,705	KILMARNOCK.				
4,885	18,960	8,339	55	2,468	79		78	2,654	1,054	KILMARNOCK.				
14,572	8,073	8,018	114	5,451	38			1,985	28,011	KILMARNOCK.				
17,447	12,509	10,967	8	2,686		12	80	213	46,292	KILMARNOCK.				
8,632	23,852	14,317	104	469	259	11		6,075	4,778	KILMARNOCK.				
23,480	16,134	712	18	420	441		5,537	16,013	24,389	KILMARNOCK.				
16,929	36,907	183	49	1,671	28	14	41,812	3,489	4,035	KILMARNOCK.				
30,767	82,108	1,897	143	1,888	293	36	44,876	14,818	4,337	KILMARNOCK.				
10,583	24,547	14,218	589	6,027	30	5		4,511	62,354	KILMARNOCK.				
4,186	43,737	2,554	735	1,673	2,047	40	27,835	21,928	26,863	KILMARNOCK.				
12,518	21,398	8,111	139	1,923	45			5,549	5,890	KILMARNOCK.				
15,869	14,028	4,737	24	658	105	21	11,822	4,880	29,734	KILMARNOCK.				
17,108	19,012	8,459	153	4,579	14	32		3,339	28,110	KILMARNOCK.				
26,335	148,108	1,519	384	8,971	751	5	45,586	12,905	1,740	KILMARNOCK.				
15,967	36,025	2,540	51	3,137	58	74	348	4,986	24,072	KILMARNOCK.				
14,086	17,779	2,682	18	5,090	18	1,804		3,138	29,288	KILMARNOCK.				
29,575	36,956	2,142	109	306	919	28	2,067	26,321	55,057	KILMARNOCK.				
27,486	32,140	8,841	68	4,052	5,822	4,9		5,510	17,778	KILMARNOCK.				
49,465	32,697	1,146	32	1,732	374	28	82,948	22,690	27,725	KILMARNOCK.				
13,386	41,474	14,186	648	8,057	2,454	122		11,430	27,912	KILMARNOCK.				
11,723	6,148	1,631		3,330		5		50	45,058	KILMARNOCK.				
15,134	84,004	26,379	369	1,201	648	7		9,018	4,557	KILMARNOCK.				
21,596	84,073	1,407	79	4,009	702	18	29,040	4,740	5,548	KILMARNOCK.				
13,966	11,136	1,168	20	2,480	838	53	32	2,480	18,025	KILMARNOCK.				
15,231	6,142	5,175	29	2,300	21			3,641	25,003	KILMARNOCK.				
15,149	7,062	2,900	4	5,318	10		679	1,849	18,408	KILMARNOCK.				
25,486	54,575	5,456	395	1,817	215		40,218	17,131	19,304	KILMARNOCK.				
15,540	6,178	2,510	41	2,267	24	1,654		2,207	28,116	KILMARNOCK.				
25,334	50,333	10,953	178	2,074	49	397		18,863	29,905	KILMARNOCK.				
15,636	21,143	7,240	531	4,189	185	1,357		4,379	48,528	KILMARNOCK.				
18,680	82,515	5,788	184	1,074	22	50		12,079	41,700	KILMARNOCK.				
5,274	18,289	5,215	181	1,609	54	36		5,086	24,917	KILMARNOCK.				
18,514	38,704	6,154	208	5,179	74	149		11,374	40,020	KILMARNOCK.				
14,819	17,084	2,723	136	4,248	18	60		1,891	80,054	KILMARNOCK.				
20,436	154,082	28,341	470	4,275	189	7		25,178	8,490	KILMARNOCK.				
41,700	82,788	1,151	40	234	182	12	38,078	21,899	1,059	KILMARNOCK.				
21,187	72,553	2,608	583	2,569	4,180	195	32,730	27,523	2,611	KILMARNOCK.				
14,080	16,038	8,804	204	2,189	31	12	1,338	6,899	29,336	KILMARNOCK.				
27,187	47,618	826	48	2,677	228	88	66,240	18,644	26,332	KILMARNOCK.				
4,694	6,123	8,114		940	13	60		747	1,840	KILMARNOCK.				
25,863	79,631	11,566	237	2,735	53	698		18,475	27,813	KILMARNOCK.				
7,512	12,423	4,642	111	1,506	58	2,114	20	1,454	14,020	KILMARNOCK.				
8,449	7,769	2,898	187	254	49	14		4,527	15,944	KILMARNOCK.				
16,154	80,057	8,894	86	2,707	21	923		12,765	25,080	KILMARNOCK.				
16,273	18,469	4,967	175	242	29	25		4,588	25,474	KILMARNOCK.				
11,200	8,021	2,929	59	2,394	18	605		2,489	18,811	KILMARNOCK.				
10,516	55,444	2,440	147	5,189	26	516		8,083	25,270	KILMARNOCK.				
7,295	7,298	5,889	48	5,578				1,753	18,119	KILMARNOCK.				
14,027	52,578	4,506	614	2,171	28	182		12,896	14,521	KILMARNOCK.				
28,865	22,743	17,308	30	4,436	675	16	213	6,268	7,705	KILMARNOCK.				
10,738	11,073	4,830	32	1,481	792	897		2,880	4,335	KILMARNOCK.				
18,800	14,013	5,015	80	7,908	58	49		4,820	42,314	KILMARNOCK.				
24,708	109,388	5,819	44	4,363	634	60	178,180	16,886	7,408	KILMARNOCK.				
14,211	43,969	745		5,067	178	6	11,270	4,744	10,230	KILMARNOCK.				
11,232	6,281	2,760	29	1,800	8	14		1,570	26,953	KILMARNOCK.				
16,308	11,837	1,602	24	7,071	68	135		5,595	22,496	KILMARNOCK.				
14,136	39,124	5,704	87	2,554	43			2,234	5,824	KILMARNOCK.				
11,504	51,324	7,201	173	3,815	30			5,690	29,890	KILMARNOCK.				
18,547	21,131	1,535	75	8,044	55	30		2,687	34,330	KILMARNOCK.				
14,246	6,547	638	18	3,700		14		4,433	14,394	KILMARNOCK.				
11,821	24,188	14,594	153	5,117	23	428		7,396	82,830	KILMARNOCK.				
4,791	27,927	5,035	317	334	65	326		6,018	25,104	KILMARNOCK.				
26,330	24,315	4,363	85	5,463	65	8,714		8,578	24,134	KILMARNOCK.				
5,071	5,076	4,893	114	2,577	63	198		5,235	11,334	KILMARNOCK.				
16,450	82,559	9,281	255	2,857	196	1,889		10,783	26,737	KILMARNOCK.				
15,700	87,564	8,588	116	2,606	8	7		7,025	12,670	KILMARNOCK.				
14,609	46,867	12,254	262	9,011	14	135		10,215	5,427	KILMARNOCK.				
14,706	15,076	1,348	45	2,754		24		1,216	18,833	KILMARNOCK.				
22,497	73,345	17,943	818	8,225	65			22,657	12,481	KILMARNOCK.				
8,628	29,782	6,634	817	1,265	79	68		4,688	2,394	KILMARNOCK.				
4,701,860	4,792,239	782,573	34,939	486,021	64,541	47,378	1,446,777	1,236,068	8,435,458	TOTAL.				

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLLOWS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1837 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTRY.	Year.	No. of persons receiving relief.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1897 TO 1916.																	
			CEREALS, BEANS, AND PEASE.										OTHER CROPS.							
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Indian Corn.	Sorghum.	Other Cereals.	Beans.	Pease.	Other Legumes.	Other Crops.	Other Crops.	Other Crops.	Other Crops.			
ARMY.	1897	20,397	1,140	70,811	1,000	6	41	2,324	70,018	44,470	10,152	810	2,428	37,280	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
	1898	20,397	2,568	70,354	920	6	64	1,935	73,399	44,467	10,128	704	2,428	37,280	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
	1899	20,314	2,014	70,643	980	12	24	1,234	74,028	42,972	10,068	700	2,428	37,280	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
	1900	20,417	3,114	69,447	853	4	64	1,154	72,918	42,677	10,121	810	2,428	37,280	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
	1901	20,312	1,867	67,549	570	2	34	1,261	71,807	41,586	10,062	467	2,428	37,280	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
	1902	20,314	1,848	68,431	870	2	37	1,423	72,687	41,174	10,484	476	1,780	33,914	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
	1903	20,314	940	69,029	773	2	37	1,234	72,602	40,684	10,035	476	1,780	33,914	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
	1904	20,314	1,267	68,437	769	2	15	1,002	71,434	40,223	10,062	346	1,780	33,914	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
	1905	20,314	741	67,300	890	2	6	984	69,686	40,248	10,418	890	1,780	33,914	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
	1906	20,314	721	67,470	788	2	2	984	72,168	41,200	10,643	471	1,780	33,914	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022	10,022
ARMY.	1897	10,356	2,025	34,351	74	1	45	419	37,393	20,064	3,825	368	2,118	37,617	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
	1898	10,441	4,001	34,315	89	1	144	185	38,225	21,618	7,418	817	1,710	37,461	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
	1899	10,575	3,577	34,270	53	11	135	184	34,741	27,574	3,425	581	1,710	37,461	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
	1900	10,445	2,577	30,536	301	20	135	153	34,828	26,864	7,674	758	1,710	37,461	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
	1901	10,559	2,536	31,353	56	2	135	179	34,159	26,424	6,968	708	1,710	37,461	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
	1902	10,559	2,570	32,308	80	20	160	226	35,673	23,744	6,967	675	1,710	37,461	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
	1903	10,450	1,494	31,761	54	10	160	122	34,251	21,877	6,005	588	1,710	37,461	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
	1904	10,450	1,893	32,111	88	14	83	49	31,003	24,361	5,773	894	1,710	37,461	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
	1905	10,450	1,204	30,034	33	1	104	43	30,493	21,603	5,383	608	1,710	37,461	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
	1906	10,389	1,068	30,233	38	5	123	30	30,826	22,912	6,274	512	1,710	37,461	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356	10,356
CANADA.	1897	4,679	896	22,092	4,391	1	1	27,283	6,486	6,974	716	1,284	10,276	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	1898	4,679	1,676	20,885	4,893	1	1	27,227	6,126	6,633	877	1,284	10,276	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	1899	4,679	1,175	19,345	4,729	1	1	26,902	6,049	6,443	649	1,225	10,439	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	1900	4,679	2,227	20,538	4,574	1	1	27,241	5,912	6,427	838	1,225	10,439	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	1901	4,679	1,453	20,176	4,157	1	7	26,623	5,332	5,399	732	1,387	10,494	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	1902	4,692	1,162	19,744	4,595	1	3	26,085	5,321	5,392	647	1,387	10,494	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	1903	4,692	692	19,464	4,617	1	19	26,966	5,663	5,739	723	1,334	10,494	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	1904	4,617	930	20,231	4,649	1	1	27,185	5,681	5,769	730	1,260	10,125	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	1905	4,617	120	19,393	4,547	1	11	26,669	5,818	5,749	742	1,210	10,290	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
	1906	4,543	130	19,513	4,448	1	18	26,425	5,746	5,710	663	1,210	10,290	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
CANADA.	1897	14,916	593	15,492	10	6	67	83,763	20,125	2,008	240	2,705	31,765	6,106	6,106	6,106	6,106	6,106	6,106	6,106
	1898	15,013	592	15,605	23	2	108	84,487	20,816	2,711	422	2,747	32,292	6,226	6,226	6,226	6,226	6,226	6,226	6,226
	1899	15,033	572	15,605	33	16	109	85,749	20,942	2,607	469	2,642	34,225	6,706	6,706	6,706	6,706	6,706	6,706	6,706
	1900	15,094	470	16,568	393	16	167	86,156	20,213	3,003	531	2,911	34,149	6,816	6,816	6,816	6,816	6,816	6,816	6,816
	1901	15,061	474	16,561	17	11	167	86,323	20,939	3,423	674	3,214	34,649	6,322	6,322	6,322	6,322	6,322	6,322	6,322
	1902	15,060	459	17,597	73	2	227	87,991	20,694	3,012	662	3,072	34,591	6,256	6,256	6,256	6,256	6,256	6,256	6,256
	1903	15,045	465	18,039	99	3	168	87,443	20,944	3,012	468	2,672	34,091	6,291	6,291	6,291	6,291	6,291	6,291	6,291
	1904	15,092	462	17,107	26	4	64	87,668	20,282	3,364	841	3,498	37,734	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468
	1905	15,107	462	17,579	7	1	84	86,369	21,780	3,811	654	3,269	31,192	6,434	6,434	6,434	6,434	6,434	6,434	6,434
	1906	15,024	544	18,017	8	1	84	86,423	21,617	3,607	711	3,432	30,125	6,369	6,369	6,369	6,369	6,369	6,369	6,369
CANADA.	1897	10,725	1,746	14,101	816	6	5,290	65	17,738	23,229	3,446	2,368	2,666	35,131	42	12,008	12,008	12,008	12,008	12,008
	1898	14,731	2,246	15,920	805	31	1,280	83	17,281	23,042	3,140	2,716	2,595	35,411	58	14,044	14,044	14,044	14,044	14,044
	1899	16,710	2,246	15,708	695	4	1,412	49	16,722	22,020	3,407	2,638	2,677	34,273	19	19,312	19,312	19,312	19,312	19,312
	1900	15,748	2,068	16,536	643	31	1,062	23	16,947	21,898	3,301	2,764	2,672	35,649	69	14,044	14,044	14,044	14,044	14,044
	1901	16,002	2,032	16,536	414	6	1,168	22	16,777	20,669	3,416	2,613	2,595	31,267	11	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094
	1902	15,538	1,898	15,284	285	25	1,113	73	16,316	20,770	3,608	2,469	2,541	31,121	29	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094
	1903	15,524	1,971	15,294	440	9	1,201	39	16,616	20,254	3,526	2,446	30,238	4	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094
	1904	15,060	1,214	15,294	359	4	1,334	36	16,030	20,750	3,477	2,469	2,541	31,709	4	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094
	1905	15,812	838	15,753	471	3	1,164	36	16,244	19,947	3,551	2,536	2,459	31,413	6	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094
	1906	15,812	792	15,286	695	3	1,495	3	16,913	20,207	3,361	3,168	2,624	31,423	3	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094	19,094
CANADA.	1897	16,738	6,524	105,764	15,366	2	105	97	120,616	64,291	30,891	7,728	3,621	111,761	41	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
	1898	15,413	12,760	90,307	16,464	35	271	99	120,679	64,316	30,884	6,334	5,070	111,770	66	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
	1899	16,748	12,125	90,662	15,048	6	622	26	120,608	62,004	30,884	6,923	6,111	111,770	66	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
	1900	16,862	12,264	94,712	17,076	6	238	12	120,201	60,746	30,884	6,923	6,427	110,887	260	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
	1901	16,864	10,553	93,898	17,566	6	314	32	121,796	56,386	31,264	9,441	6,427	107,193	46	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
	1902	16,660	3,707	87,206	16,057	44	348	3	122,306	56,605	32,628	9,154	7,354	106,818	27	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
	1903	16,779	3,710	109,499	17,350	16	186	32	127,020	54,792	32,777	9,400	7,354	109,244	27	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
	1904	16,664	6,130	102,894	15,976	16	174	19	124,606	53,854	32,628	12,998	6,735	107,514	210	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
	1905	16,811	6,130	102,894	16,380	16	191	7	124,102	53,798	31,516	13,611	6,735	108,817	100	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
	1906	16,676	4,463	87,290	16,290	16	203	10	126,624	53,173	32,628	12,422	6,621	106,746	76	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
CANADA.	1897	10,130	446	59,306	1,877	6	694	2												

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXERCISING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1896, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of Holdings according to Act.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1896.																TOTAL Extent of Crops.
			CEREALS, GRASS, AND PASTURE.								OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Other Cereals.	Grass.	Other Grass.	Pasture.	Other Pasture.	Other Cereals.	Other Grass.	Other Pasture.	Other Crops.					
Antrim.	1887	8,065	9,430	14,104	1,343	1	53	79	15,377	8,902	2,308	1,000	25,687	48,522	61,234				
	1888	6,168	4,994	14,073	2,007	1	161	134	13,200	8,307	2,120	1,010	25,634	50,058	60,737				
	1889	6,182	4,238	13,344	2,074	1	74	60	10,579	8,609	2,078	890	24,687	46,629	53,370				
	1890	6,062	4,318	12,998	1,993	1	116	102	10,595	8,349	2,423	844	24,069	43,385	53,791				
	1891	6,035	4,903	11,915	2,110	1	128	115	10,374	6,053	2,316	1,000	24,708	44,676	51,408				
Dorset.	1887	4,078	5,805	11,831	1,908	4	168	21	17,688	7,401	2,567	1,000	27,686	47,380	70,237				
	1888	4,080	5,800	12,247	2,107	3	83	48	17,140	5,109	2,401	929	25,700	48,250	73,409				
	1889	4,020	5,800	12,862	1,974	3	69	81	17,005	5,109	2,401	929	25,700	45,356	70,694				
	1890	4,065	5,703	12,553	2,074	4	61	47	17,004	5,109	2,401	929	25,700	44,832	73,332				
	1891	4,067	5,749	11,200	2,074	1	168	81	16,205	7,401	2,567	1,000	24,438	46,443	72,044				
Gloucester.	1887	12,781	725	18,130	19	10	229	35	21,135	14,480	2,908	534	30,077	62,376	107,547				
	1888	12,863	1,044	20,110	19	20	418	25	21,968	14,770	2,908	534	30,077	63,643	109,404				
	1889	12,716	956	19,070	30	23	407	20	21,187	14,770	2,908	534	30,077	62,475	109,211				
	1890	12,714	879	19,070	31	23	398	20	20,713	14,770	2,908	534	30,077	61,011	110,776				
	1891	13,550	978	19,070	32	8	347	22	20,840	14,480	2,908	534	30,077	61,435	107,677				
Kent.	1887	12,048	925	19,070	32	8	351	8	20,800	13,872	2,668	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1888	12,047	907	19,272	30	8	369	8	20,540	14,000	2,668	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1889	12,048	712	19,469	30	23	329	8	20,287	14,000	2,668	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1890	12,729	691	19,469	30	8	354	20	19,800	14,434	2,117	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1891	12,739	429	19,707	30	8	307	20	18,523	14,255	2,000	804	28,410	1,174	62,826				
Leicestershire.	1887	33,577	5,317	48,802	5,034	25	1,202	108	48,800	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	91,207	152,337				
	1888	33,500	4,768	48,802	5,034	25	1,202	108	48,800	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	90,130	151,946				
	1889	33,500	4,768	48,802	5,034	25	1,202	108	48,800	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	89,053	150,964				
	1890	33,517	4,768	48,802	5,034	25	1,202	108	48,800	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	88,076	150,571				
	1891	34,130	4,768	48,802	5,034	25	1,202	108	48,800	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	87,099	150,178				
Norfolk.	1887	33,743	4,773	48,802	5,034	17	1,033	24	48,805	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	91,207	152,337				
	1888	33,743	4,773	48,802	5,034	17	1,033	24	48,805	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	90,130	151,946				
	1889	33,743	4,773	48,802	5,034	17	1,033	24	48,805	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	89,053	150,964				
	1890	33,743	4,773	48,802	5,034	17	1,033	24	48,805	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	88,076	150,571				
	1891	33,743	4,773	48,802	5,034	17	1,033	24	48,805	44,308	13,805	2,000	62,913	87,099	150,178				
Somerset.	1887	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	59,287	109,619				
	1888	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	58,210	109,226				
	1889	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	57,133	108,833				
	1890	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	56,056	108,440				
	1891	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	54,979	108,047				
Sussex.	1887	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	98,345	159,916				
	1888	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	97,268	159,523				
	1889	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	96,191	159,130				
	1890	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	95,114	158,737				
	1891	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	94,037	158,344				
Wiltshire.	1887	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	98,345	159,916				
	1888	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	97,268	159,523				
	1889	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	96,191	159,130				
	1890	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	95,114	158,737				
	1891	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	94,037	158,344				
Yorkshire.	1887	12,167	4,885	31,802	16,001	1	1	5	50,854	17,200	10,200	2,000	80,054	67,245	123,408				
	1888	12,167	4,885	31,802	16,001	1	1	5	50,854	17,200	10,200	2,000	80,054	66,168	123,015				
	1889	12,167	4,885	31,802	16,001	1	1	5	50,854	17,200	10,200	2,000	80,054	65,131	122,622				
	1890	12,167	4,885	31,802	16,001	1	1	5	50,854	17,200	10,200	2,000	80,054	64,094	122,229				
	1891	12,167	4,885	31,802	16,001	1	1	5	50,854	17,200	10,200	2,000	80,054	63,057	121,836				
Devon.	1887	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	94,312	177,049				
	1888	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	93,235	176,656				
	1889	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	92,158	176,263				
	1890	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	91,081	175,870				
	1891	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	90,004	175,477				
Gloucestershire.	1887	12,048	925	19,070	32	8	351	8	20,800	13,872	2,668	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1888	12,047	907	19,272	30	8	369	8	20,540	14,000	2,668	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1889	12,048	712	19,469	30	23	329	8	20,287	14,000	2,668	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1890	12,729	691	19,469	30	8	354	20	19,800	14,434	2,117	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1891	12,739	429	19,707	30	8	307	20	18,523	14,255	2,000	804	28,410	1,174	62,826				
Herefordshire.	1887	12,048	925	19,070	32	8	351	8	20,800	13,872	2,668	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1888	12,047	907	19,272	30	8	369	8	20,540	14,000	2,668	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1889	12,048	712	19,469	30	23	329	8	20,287	14,000	2,668	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1890	12,729	691	19,469	30	8	354	20	19,800	14,434	2,117	799	28,410	1,811	62,826				
	1891	12,739	429	19,707	30	8	307	20	18,523	14,255	2,000	804	28,410	1,174	62,826				
Somerset.	1887	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	59,287	109,619				
	1888	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	58,210	109,226				
	1889	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	57,133	108,833				
	1890	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	56,056	108,440				
	1891	18,465	1,156	25,402	2,455	5	536	22	26,665	20,470	4,771	1,000	32,831	54,979	108,047				
Wiltshire.	1887	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	98,345	159,916				
	1888	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	97,268	159,523				
	1889	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	96,191	159,130				
	1890	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	95,114	158,737				
	1891	7,417	1,364	35,384	12,164	15	444	5	48,393	8,902	2,308	1,000	58,603	94,037	158,344				
Devon.	1887	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	94,312	177,049				
	1888	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	93,235	176,656				
	1889	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	92,158	176,263				
	1890	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	91,081	175,870				
	1891	9,881	344	21,879	15,290	32	375	10	30,308	14,300	10,000	2,000	56,608	90,004	175,477				
Gloucestershire.	1887																		

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS STOCKING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1906, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Year.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM ONE TO ONE HUNDRED																Total Statute Acres.	
		CEREALS, GRASSES, AND FEEDS.								OTHER CROPS.									
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Feeds.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Feeds.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Feeds.				
LORRAINE:	1887	14,122	1,424	23,179	980	1	13	23,585	21,862	5,073	1,324	1,169	21,448	1,169	21,448	1,169	21,448	12,100	
	1888	14,048	1,440	23,080	938	1	41	24,817	22,813	4,918	1,224	1,009	22,822	1,009	22,822	1,009	22,822	12,100	
	1889	14,018	1,376	23,071	1,238	1	71	24,741	24,643	5,134	1,348	1,302	24,748	1,302	24,748	1,302	24,748	12,100	
	1890	14,055	1,779	23,447	1,022	1	21	25,210	24,669	5,188	1,428	1,304	25,022	1,304	25,022	1,304	25,022	12,100	
	1901	14,918	1,608	24,628	850	1	14	27,076	27,076	4,937	1,180	1,017	26,959	1,017	26,959	1,017	26,959	12,100	
	1902	14,302	1,488	24,033	855	1	10	22,684	27,378	5,079	1,222	1,084	27,474	1,084	27,474	1,084	27,474	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	14,364	1,544	24,049	865	1	14	27,465	27,465	5,122	1,222	1,084	27,474	1,084	27,474	1,084	27,474	12,100	
	1888	14,112	1,507	23,961	867	1	14	27,465	27,465	5,122	1,222	1,084	27,474	1,084	27,474	1,084	27,474	12,100	
	1889	14,078	1,502	24,782	860	1	112	29,145	29,145	5,018	1,222	1,084	29,145	1,084	29,145	1,084	29,145	12,100	
	1890	14,118	1,283	24,123	847	1	112	29,145	29,145	5,018	1,222	1,084	29,145	1,084	29,145	1,084	29,145	12,100	
	1901	14,578	1,130	23,868	1,590	4	220	25,880	25,880	14,255	1,491	2,532	48,776	1,491	48,776	1,491	48,776	12,100	
	1902	15,658	1,210	24,329	1,592	4	548	28,889	28,889	14,559	1,517	2,514	49,774	1,517	49,774	1,517	49,774	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	15,715	1,258	24,880	1,590	5	414	30,714	31,702	14,458	1,517	2,514	50,774	1,517	50,774	1,517	50,774	12,100	
	1888	15,074	1,254	25,089	1,592	11	413	31,772	31,772	14,458	1,517	2,514	50,774	1,517	50,774	1,517	50,774	12,100	
	1889	15,089	1,254	25,089	1,592	11	413	31,772	31,772	14,458	1,517	2,514	50,774	1,517	50,774	1,517	50,774	12,100	
	1890	15,351	1,292	25,472	1,518	8	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1901	15,374	1,344	25,472	1,518	8	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1902	15,658	1,302	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	15,686	1,302	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1888	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1889	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1890	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1901	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1902	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1888	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1889	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1890	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1901	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1902	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1888	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1889	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1890	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1901	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1902	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1888	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1889	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1890	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1901	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1902	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1888	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1889	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1890	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1901	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1902	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1888	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1889	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1890	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1901	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1902	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1888	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1889	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1890	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1901	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
	1902	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	12,100	
LORRAINE:	1887	15,620	1,313	25,710	1,427	7	596	33,720	33,720	14,545	1,517	2,514	51,774	1,517	51,774	1,517	51,774	1	

TABLE 5.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXISTING OVER ACRES, AND EXTENT OF LIVE STOCK CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1895.														Total extent under Crops.	
			CORN, GRAIN, AND PASTURE.							OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Sp.	Indian Corn.	Cereals.	Peas.	Beans.	Turnips & other roots.	Other crops.	Grass.	Hay.	Other.		
Antrim.	1887	15,247	189	22,611	72	2	2	2	25,408	25,518	4,942	712	2,635	33,413	—	—	60,378	126,243
	1888	15,385	375	22,320	192	2	2	2	25,419	25,518	4,942	712	2,635	33,413	—	—	60,378	126,243
	1889	15,385	435	21,113	297	13	14	19	25,419	25,518	4,942	712	2,635	33,413	—	—	60,378	126,243
	1890	15,270	437	21,210	311	4	1,381	9	25,419	25,518	4,942	712	2,635	33,413	—	—	60,378	126,243
	1891	15,300	455	21,015	359	2	1,240	8	25,419	25,518	4,942	712	2,635	33,413	—	—	60,378	126,243
	1892	15,154	865	20,281	522	2	1,042	2	21,815	21,815	4,202	1,222	2,447	25,754	—	—	48,985	120,664
Armagh.	1887	14,514	587	21,205	583	2	226	1	21,205	14,848	2,816	643	2,611	25,489	85	57,944	85,021	85,021
	1888	14,514	587	21,205	583	2	226	1	21,205	14,848	2,816	643	2,611	25,489	85	57,944	85,021	85,021
	1889	14,514	587	21,205	583	2	226	1	21,205	14,848	2,816	643	2,611	25,489	85	57,944	85,021	85,021
	1890	14,514	587	21,205	583	2	226	1	21,205	14,848	2,816	643	2,611	25,489	85	57,944	85,021	85,021
	1891	14,514	587	21,205	583	2	226	1	21,205	14,848	2,816	643	2,611	25,489	85	57,944	85,021	85,021
	1892	14,514	587	21,205	583	2	226	1	21,205	14,848	2,816	643	2,611	25,489	85	57,944	85,021	85,021
Carlow.	1887	21,027	4,554	50,776	10,865	48	73	19	73,027	32,851	10,987	2,771	4,675	60,581	7	137,478	261,428	261,428
	1888	21,041	4,554	50,776	10,865	48	73	19	73,027	32,851	10,987	2,771	4,675	60,581	7	137,478	261,428	261,428
	1889	21,041	4,554	50,776	10,865	48	73	19	73,027	32,851	10,987	2,771	4,675	60,581	7	137,478	261,428	261,428
	1890	21,041	4,554	50,776	10,865	48	73	19	73,027	32,851	10,987	2,771	4,675	60,581	7	137,478	261,428	261,428
	1891	21,041	4,554	50,776	10,865	48	73	19	73,027	32,851	10,987	2,771	4,675	60,581	7	137,478	261,428	261,428
	1892	21,041	4,554	50,776	10,865	48	73	19	73,027	32,851	10,987	2,771	4,675	60,581	7	137,478	261,428	261,428
Cavan.	1887	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1888	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1889	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1890	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1891	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1892	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
Clare.	1887	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1888	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1889	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1890	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1891	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1892	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
Cork.	1887	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1888	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1889	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1890	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1891	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1892	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
Down.	1887	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1888	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1889	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1890	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1891	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642
	1892	20,943	1,965	53,772	24	15	895	68	108,530	41,187	15,570	698	3,365	50,485	96,426	70,122	251,642	251,642

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXERCISING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1896, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

## PROVINCES.

PROVINCE.	Year.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1896.																Total Extent under Crops.
			CEREALS, GRASSES, AND PASTURE.								OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Rye.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.			
LEINSTER:	1887	103,200	12,781	207,472	115,854	67,119	2,433	4,217	154,104	90,545	14,724	21,830	202,654	79,527	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1888	104,717	10,818	207,485	121,805	72,034	2,184	4,814	154,820	92,524	15,820	24,481	204,780	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1889	104,018	11,954	215,447	122,527	120,150	1,440	4,653	154,818	90,180	14,911	21,300	204,803	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1890	104,556	10,673	217,913	120,554	141,133	1,203	4,653	151,814	94,739	15,354	20,781	206,740	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1891	105,211	10,674	217,494	124,813	90,138	1,745	4,315	147,155	95,637	16,818	21,320	202,123	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1892	104,881	11,178	200,369	120,716	68,160	1,121	4,383	145,845	97,625	16,355	20,106	207,071	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1893	104,556	14,467	208,066	117,080	43,144	1,210	4,433	138,791	95,547	15,520	19,716	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1894	104,851	10,505	201,344	118,212	43,168	1,211	4,433	138,791	95,547	15,520	19,716	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1895	104,244	10,673	200,369	118,080	43,168	1,211	4,433	138,791	95,547	15,520	19,716	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1896	105,000	10,674	210,365	119,040	120,150	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
MUNSTER:	1887	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1888	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1889	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1890	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1891	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1892	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1893	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1894	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1895	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1896	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
ULSTER:	1887	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1888	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1889	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1890	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1891	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1892	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1893	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1894	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1895	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	1896	104,870	10,867	210,365	117,080	50,160	1,211	4,433	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	

## TOTAL OF IRELAND.

Year.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1896.																
		CEREALS, GRASSES, AND PASTURE.								OTHER CROPS.								Total Extent under Crops.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Rye.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.	Other Cereals.	Grasses.	Pasture.	Other Crops.	Totals.	Plantations.	Meadows & Pastures not inclosed.		
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1887	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	154,104	90,545	14,724	21,830	202,654	79,527	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	1888	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	154,820	92,524	15,820	24,481	204,780	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	1889	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	154,818	90,180	14,911	21,300	204,803	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	1890	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	151,814	94,739	15,354	20,781	206,740	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	1891	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	147,155	95,637	16,818	21,320	202,123	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	1892	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	145,845	97,625	16,355	20,106	207,071	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	1893	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	138,791	95,547	15,520	19,716	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	1894	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	138,791	95,547	15,520	19,716	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	1895	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	138,791	95,547	15,520	19,716	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	1896	210,211	67,119	1,112,000	120,150	300,000	7,300	1,800,000	141,160	94,741	15,474	19,500	207,554	80,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200











Total 10—figures are taken from the Census returns and are subject to revision.

Abstract of statistics.



[illegible]

[illegible]





TABLE 11.—*Showing the Results of Experiment with the Squatters in Little River, 25 miles from Los Angeles, in 1890.—continued.*

[illegible]

**APPROXIMATE ESTIMATION FOR THE FIVE YEAR**

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1895, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SWINE.		No. of PIGS.		No. of SHEEP.	No. of GOATS.
		The present and preceding years.	The year ending 1886.	The year ending 1887.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	The present and preceding years.	The year ending 1886.	The year ending 1887.	The year ending 1888.	The year ending 1889.	The year ending 1890.	The year ending 1891.		
Aberdeen.	1887	25,716	1,875	1,628	61	493	24,982	32,160	27,053	42,481	23,421	7,053	62,718	4,093	316,774
	1888	26,174	1,884	1,568	113	611	25,466	33,722	26,184	43,643	22,945	5,013	64,743	4,713	326,080
	1889	26,781	2,111	1,567	109	495	26,389	31,439	27,352	41,354	21,738	7,125	62,514	4,791	336,025
	1890	27,490	2,355	2,168	167	534	27,614	31,752	26,977	40,635	24,759	5,078	62,037	5,127	340,740
	1891	27,255	2,363	2,267	194	576	27,116	33,769	27,238	40,954	24,954	7,389	58,453	6,349	344,364
	1892	26,777	2,444	2,173	184	714	26,534	35,302	29,826	39,148	23,299	6,117	44,099	6,547	351,969
	1893	27,370	2,515	2,512	37	719	27,330	34,638	27,168	41,869	24,406	8,448	45,641	4,868	357,713
	1894	28,395	2,611	2,594	76	622	28,319	35,441	27,817	40,720	26,001	7,655	45,835	5,724	360,535
	1895	29,580	2,677	2,164	86	697	29,494	37,161	31,777	38,762	26,454	7,015	43,889	5,852	366,685
	1896	29,859	2,687	2,164	79	725	29,781	37,671	31,765	39,007	26,707	7,266	43,830	5,444	364,024
Aberdeen.	1887	11,354	953	862	816	2,368	43,532	18,581	18,811	7,107	6,708	5,832	28,296	8,892	411,581
	1888	11,354	872	842	332	2,505	43,258	19,715	19,627	7,811	7,108	5,840	28,622	8,421	414,494
	1889	12,027	979	862	2,447	2,447	43,565	19,895	18,265	7,602	7,094	5,974	29,625	8,169	420,779
	1890	12,161	1,011	908	214	2,447	44,413	20,224	18,441	8,417	7,153	5,810	29,656	10,371	426,434
	1891	12,429	1,067	1,229	333	2,438	43,442	20,251	20,771	11,757	12,439	6,022	27,436	10,686	430,012
	1892	12,029	1,015	1,132	315	2,318	44,236	24,244	22,234	11,426	12,853	5,256	29,608	15,195	437,697
	1893	12,053	1,071	1,031	329	2,348	44,754	25,015	20,958	14,539	14,944	5,232	27,732	15,474	438,781
	1894	13,075	1,222	1,072	345	2,329	44,998	26,401	20,987	7,731	8,305	5,734	29,115	15,712	441,436
	1895	14,154	1,399	1,074	280	2,324	44,456	26,168	21,719	8,122	8,405	5,423	24,485	15,516	443,078
	1896	12,036	1,115	983	265	2,261	43,511	26,118	21,714	6,498	8,819	5,230	28,021	15,462	437,747
Aberdeen.	1887	8,613	1,260	1,032	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1888	8,613	1,260	1,174	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1889	8,613	1,260	1,174	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1890	8,613	1,260	1,174	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1891	8,613	1,260	1,174	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1892	8,613	1,260	1,174	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1893	8,613	1,260	1,174	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1894	8,613	1,260	1,174	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1895	8,613	1,260	1,174	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1896	8,613	1,260	1,174	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
Aberdeen.	1887	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1888	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1889	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1890	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1891	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1892	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1893	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1894	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1895	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1896	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
Aberdeen.	1887	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1888	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1889	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1890	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1891	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1892	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1893	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1894	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1895	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1896	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
Aberdeen.	1887	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1888	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1889	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1890	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1891	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1892	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1893	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1894	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1895	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1896	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
Aberdeen.	1887	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1888	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1889	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1890	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1891	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1892	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1893	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1894	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1895	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1896	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
Aberdeen.	1887	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1888	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487	10,095	8,770	35,226	24,712	5,877	22,468	2,364	228,542
	1889	6,238	1,784	1,033	345	2,578	26,487								

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1896, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.			No. of Pigs.	No. of Goats.	No. of Chickens.
		Two years and upwards.	One year and upwards.	Under one year.	No. of Horses.	No. of Asses.	Two years and upwards.	One year and upwards.	Under one year.	Two years and upwards.	One year and upwards.	Under one year.			
DUBLIN.	1887	15,190	1,292	884	568	1,028	45,199	20,508	7,407	31,167	15,633	1,132	70,344	8,101	20,508
	1888	15,317	1,355	787	538	1,045	41,779	11,061	6,903	32,616	20,529	1,009	8,874	5,566	22,622
	1889	18,454	1,207	731	537	1,060	40,942	20,943	7,321	34,512	20,501	1,038	8,849	5,882	24,616
	1890	15,520	1,295	978	881	1,134	43,760	11,513	8,217	41,708	21,509	1,011	11,025	5,312	24,616
	1891	20,120	1,170	844	825	1,062	45,705	13,003	9,730	40,802	21,731	1,001	11,475	5,706	26,000
	1892	20,492	1,202	1,034	829	1,100	46,547	13,010	8,295	43,475	21,831	716	8,871	5,977	26,200
	1893	20,218	1,324	933	708	1,089	47,368	13,105	7,474	41,791	21,483	1,007	9,561	5,964	27,070
	1894	21,293	1,602	1,007	694	1,153	48,900	11,281	6,938	43,696	21,456	1,283	8,731	6,080	26,000
	1895	21,822	1,606	891	654	1,241	49,517	10,512	6,524	45,300	21,731	1,295	9,795	6,170	26,000
	1896	21,934	1,516	828	505	1,252	49,102	12,141	6,710	46,736	22,281	1,296	9,649	6,438	26,000
FERMANAGH.	1887	8,818	478	414	201	4,183	33,177	14,471	56,131	3,860	3,331	3,432	22,818	4,015	42,000
	1888	9,133	620	513	161	4,191	34,237	14,003	57,750	3,565	3,341	3,110	24,173	4,221	43,000
	1889	9,240	677	354	134	4,307	35,092	13,073	57,532	4,330	3,775	2,734	25,038	4,261	43,000
	1890	9,568	826	254	104	4,542	35,473	14,401	57,483	4,151	3,736	2,350	26,104	4,490	43,000
	1891	9,520	830	256	154	4,547	36,468	17,379	58,037	4,506	3,683	2,856	21,800	4,690	43,000
	1892	9,495	826	229	162	4,723	36,375	17,706	58,818	5,315	3,741	2,341	15,617	4,400	43,000
	1893	9,599	801	287	143	4,753	36,199	17,025	58,473	5,336	3,929	2,433	15,467	4,600	43,000
	1894	9,614	852	788	131	4,732	36,334	17,717	57,673	5,315	3,905	2,355	15,536	4,490	43,000
	1895	9,777	845	419	118	4,817	35,718	16,148	58,444	5,736	3,793	2,741	15,108	4,740	43,000
	1896	9,642	1,028	587	114	4,758	35,412	16,177	57,355	5,807	3,871	2,619	15,168	4,700	43,000
GLAUGH.	1887	18,660	5,146	1,745	2,840	15,658	115,170	49,577	31,498	315,511	186,310	8,284	54,479	11,422	127,000
	1888	18,037	5,195	3,301	2,840	16,134	112,952	47,184	30,738	371,624	213,201	8,435	60,702	12,681	127,000
	1889	15,874	5,090	3,011	2,840	16,738	108,186	46,023	31,167	370,044	213,211	8,775	57,173	13,075	127,000
	1890	16,680	5,091	3,354	2,124	17,791	112,134	46,618	30,807	427,067	216,370	8,845	58,611	11,864	127,000
	1891	18,244	5,107	3,380	2,074	19,773	114,840	46,774	30,398	429,043	216,517	9,030	58,235	11,828	127,000
	1892	18,601	5,062	3,059	2,178	17,890	116,878	48,808	33,720	440,017	217,003	9,174	60,677	12,013	127,000
	1893	18,713	5,069	3,070	1,998	17,333	117,024	49,706	32,364	443,107	227,185	9,485	61,391	12,013	127,000
	1894	18,929	5,111	3,715	2,022	18,142	117,291	47,741	31,485	447,006	229,575	9,647	59,100	12,316	127,000
	1895	19,354	5,226	3,775	2,114	17,967	118,449	48,914	32,325	446,456	229,434	9,520	57,100	12,013	127,000
	1896	19,796	5,304	3,674	2,178	17,907	117,742	48,042	32,214	447,336	229,494	9,727	53,419	12,013	127,000
KERRY.	1887	10,916	1,247	1,736	2,286	8,467	124,543	33,713	51,065	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	16,874	49,000
	1888	10,916	1,316	2,024	2,080	9,369	125,811	33,028	51,273	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	17,417	49,000
	1889	11,136	1,407	2,184	2,080	9,369	125,811	33,028	51,273	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	18,013	49,000
	1890	11,519	1,501	2,568	2,080	9,369	125,811	33,028	51,273	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	18,610	49,000
	1891	11,678	1,542	2,843	2,080	9,369	125,811	33,028	51,273	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	19,207	49,000
	1892	11,696	1,568	2,815	2,080	9,369	125,811	33,028	51,273	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	19,804	49,000
	1893	11,523	1,510	2,547	2,080	9,369	125,811	33,028	51,273	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	20,401	49,000
	1894	11,435	1,519	2,689	2,080	9,369	125,811	33,028	51,273	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	21,000	49,000
	1895	11,525	1,514	2,154	2,080	9,369	125,811	33,028	51,273	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	21,600	49,000
	1896	12,174	1,517	2,572	2,080	9,369	125,811	33,028	51,273	37,644	32,022	8,320	47,330	22,200	49,000
KILMARR.	1887	5,447	2,908	1,599	600	4,532	20,354	20,356	79,111	71,192	41,295	1,628	13,281	8,880	19,000
	1888	5,471	3,045	1,717	716	4,730	20,436	21,137	74,721	67,084	41,295	1,628	13,281	9,487	19,000
	1889	5,281	3,026	1,684	837	4,818	21,428	21,887	74,721	67,084	41,295	1,628	13,281	10,094	19,000
	1890	5,443	3,047	1,550	688	4,596	20,619	22,888	74,721	67,084	41,295	1,628	13,281	10,701	19,000
	1891	5,443	3,047	1,710	820	4,596	20,619	22,888	74,721	67,084	41,295	1,628	13,281	11,308	19,000
	1892	5,504	3,000	1,765	810	4,545	21,265	23,335	74,721	67,084	41,295	1,628	13,281	11,915	19,000
	1893	5,504	3,000	2,776	606	4,444	20,690	21,348	74,721	67,084	41,295	1,628	13,281	12,522	19,000
	1894	5,466	3,116	2,855	476	4,400	20,690	20,502	74,721	67,084	41,295	1,628	13,281	13,129	19,000
	1895	5,466	3,061	1,943	877	4,335	20,621	19,029	74,721	67,084	41,295	1,628	13,281	13,736	19,000
	1896	5,466	3,061	1,943	877	4,335	20,621	19,029	74,721	67,084	41,295	1,628	13,281	14,343	19,000
LITCHFIELD.	1887	12,500	3,003	2,481	1,150	5,590	22,615	23,673	77,542	45,333	31,150	3,508	45,403	8,015	47,000
	1888	12,287	3,257	2,641	1,160	5,568	22,615	23,673	77,542	45,333	31,150	3,508	45,403	8,622	47,000
	1889	12,456	3,422	2,618	1,047	5,670	27,120	23,673	77,542	45,333	31,150	3,508	45,403	9,229	47,000
	1890	12,307	3,602	2,165	1,147	5,661	27,088	23,673	77,542	45,333	31,150	3,508	45,403	9,836	47,000
	1891	12,420	3,602	2,165	1,049	5,668	27,088	23,673	77,542	45,333	31,150	3,508	45,403	10,443	47,000
	1892	12,730	3,587	2,223	1,112	5,595	26,360	23,335	78,221	31,025	31,025	3,508	45,403	11,050	47,000
	1893	12,625	3,522	1,773	1,010	5,690	26,360	23,335	78,221	31,025	31,025	3,508	45,403	11,657	47,000
	1894	12,588	3,522	2,075	1,010	5,690	26,360	23,335	78,221	31,025	31,025	3,508	45,403	12,264	47,000
	1895	12,706	3,516	2,243	1,010	5,690	26,360	23,335	78,221	31,025	31,025	3,508	45,403	12,871	47,000
	1896	12,706	3,516	2,243	1,010	5,690	26,360	23,335	78,221	31,025	31,025	3,508	45,403	13,478	47,000
MAYO.	1887	5,707	2,019	2,003	1,001	4,688	43,690	17,401	13,486	17,401	36,207	8,735	33,525	6,000	16,000
	1888	5,612	2,000	2,200	1,008	4,611	42,751	17,737	11,215	18,486	36,401	8,024	32,104	6,607	16,000
	1889	5,717	2,011	1,980	1,008	4,617	42,751	17,737	11,215	18,486	36,401	8,024	32,104	7,214	16,000
	1890	5,605	2,011	2,000	1,008	4,617	42,751	17,737	11,215	18,486	36,401	8,024	32,104	7,821	16,000
	1891	5,605	2,011	2,000	1,008	4,617	42,751	17,737	11,215	18,486	36,401	8,024	32,104	8,428	16,000
	1892	5,707	2,019	2,003	1,001	4,688	43,690	17,401	13,486	17,401	36,207	8,735	33,525	9,035	16,000
	1893	5,707	2,019	2,003	1,001	4,688	43,690	17,401	13,486	17,401	36,207	8,735	33,525	9,642	16,000
	1894	5,707	2,019	2,003	1,001	4,688	43,690	17,401	13,486	17,401	36,207	8,735	33,525	10,249	16,000
	1895	5,707	2,019	2,003	1,001	4,688	43,690	17,401	13,486	17,401	36,207	8,735	33,525	10,856	16,000
	1896	5,707	2,019	2,003	1,001	4,688	43,690	17,401	13,486	17,401	36,207	8,735	33,525	11,463	16,000
MAYO.	1887	5,707	2,019	2,003	1,001	4,688	43,690	17,401	13,486	17,401	36,207	8,735	33,525	6,000	16,

TABLE 15.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1896, BY COUNTRY AND PROVINCE—continued.

COUNTRY.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.			No. of Hens.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and upwards.	Under two years.	No. of Mares.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and upwards.	Under two years.	Two years old and upwards.	Under two years.	Two years old and upwards.	Under two years.			
Austria, 61,370 Acres.	1887	12,611	2,144	1,881	2,534	9,402	125,121	39,897	63,923	38,024	21,749	7,390	58,227	10,395	444,746	
	1888	11,203	2,446	1,843	2,078	9,225	117,180	36,361	60,819	35,276	20,251	6,609	49,279	11,728	415,834	
	1889	11,745	2,118	2,043	2,186	9,769	123,079	35,157	65,926	36,034	20,286	7,324	52,340	12,500	431,091	
	1890	12,534	2,279	2,022	2,505	9,447	124,711	35,050	70,671	41,399	20,612	7,436	50,727	12,029	427,428	
	1891	12,127	2,061	2,380	2,176	10,912	123,326	35,827	71,745	40,426	20,108	6,107	47,587	14,846	466,074	
	1892	12,676	2,026	2,541	2,170	10,487	123,816	34,178	61,781	40,460	20,209	4,026	37,541	15,745	468,564	
	1893	12,551	2,079	2,155	2,334	11,184	121,817	35,186	61,364	40,119	22,289	3,319	41,047	10,891	465,747	
	1894	12,772	2,135	2,272	2,346	11,425	124,879	35,184	59,900	39,448	21,163	3,762	40,107	12,007	470,508	
	1895	12,618	2,019	1,980	2,016	11,612	123,178	35,197	60,528	39,896	20,705	4,443	40,445	14,129	465,267	
	1896	13,321	2,025	1,960	2,023	12,113	123,669	35,308	60,286	39,736	19,770	4,536	42,897	14,235	467,272	
Austria, 61,370 Acres.	1887	17,892	1,405	1,721	21	421	24,547	24,848	20,908	25,569	21,891	4,698	54,849	8,145	447,017	
	1888	17,891	1,248	1,942	24	470	23,863	23,514	20,269	25,208	20,905	4,174	48,945	8,534	450,175	
	1889	17,891	1,404	1,743	28	421	21,266	21,781	19,561	27,908	21,374	4,344	41,661	6,223	448,923	
	1890	17,891	1,471	1,637	37	540	24,545	24,229	20,400	26,668	20,905	4,205	46,260	6,681	451,666	
	1891	17,700	1,407	1,602	44	535	24,124	20,283	20,402	26,268	21,325	4,911	45,157	6,850	449,482	
	1892	17,511	1,027	1,196	48	580	26,056	26,255	22,776	26,225	20,152	4,209	50,214	4,336	460,036	
	1893	17,071	1,007	1,054	40	526	25,447	26,158	23,811	24,839	20,205	4,012	49,494	4,125	464,110	
	1894	16,618	1,035	1,027	40	593	26,428	27,010	27,034	26,148	22,545	4,003	49,002	4,162	463,664	
	1895	16,664	1,014	1,143	35	534	25,150	27,182	26,814	24,203	20,890	4,082	50,044	4,064	460,122	
	1896	16,007	1,102	1,040	47	739	26,170	26,551	26,250	26,716	20,623	4,477	49,021	4,316	451,474	
Austria, 261,770 Acres.	1887	8,672	1,137	1,276	712	5,234	30,356	33,123	32,310	13,873	8,685	5,500	17,725	7,422	520,759	
	1888	4,865	1,426	1,297	684	3,061	28,166	33,924	32,782	14,568	10,135	5,709	19,151	8,177	520,689	
	1889	4,902	1,511	1,276	665	3,103	26,960	34,253	32,735	15,067	11,679	5,812	17,748	6,890	521,267	
	1890	4,951	1,452	1,418	645	3,253	28,370	34,932	33,516	16,469	12,771	5,402	19,449	6,422	512,732	
	1891	4,926	1,476	1,260	617	3,666	31,481	35,777	34,344	21,689	14,093	5,696	20,470	6,070	515,228	
	1892	5,028	1,738	1,572	532	3,825	32,091	35,605	34,117	20,471	13,691	7,255	16,165	5,034	518,830	
	1893	5,028	1,426	1,597	532	3,595	32,179	35,251	35,286	16,776	13,207	7,100	16,160	5,796	520,766	
	1894	5,101	1,634	1,411	475	3,712	32,341	35,590	35,219	16,143	14,006	6,085	19,036	5,581	526,604	
	1895	5,411	1,602	1,263	445	3,154	30,180	35,118	35,481	15,974	11,794	7,202	18,488	7,096	521,536	
	1896	5,303	1,544	1,449	410	3,391	29,291	35,440	35,319	16,722	12,591	5,699	19,073	5,726	520,606	
Austria, 261,770 Acres.	1887	9,032	1,891	1,233	223	1,730	22,290	31,611	6,786	20,727	13,037	1,713	14,605	4,126	222,551	
	1888	7,994	1,441	1,254	210	1,585	22,771	31,718	7,187	20,528	10,264	1,706	16,254	5,245	224,817	
	1889	8,061	1,500	1,274	214	1,665	21,412	31,270	6,796	20,246	10,281	1,684	15,535	4,674	225,773	
	1890	7,470	1,214	1,176	216	1,221	22,596	30,228	7,373	20,713	15,496	1,914	15,496	4,726	226,870	
	1891	7,508	1,367	1,256	197	1,376	22,070	31,118	7,282	20,470	14,918	1,518	15,182	4,794	226,779	
	1892	8,051	1,700	1,582	186	1,426	25,530	33,821	6,292	20,685	13,065	1,698	12,838	4,893	226,848	
	1893	7,226	1,647	1,428	247	1,472	26,064	32,446	7,083	20,489	13,699	1,582	12,831	4,896	227,504	
	1894	8,514	1,667	1,426	181	1,522	27,064	32,119	7,715	22,263	14,682	1,899	14,908	5,759	227,906	
	1895	8,124	1,641	1,428	198	1,604	26,070	31,867	8,190	22,059	10,136	1,643	16,631	5,009	228,501	
	1896	8,072	1,551	1,283	194	1,532	25,576	30,929	8,102	22,015	10,170	1,540	16,091	5,016	229,202	
Austria, 261,770 Acres.	1887	12,232	1,368	1,192	5,028	31,110	68,251	24,266	33,870	147,470	192,014	5,435	50,066	8,216	714,549	
	1888	10,426	2,416	1,412	5,072	22,446	50,428	26,627	34,556	126,462	120,555	7,124	50,761	8,889	702,443	
	1889	12,164	2,367	1,601	5,014	33,367	60,367	38,236	30,852	173,468	120,746	5,465	54,943	8,350	711,138	
	1890	12,770	2,271	1,559	5,078	24,523	60,477	39,397	35,244	200,261	145,612	7,095	61,778	8,165	733,779	
	1891	13,598	2,338	1,565	5,104	23,305	103,520	26,527	34,636	266,280	140,035	6,496	47,256	8,370	731,021	
	1892	11,886	2,978	1,614	5,120	32,554	116,632	29,645	35,611	216,124	145,822	5,547	42,825	9,197	732,625	
	1893	11,562	2,414	1,614	5,287	36,717	118,576	26,807	32,534	206,130	121,047	5,534	44,260	7,811	734,512	
	1894	11,511	2,122	1,556	5,171	23,221	116,182	26,064	32,043	196,356	121,470	6,046	47,721	6,896	731,666	
	1895	12,028	2,416	1,511	5,226	23,612	116,631	26,017	30,713	191,291	120,826	7,062	46,821	7,253	733,896	
	1896	11,186	2,341	1,614	5,145	24,024	115,634	26,625	31,166	186,466	120,545	6,725	41,102	6,598	727,301	
Austria, 261,770 Acres.	1887	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
	1888	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
	1889	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
	1890	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
	1891	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
	1892	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
	1893	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
	1894	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
	1895	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
	1896	11,426	3,000	2,005	684	3,742	12,226	26,017	18,202	102,861	57,485	1,589	14,209	7,027	515,194	
Austria, 261,770 Acres.	1887	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	
	1888	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	
	1889	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	
	1890	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	
	1891	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	
	1892	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	
	1893	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	
	1894	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	
	1895	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	
	1896	8,457	745	602	471	3,696	30,118	18,560	30,376	5,777	7,911	2,082	24,246	15,293	484,383	

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1896 BY COUNTRY AND PROVINCE—continued.

COUNTRY.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.		No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Donkeys.
		Two years old and under.	Over two years old.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and under.	Over two years old.	Under one year.	Over one year old and under one year.	Under one year.			
SOUTHERN Prov. Area, 45,427 Acres.	1887	4,345	3,107	1,881	1,392	9,929	81,321	59,668	22,961	92,933	58,873	3,414	54,728	41,963
	1888	4,379	3,200	1,933	1,661	10,277	64,200	59,519	22,929	101,869	57,566	4,218	55,166	42,002
	1889	4,163	3,310	2,000	1,749	10,976	66,984	61,439	24,987	104,594	60,694	3,792	56,002	44,602
	1890	4,310	3,318	2,029	1,749	10,978	65,891	61,261	24,510	110,989	72,725	4,142	57,593	45,311
	1891	4,343	3,435	2,174	1,878	10,638	64,347	61,439	26,280	119,311	77,694	3,969	58,397	46,361
	1892	4,405	3,518	2,185	1,905	10,943	66,489	61,893	26,585	128,355	79,080	3,606	59,433	46,848
	1893	4,518	3,574	2,361	1,938	10,938	66,441	61,966	26,294	119,311	78,244	3,619	59,619	47,013
	1894	4,586	3,646	2,414	1,979	10,992	66,895	61,934	26,811	111,757	80,642	3,744	60,721	47,599
	1895	4,719	3,662	2,431	1,998	10,916	67,475	61,991	26,960	106,626	77,458	3,869	61,278	48,029
	1896	4,733	3,698	2,471	1,911	11,018	66,969	63,048	26,983	116,964	78,664	3,914	61,937	48,619
S.W. Prov. Area, 43,815 Acres.	1887	3,899	1,664	1,317	798	8,759	59,471	15,176	22,218	40,598	23,338	4,196	22,168	13,911
	1888	3,927	1,702	1,429	828	8,768	59,495	15,181	22,218	40,598	23,338	4,196	22,168	13,911
	1889	3,931	1,611	1,361	798	8,648	48,345	15,229	22,829	44,352	24,354	4,081	22,992	13,911
	1890	3,931	1,448	1,315	747	8,445	48,745	15,479	22,977	40,964	24,766	3,962	23,719	13,911
	1891	4,454	1,666	1,350	694	8,633	48,832	15,498	24,498	50,919	28,118	2,953	21,633	13,911
	1892	4,676	1,651	1,322	651	8,699	50,975	15,163	24,777	54,666	48,460	2,603	20,033	13,911
	1893	4,847	1,659	1,361	660	8,699	52,611	15,239	25,252	60,964	52,772	2,953	19,123	13,911
	1894	4,863	1,667	1,392	660	8,195	54,336	15,707	25,087	67,467	54,479	2,742	20,464	13,911
	1895	4,941	1,660	1,250	667	8,645	55,393	15,712	25,772	62,414	52,990	2,925	21,618	13,911
	1896	4,936	1,641	1,319	678	8,287	55,070	15,711	25,911	64,914	54,719	2,976	22,026	13,911
T.F. Prov. Area, 1,548,503 Acres.	1887	93,381	4,658	5,691	2,216	15,795	196,799	57,027	19,641	111,360	10,843	11,120	65,692	13,868
	1888	100,896	5,190	6,170	2,246	14,666	185,699	56,631	19,641	117,019	10,824	10,869	70,607	13,868
	1889	100,896	5,190	6,170	2,246	14,666	185,699	56,631	19,641	117,019	10,824	10,869	70,607	13,868
	1890	100,896	5,190	6,170	2,246	14,666	185,699	56,631	19,641	117,019	10,824	10,869	70,607	13,868
	1891	100,896	5,190	6,170	2,246	14,666	185,699	56,631	19,641	117,019	10,824	10,869	70,607	13,868
	1892	100,896	5,190	6,170	2,246	14,666	185,699	56,631	19,641	117,019	10,824	10,869	70,607	13,868
	1893	100,896	5,190	6,170	2,246	14,666	185,699	56,631	19,641	117,019	10,824	10,869	70,607	13,868
	1894	100,896	5,190	6,170	2,246	14,666	185,699	56,631	19,641	117,019	10,824	10,869	70,607	13,868
	1895	100,896	5,190	6,170	2,246	14,666	185,699	56,631	19,641	117,019	10,824	10,869	70,607	13,868
	1896	100,896	5,190	6,170	2,246	14,666	185,699	56,631	19,641	117,019	10,824	10,869	70,607	13,868
T. Prov. Area, 779,543 Acres.	1887	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
	1888	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
	1889	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
	1890	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
	1891	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
	1892	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
	1893	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
	1894	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
	1895	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
	1896	21,330	1,120	1,133	102	1,144	85,221	32,221	45,699	27,632	29,818	8,888	40,692	8,201
W. Prov. Area, 657,126 Acres.	1887	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
	1888	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
	1889	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
	1890	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
	1891	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
	1892	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
	1893	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
	1894	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
	1895	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
	1896	6,547	2,845	1,868	1,034	4,659	56,746	19,079	23,113	83,435	23,381	3,176	48,691	8,097
W. Prov. Area, 436,316 Acres.	1887	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
	1888	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
	1889	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
	1890	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
	1891	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
	1892	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
	1893	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
	1894	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
	1895	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
	1896	8,148	2,554	2,059	697	4,694	61,697	26,419	15,298	74,425	49,696	1,679	17,597	5,776
W. Prov. Area, 576,307 Acres.	1887	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
	1888	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
	1889	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
	1890	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
	1891	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
	1892	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
	1893	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
	1894	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
	1895	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
	1896	20,864	4,252	2,855	1,993	7,934	89,496	29,514	27,564	70,136	59,057	6,636	62,692	6,738
W. Prov. Area, 496,223 Acres.	1887	8,561	1,868	1,225	886	4,846	48,410	17,699	15,956	112,116	84,687	3,601	105,179	11,119
	1888	8,561	1,868	1,225	886	4,846	48,410	17,699	15,956	112,116	84,687	3,601	105,179	11,119
	1889	8,561	1,868	1,225	886	4,846	48,410	17,699	15,956	112,116	84,687	3,601	105,179	11,119
	1890	8,561	1,868	1,225	886	4,846	48,410	17,699	15,956	112,116	84,687	3,601	105,1	

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVESTOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1896, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		1887.	1888.	1889.	No. of Horses.	No. of Asses.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.		
Leinster.	1887	127,737	127,373	127,373	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1888	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1889	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1890	127,737	127,373	127,373	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1891	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1892	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1893	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1894	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1895	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1896	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
Munster.	1887	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1888	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1889	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1890	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1891	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1892	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1893	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1894	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1895	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	1896	501,715	501,715	501,715	10,000	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Ulster.	1887	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1888	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1889	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1890	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1891	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1892	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1893	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1894	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1895	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1896	147,446	147,446	147,446	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		1887.	1888.	1889.	No. of Horses.	No. of Asses.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.		
Total of Ireland.	1887	127,737	127,373	127,373	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1888	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1889	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1890	127,737	127,373	127,373	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1891	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1892	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1893	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1894	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1895	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551
	1896	126,425	126,425	126,425	8,552	45,755	547,354	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551	547,551

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1896, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES UNDER															
		Champion.	Flourish.	Irish White.	Magnum Bonum.	Sheep Head.	Golden Wonder & Section & Abundance.	White Heath.	Bacon.	Kangra.	Swish Bunch.	American Bunch.	Philadelphia or White Richards.	County of Kent.	Glenkin.	County of Down.	All others.
ANTRIM, . . .	41,308	25,081	864	7,304	1,826	3,293	1,989	901	328	438	537	207	227	163	.	2	1,711
ARMAGH, . . .	25,109	16,569	1,748	436	868	635	471	306	917	116	104	848	283	47	.	220	64
CARLOW, . . .	6,545	1,500	793	3	7	53	.	107	1	283	190	116	53	8	.	14	14
CORK, . . .	26,967	20,777	5,633	87	179	343	1	313	25	127	196	432	.	82	.	157	25
CLARE, . . .	26,127	14,393	3,376	294	33	137	.	264	.	49	162	21	1	2	.	.	2,622
COKE, . . .	55,179	46,954	4,083	138	.	134	4	295	2	163	134	39	46	10	.	32	23
DOWN, . . .	45,426	28,491	2,544	5,419	1,189	489	681	1,079	585	254	284	285	804	.	1,784	79	2,221
DUBLIN, . . .	48,374	29,604	998	283	6,481	2,999	3,077	176	2,807	236	43	299	213	307	.	198	5,101
DURHAM, . . .	7,881	8,292	231	14	52	11	86	34	80	1,263	68	5	.	583	.	21	1,139
FERRISBURGH, . . .	14,358	19,933	1,636	658	267	252	26	192	123	20	84	48	49	4	.	.	41
GALWAY, . . .	38,880	20,117	3,646	43	25	180	.	322	86	151	256	78	1	.	.	39	761
KERRY, . . .	22,202	21,745	2,006	290	8	169	2	422	.	79	46	6	2	.	.	.	52
KILBARR, . . .	7,274	8,126	662	10	59	17	1	65	26	243	42	26	.	68	.	8	15
KILKENNY, . . .	14,380	12,000	1,239	53	.	97	.	84	13	32	135	13	16	1	.	.	26
KING'S, . . .	15,113	11,990	1,187	3	8	24	.	141	.	283	238	106	21	8	.	7	10
LEITCH, . . .	14,183	11,730	1,350	41	118	225	.	87	24	42	42	169	.	.	.	.	25
LEITCH, . . .	16,889	14,518	1,720	4	.	29	.	96	.	22	63	18	.	.	.	.	66
LEITCH, . . .	61,689	39,784	801	3,066	2,120	2,267	1,232	625	668	229	89	356	215	.	.	298	65
LEITCH, . . .	18,423	8,520	1,699	37	46	23	.	26	7	39	57	113	4	.	.	.	33
LEITCH, . . .	16,192	7,528	557	80	416	154	9	182	224	251	60	42	15	14	.	7	28
LEITCH, . . .	41,364	26,585	3,882	118	17	99	.	397	17	98	153	8	17	11	.	.	49
LEITCH, . . .	10,192	6,284	890	24	73	31	.	79	32	293	78	81	3	12	.	11	6
LEITCH, . . .	22,228	18,956	2,125	83	156	247	.	289	37	90	147	116	86	.	.	8	27
LEITCH, . . .	14,451	12,321	1,383	39	.	5	.	83	1	80	276	216	167	2	.	19	49
LEITCH, . . .	26,207	17,207	2,344	269	18	68	22	183	.	29	73	115	160	.	.	.	12
LEITCH, . . .	16,256	13,759	1,521	62	83	138	.	63	24	52	76	26	144	.	.	.	16
LEITCH, . . .	26,743	23,283	2,574	24	1	88	.	205	8	128	160	64	.	1	.	4	28
LEITCH, . . .	41,187	14,794	3,668	7,248	523	1,461	668	839	357	170	242	257	182	41	.	217	86
LEITCH, . . .	11,236	19,928	630	3	.	33	26	83	.	11	18	.	8	1	.	.	6
LEITCH, . . .	8,532	7,690	1,007	13	29	24	.	44	2	66	83	78	.	18	.	11	23
LEITCH, . . .	21,258	16,661	1,802	302	161	83	8	134	10	399	167	80	6	1	.	36	26
LEITCH, . . .	8,885	7,847	698	34	20	17	100	57	22	213	28	46	9	82	.	8	46
PROVINCES.																	
LEITCH, . . .	134,761	116,885	11,926	486	695	486	166	992	668	3,721	1,362	338	268	1,107	.	278	1,341
LEITCH, . . .	132,283	138,951	13,499	691	29	443	41	1,426	11	471	518	136	83	54	.	27	4,137
LEITCH, . . .	296,736	178,934	16,232	27,023	15,580	11,536	8,855	6,713	6,123	1,265	1,711	2,626	1,788	671	1,796	1,022	8,122
LEITCH, . . .	181,815	112,236	12,686	640	220	636	21	1,042	181	302	645	268	271	11	.	18	2,291
Total of Ireland, 1896,	708,683	628,368	68,861	76,967	16,220	13,663	9,125	6,122	6,733	6,319	1,236	4,085	2,511	1,863	1,784	4,493	12,167
Percentage in 1896,	100-0	71-0	7-6	4-1	2-3	1-8											
Total of Ireland, 1895,	710,495	630,665	69,611	16,343	16,128	12,917											
Percentage in 1895,	100-0	77-7	7-6	2-3	2-3	1-8											

\* The extent given as under "all others" includes 1,345 acres under "Drover" in 1895, and 1,423 in 1896, 367 acres under "Leather Cows" in 1895, and 1,367 acres in 1896, 1,326 acres under "Green Stock" in 1895, and 1,733 acres in 1896.

† Included in "all others" in 1895.



TABLE 15.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1896, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	POSSIBLE CROPS															
		Changlons.	Forcibles.	Early Whites.	Magnum Bonum.	Golden Wonder.	Sutton's Wonder.	White Wonder.	White Wonder.	White Wonder.	White Wonder.	White Wonder.	White Wonder.	White Wonder.	White Wonder.	White Wonder.	White Wonder.
Albion.	4,830	4,830	385	14	2	2	14	28	202	48	18	11	11	11	11	11	11
Albion.	7,500	4,179	141	369	339	748	28	202	48	18	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Albion.	5,000	2,440	811	29	29	42	24	17	58	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Albion.	11,500	7,835	769	53	284	402	201	44	427	26	3	279	204	204	204	204	204
Albion.	4,840	3,518	820	5	24	24	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Albion.	4,040	3,469	399	1	7	7	10	18	37	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Albion.	3,000	3,000	335	13	13	13	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Albion.	4,087	4,491	473	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Albion.	3,084	3,087	371	3	7	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Albion.	4,941	4,024	437	3	7	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Albion.	3,083	3,083	30	1,068	301	115	165	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Albion.	3,411	2,435	321	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Albion.	11,500	7,831	769	53	284	402	201	44	427	26	3	279	204	204	204	204	204
Albion.	5,100	4,177	121	2,002	697	367	370	27	18	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Albion.	3,409	3,337	441	102	39	75	75	134	20	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Albion.	707	670	69	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Albion.	2,799	1,180	119	1	7	1	94	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Albion.	3,105	2,385	350	4	10	15	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Albion.	3,302	6,169	279	1	808	807	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Albion.	3,085	3,085	210	1	3	3	4	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Albion.	2,207	2,205	154	1	1	1	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Albion.	4,554	4,554	808	7	33	137	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Albion.	1,404	620	50	2	45	149	178	51	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Albion.	3,085	2,270	898	2	1	8	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Albion.	3,007	1,722	194	1	1	1	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Albion.	3,510	3,509	907	143	5	79	89	9	14	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Albion.	3,011	3,010	264	1	1	1	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Albion.	3,028	1,024	265	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Albion.	3,047	3,045	502	1	7	5	81	1	79	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Albion.	4,848	3,080	450	30	50	67	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Albion.	4,358	3,702	881	29	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Albion.	1,079	1,740	108	1	1	1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Albion.	6,400	3,850	322	5	1	2	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Albion.	3,082	4,710	641	1	7	7	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Albion.	0,000	0,000	877	187	139	13	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Albion.	2,019	1,738	214	41	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Albion.	3,400	2,243	194	604	10	79	81	41	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Albion.	6,738	3,358	854	243	1	19	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Albion.	1,031	1,261	102	1	1	1	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Albion.	3,080	7,302	657	20	100	39	1	124	18	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Albion.	1,471	870	164	1	10	2	1	8	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Albion.	2,500	4,400	104	1	6	28	2	2	2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Albion.	1,115	2,430	267	1	1	1	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Albion.	2,400	3,610	215	1	1	7	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Albion.	4,809	3,541	408	264	45	205	36	199	55	2	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Albion.	3,418	3,380	315	1	5	1	1	1	1	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Albion.	3,102	2,485	412	29	6	81	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Albion.	1,314	1,400	240	1	1	2	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Albion.	3,079	2,480	118	1,305	1,322	264	245	37	209	143	26	86	19	19	19	19	19
Albion.	0,004	4,180	480	623	68	68	142	328	104	18	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Albion.	6,710	5,580	709	44	23	189	39	9	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Albion.	3,092	4,437	838	9	4	1	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Albion.	800	687	115	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Albion.	1,800	1,739	181	1	1	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Albion.	1,440	1,380	108	9	13	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Albion.	3,379	2,660	172	222	20	1	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
Albion.	4,307	3,237	344	507	20	80	140	80	18	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Albion.	10,308	4,781	133	102	1,245	47	1,000	23	1,020	34	6	24	7	20	20	20	20
Albion.	2,491	1,021	222	29	9	49	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Albion.	3,034	2,758	306	5	10	20	11	19	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Albion.	1,394	509	69	7	20	14	21	3	379	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Albion.	1,054	480	13	2	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Albion.	7,030	3,202	881	94	494	24	2	59	818	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Albion.	4,135	2,013	255	619	170	83	8	198	30	18	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Albion.	3,430	3,040	871	306	723	369	83	121	136	43	20	64	40	40	40	40	40
Albion.	2,490	2,384	267	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Albion.	3,308	2,967	194	1	1	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Albion.	887	725	51	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Albion.	3,082	2,364	238	18	7	7	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Albion.	3,400	1,260	239	26	9	11	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Albion.	3,441	7,210	643	35	1	19	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Albion.	3,044	4,738	739	104	36	115	2	88	32	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Albion.	3,070	1,307	417	38	1	59	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Albion.	4,281	2,744	286	1	1	19	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Albion.	3,084	4,354	238	34	28	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Albion.	3,073	2,400	361	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Albion.	7,020	2,735	308	1,380	161	67	201	1	4	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Albion.	3,035	3,330	184	5	67	8	3	2	85	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Albion.	3,010	3,071	267	1	17	1	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48



TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTY, the average rate of Produce per Statute Acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1896.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE RATE OF PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE OF															
	Champion	Foundation	Irish Whites.	Magnesian Breeds.	Heavy Main	Golden or Golden Wonder.	White Breeds.	Breeds.	Keeps.	English Breeds.	American Breeds.	Kingston, or White Elephant.	Beauty of Hebe.	Cavalier.	Beauty of Hebe.	Beauty of Hebe.
ANTRIM, . . .	80	76	83	84	85	85	86	88	86	84	85	79	81	.	.	.
ARMAGH, . . .	86	83	88	88	79	84	83	85	84	83	86	88	116	.	.	92
CARLOW, . . .	80	74	.	.	80	.	94	.	86	86	81	.	.	.	.	.
CARRICK, . . .	80	80	85	82	83	.	84	85	87	87	88	.	100	.	.	79
CLARE, . . .	76	82	84	.	87	.	74	.	86	72	80	.	.	.	.	.
CORK, . . .	101	78	100	.	80	86	87	86	86	81	88	103	150	.	.	86
DUBLIN, . . .	85	86	87	88	80	88	86	86	84	85	86	78	.	82	.	64
DOW, . . .	80	76	84	95	82	86	86	82	83	86	77	80	115	.	.	79
DUBLIN, . . .	102	78	100	125	80	86	74	.	107	80	.	.	123	.	.	80
FERRISBURGH, . . .	88	81	85	82	83	87	41	86	47	18	37	55	80	.	.	.
GALWAY, . . .	76	84	86	89	44	.	81	.	80	47	58	84	.	.	.	.
KERRY, . . .	80	80	81	.	85	86	71	.	84	78	68	.	.	.	.	.
KILDARE, . . .	85	74	.	88	87	100	49	76	79	76	65	.	87	.	.	120
KILKENNY, . . .	86	74	89	.	85	.	75	78	76	84	73	87	124	.	.	.
KING'S, . . .	80	85	.	86	41	.	80	.	86	78	74	88	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, . . .	72	83	.	88	80	.	87	.	79	78	86	.	.	.	.	.
LISBERRY, . . .	81	78	.	.	78	.	80	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISMORE, . . .	79	85	75	75	87	73	50	80	83	77	86	74	.	.	.	113
LISMORE, . . .	85	88	.	46	.	.	80	82	83	83	86	86	.	.	.	.
LONG AND BARRINGTON, County of York.	100	80	.	120	80	.	86	137	68	84	85	.	80	.	.	100
MAYO, . . .	80	81	108	.	85	.	45	85	18	86	.	84	80	.	.	.
MAYO, . . .	71	83	88	79	85	.	47	86	83	85	48	.	87	.	.	86
MURRAY, . . .	72	85	.	81	49	.	80	80	49	85	82	81	.	.	.	.
QUINN'S, . . .	94	81	.	.	81	.	80	.	72	71	82	107	88	.	.	84
ROCKFORD, . . .	79	80	71	88	81	48	80	.	86	86	88	78	.	.	.	.
ROSS, . . .	85	81	.	81	85	.	85	.	45	47	84	70	.	.	.	.
THURMOUTH, . . .	82	88	.	.	85	.	87	84	78	86	81	.	124	.	.	20
TYRONE, . . .	78	86	72	80	88	70	86	88	85	89	78	80	81	.	.	82
WATERFORD, . . .	86	88	.	.	41	80	88	.	40	45	.	80	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD, . . .	84	78	.	82	86	.	84	85	46	83	85	.	71	.	.	48
WELSH, . . .	82	77	.	81	88	.	76	86	85	76	87	84	82	.	.	.
WILLOW, . . .	81	78	.	86	80	116	86	86	87	83	72	119	72	.	.	89

## OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

## DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 19TH OCTOBER, 1896, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

## PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

PROVINCE OF  
LEINSTER.

**CARLOW COUNTY. Bagenstown D.—12th Nov.—**The hay crop was light, but first crop was well saved; old meadow and bottom hay was very hard to save owing to recent wet weather. Potatoes are an excellent crop. Barley and oats were very fair. Turnips are good. The dry weather in the spring caused the hay to be such a light crop. **Carlow D.—1st Nov.—**The heavy rain during September and October did a good deal of damage, notably to late hay, some of which is still in the fields. Oats are generally under the average, and straw is short. This is due to lack of rain in the early summer and excessive rain afterwards. Barley was not so much damaged by rain as might be expected, and is a fair crop on the whole. The potato crop was exceptionally good, and has stood the excessive rain in September and October with wonderfully little appearance of disease. The rain has benefited root crops and pasture land.

**DUBLIN COUNTY. Balbriggan D.—5th Nov.—**Crops, as a whole, have been rather under the average yield owing to the adverse seasons which made many of them a total loss or failure to a large extent. In a large number of cases where cereals were a fair crop, the wet ruined the produce in the harvesting. Potatoes are very good, but have not escaped the disease any better than in average years. The hay crop has been poor. No injury from insects. **Glencory D.—30th Oct.—**The very dry weather of May injured the first crop hay, which was very light; likewise vegetables of every kind. Mangold is a bad crop owing to the dry weather prevailing when it was being sown. The almost constant rain since the end of August has damaged the crops a good deal, and made it impossible to save them in some places. I have not heard any complaints about insects, fungi, &c., this year. **Glencory Lane D.—31st Oct.—**The several crops are up to the average, except the carrots and parsnips, of which very little was sown, and such as was, suffered from the fly and worms in consequence of the dry season. **Kingscourt D.—1st Nov.—**All crops are up to the general average of former years. Old meadows are a little light, owing to the drought in the early part of the season, and the heavy rains in the latter part are said to have had a very damaging effect on the potato crop; otherwise it would have been a very heavy crop. There is no special mention of fungi or weeds injurious to farm crops in this district. **Dundrum D.—5th Nov.—**Some of the late potatoes seem to have suffered from damp. The other crops appear to be fair, and, so far as I can ascertain, there is nothing particular to report as to special injury to crops from insects or fungi. **Lucan D.—30th Nov.—**In consequence of the drought in the early part of the summer, the hay crop is generally light, but of good quality. Straw is also light for same reason. Mangold and turnip crops also suffered very much. Owing to rain in August and September, potatoes—particularly the champion—and oats were very much injured. The little wheat grown has been very fair. There was no great injury done by insects or fungi.

**KILDARE COUNTY. Asky D.—12th Nov.—**Potatoes and turnips are a good deal above the average, the drought in the summer was favourable to potatoes, and the wet autumn served turnips. These crops are considerably above the average. Hay was light owing to drought, but first crop rye-grass was excellently saved. It was not an average crop but is paying owing to the price. Corn of all sorts suffered from the drought, but the crop would have been fair if it could have been properly sown. The bad weather during harvest spoiled nearly all the barley and there is very little fit for malting. Those farmers who were able to save their barley early did well, and got 14s. 6d. per barrel, but the great majority waited to having fine weather in September and so it is all that can be got for a very large proportion of the barley in the country. As barley is the largest crop grown for sale this means scarcity of money. Grass is very poor. The drought kept back growth and the country is eaten more bare than I ever remember seeing it. I cannot ascertain that any special injury was caused by insects or fungi. There is mildew on some late every year, but though the weather was so bad I cannot hear that any great damage was caused by it. The great cause of loss was the bad weather in harvest as it spoiled the sample of barley. **Kildare D.—1st Nov.—**Potatoes are above the average this year, which is attributed principally to the dry summer. Rye is under the average, caused by the dry season. Turnips, mangolds and all other crops are fair. There has been no injury to crops by insects or fungi. A good deal of barley spoiled. **Noss D.—31st Oct.—**In Colbride sub-district the turnip and mangold crops have suffered a good deal from insects; but no complaint is made from any other part of this district. Oats are short in straw; but the grain appears to be good. Potatoes promised very well, but the incessant rain of September has caused the loss of one-fourth the crop. Turnips, mangolds, carrots, are up to the average of recent years. In Kiltal sub-district it is stated that about half the potato crop is lost through fungi. In some portions of this district the potato crop is quite up to the average of former years. **Robertstown D.—1st Nov.—**The crops in general seem to have been up to the average in yield this year, but their quality has been raised inferior owing to the wet weather in September and October. The potato crop promised to be abundant, but owing to the wet weather a considerable part is diseased. Oats, the principal grain crop in this district, is a very inferior crop in quality, except on early farms of which there are very few in this district. Owing to the harvest being spoiled by the wet, the quality of oats is bad, and good straw is scarce too. First crop hay, though light was good in quality. Old meadow hay was a fair crop, but badly saved. There has been no complaints of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi.

**KILKENNY COUNTY. Callow D.—1st Nov.—**The rates of produce on the whole appear rather small.

on turnips, mangold, cabbage, and hay crops were decided by the dry season. Potatoes are good everywhere, the general opinion being that they were sown better. There has been no injury worth mentioning to crops from insects, fungi, or weeds during the season. *Castlecomer D.*—2nd Nov. The light crop of oats is to be found on light lands where the dry season in May and June influenced the crop. The crop also with the barley crop which turned out very well was disappointing in the yield, owing to the wet weather at the time of harvesting, though some of the crops might have been got in earlier. There is a good crop, though blight set in in some places later. Turnips and mangolds turned out far from what was expected, though the early sown crops were good owing to the then dry weather. I learn that 'blight' is injurious to potatoes in uplands where early sets have been sown the previous year. *James D.*—27th Nov.—The crops generally have sown a very good yield except hay which has been light crop. As to the old meadows, farmers are quite blame in leaving it too long uncut, bad weather usually afterwards retarding the saving of it. As to other crops, the good yield I think might be due to proper rotation, good seed and increased sowing, &c. No special injury done by insects, &c. *May D.*—30th Nov.—Owing to the great drought a very part of season hay crops and straw are light, but in some few instances old mowing left about 2 inches in is badly saved, but all early cut mowing is well saved. The grain crop is fair average yield, in some instances the late heavy continuous rain injured it to some extent. Generally the potato crop is good, the dry season being favourable, but I expect to have to report that the pest first light the blackening to some extent. All other crops are fair average. No special injury done to crops in season by insects or fungi during past season. *Shane D.*—2nd Nov.—The corn crop is a light one due to the dryness of the summer. Potato crop is a light one, hay is also a light crop, turnips and mangold are a fair crop. I am not aware of any injury done to any of the crops from insects. Wheat a light crop; barley a fair crop; carrots and cabbage good. *Thames D.*—6th Nov.—On the whole the crops this year were not quite so good as last year, owing to the very dry weather in spring and early summer, and the very wet weather in September and October. The oat crop is not more than half an average crop, and there is very little straw. No special injury was caused by insects or fungi.

*Kew's County. Banagher D.*—30th Oct.—The yield of the mangold, turnip and turnip crops is affected by the continued drought in the early part of the year, which caused many of the seeds to die. The heavy rain fall in harvest afterwards prevented a successful sowing from properly maturing. The potato crop was also affected by the rain in harvest, which caused blight and subsequent loss through a rot of this crop rotting. The return will not be so good as last year, yet this crop will give an average yield. The barley, oat, cabbage, and hay crops also are a fairly good return, although suffering from the very rain which fell during the month of September, being exposed in the fields and could not be secured till up to the present. No injury to crops from insects or fungi has been observed. *Edenderry D.*—1st Nov.—As regards the hay, oat, barley, mangold and turnip crops, the yield of which is somewhat below the average of a good year, these crops in this district suffered in the early part of the year from the long drought, whilst as regards the first three the wet season did considerable damage to the quality of the yield, though it proved of immense service in improving the mangold and turnip crop, which, but for it, would have been well nigh failures. Potatoes are, perhaps, a better crop than average. This is accounted for by the suitability of the early part of the

season for this crop. The late continuous rains however were far from beneficial, more especially in the low-lying lands. No special damage is reported or known to have been suffered from insects, fungi, &c. *Parsonstown D.*—6th Nov.—The grain crop promised well during the early part of the season, but was greatly injured during the harvest operations by the extremely wet weather, causing a bad yield. The potato crop is not up to the average yield of other seasons, as a great quantity is found to be diseased on being dug out. The bad yield in meadows and turnips is attributable to the dryness of the early part of the summer. There has been no injury to the crops by insects, fungi, &c. *Slieve D.*—12th Nov.—The variations from the standard yields that have taken place this year in the case of the various crops were due, in the first instance, to the abnormal drought that prevailed for a long period prior to the beginning of August, and in the second instance to the abnormally wet weather that prevailed from the beginning of August to the middle of October. No cause of special injury to crops by insects or fungi have come under notice. *Thames D.*—1st Nov.—The crops in general produced a very good yield this year. The mangold and turnip crop was rather backward, and in some places produced a very bad yield. The cause of this was attributed to the great drought at the time of sowing. The turnip crop produced a good return, and was not interfered with this year by insects or fungi. The barley produced a fairly good yield; but after being severed from the soil, a great loss was sustained by many persons, who had to leave it on the land without being gathered, which greatly deteriorated its value afterwards.

*Longford County. Sallymore D.*—7th Nov.—The crops generally are up to the average, but would have been considerably better were it not for the very wet weather in the end of the season, which did considerable damage to potatoes, hay, and oats. It is somewhat remarkable that where spraying was used the potatoes are much better, and did not suffer at all from disease either in the stems or in the main crop. I am informed generally that insects, weeds, and fungi did no injury. *Granard D.*—23rd Oct.—The potato crop is only a fair yield as compared with previous years, the cause being the dry spring and summer, and the constant heavy wet weather from July causing the blight to appear much earlier than it otherwise would, and cutting away the stalks at once. In a good many parts of district they are affected with black rot about one-half, and not as good for table use as last season. The oat crop, the only grain crop of any note grown in district, is a bad yield, owing altogether to the constant wet; in a good many instances this crop rotted on the ground both before and after cutting, and the grain is very little good. The turnip crop has suffered likewise. There is no injury to crops caused by insects during season. *Longford D.*—31st Oct.—Generally speaking the average produce of the various crops is below the average this year, which is attributed to the exceedingly wet weather during the autumn. This particularly applies to oats, hay, and potatoes, especially the latter, as at least one-quarter of crop has become diseased. Turnips and mangolds suffered somewhat because of the very dry weather during the early summer. There has been no special injury to crops from insects, &c.

*Louth County. Ardee D.*—1st Nov.—The cause of the oat crop being poor was the continued drought when it was sown, but it is as good an average as last year. Barley is very fair this year, and would have been better but for the wet weather when being reaped. Potatoes were a very good yield, much improved by the dry weather. The light yield of hay is accounted for by the dry weather of May and June. All other crops show about the same average as last

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year. It is not known that any injury has been done to the crops by insects or fungi. *Colles D.*—4th Nov.—The various crops were much above the average, but they all suffered considerably from the constant wet weather during the months of September and October. No injury has been done to crops in district from insects or fungi. *Drogheda D.*—3rd Nov.—The drought in early part of season caused the hay crop to be light. Corn crops were an average yield, but considerable harm has been done to same by recent wet weather. Potatoes, turnips and other green crops are an average yield, the season being suitable for same. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Dundalk D.*—9th Nov.—The crops, with the exception of potatoes and turnips, are below the average. The continuous downfall of rain in the month of September caused great injury to cereals, especially to barley, which is extensively grown in this district, and also to oats. I have not heard of any complaints from farmers as to injuries from insects or fungi.

*MEATH COUNTY. Abbey D.*—1st Nov.—The harvest as a whole was a good one. The majority of the farmers had their oats and hay sown prior to the recent severe weather. No special injury to crops has occurred except that caused by the rain within the past two months. *Dunshaughlin D.*—2nd Nov.—Owing to the recent severe weather, the produce, especially the potato crop, is not so good as it might otherwise have been. Turnips, mangolds, and hay, were interfered with by the dry summer. Grain is very good, but straw is short, in fact farmers in this locality, who have any straw for sale, are getting as much as 3s. per cwt. for oaten. No special injury has been caused to the crops by either insects or fungi. *Kells D.*—4th Nov.—Hay, turnips, and all grain crops were affected by the dry weather in early part of the summer which left the yield light. Hay on old meadows was badly saved owing to wet weather in latter part of the harvest. The yield of the potato crop was good, but the wet weather also affected it, and a fourth of the crop is rotten or damaged. There are no complaints of insects or fungi injuring the crops. *Nasco D.*—26th Oct.—The oat crop is below the average owing to the dryness of the early summer, and the grain has been much damaged by the very wet September. Turnips are very fair, in places good crops. Potatoes are not up to the average, and have been very much damaged by the heavy rains, and in portions of the district have suffered from disease. Wheat is but little grown, what there is shows a fair average. Hay is an average crop, but suffered to some extent from the drought in the early summer. Mangolds are fair, but they are not much grown. The only injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi which has come under notice is a field of five acres of oats in the George's Cross sub-district, which was so completely destroyed by insects or cut-worms, that the land was reploughed in June, and sown. *Slane D.*—1st Nov.—The corn crop has been considerably injured by the recent severe weather, and so has the potato crop suffered very much, as nearly one-third has rotted in the ground. The turnip crop is said to be very good this year, owing to the favourable season. No damage has been occasioned to crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Frim D.*—4th Nov.—Wheat is not largely cultivated, but what was sown was not up to the average, owing to the dry weather in spring and the excessively wet harvest. Oats—this crop has also suffered from similar causes. In localities where it was gathered early the yield is up to the average, but I should say that from 20 to 25 per cent. of the lately gathered in crop has been lost. Potatoes—in light dry soils the yield is fairly good, but in very low-lying lands where the water lodged, owing to the heavy rains, the crop is almost wholly lost. In stiff heavy soils a good many of the tubers are diseased. Turnips—this is a good crop, although in some locali-

ties the crop had to be sown a second time, still the yield is good owing to the great moisture in September. Mangolds—same applies to this crop. Early mowing, rye grass, etc.—the crop was light, owing to the dry weather in the early part of the season. In some cases I observed very good second crops, but the farmers mowed them with difficulty. I saw in some cases where the were not cut at all, owing to the heavy rain. Old meadows promised a good yield, but the quality suffered materially from the excessive moisture. In low-lying lands subject to floods great damage was done. There was no special injury done to the crops by insects or fungi.

*QUEEN'S COUNTY. Abbey D.*—1st Nov.—The crops have yielded quite as satisfactorily as last year, with the exception of hay and potatoes—the former crop suffered from prolonged drought last summer, and the latter are rotting in the ground, but not to an alarming extent, owing to the heavy rains during autumn; this blacking of the potatoes, in some cases, not so bad in high situations as in low-lying ground. No special injury has been done to the crops from insects or fungi that I have been able to discover, though, no doubt, some injury must have been done by both, but farmers do not appear to take any interest in noting these things, with a few exceptions. *Ballyhenry D.*—27th Oct.—The various grain crops, notwithstanding the recent wet weather, promise a fairly average yield. Potatoes, however, is one where they have not yet been dug out, are becoming black and useless. No special damage has been occasioned by insects or fungi. *Margrave D.*—12th Nov.—The grain crops generally suffered considerably from the prolonged wet in September, which greatly interfered with harvest operations; but any that was garnered early gave a good return. The crop hay was light, as the early part of the year was dry; but late meadow and second crop was not so badly saved, on account of the rain. Potatoes are giving a good yield, and have not been much affected by the weather; and other root crops are in a good condition. But little injury has been done to the crops by insects, fungi or weeds. *Monasterevin D.*—1st Nov.—The crops are quite an average yield. Owing to heavy and continuous rain great injury has been done the corn and hay crops. No injury from insects or fungi has been reported.

*WESTMEATH COUNTY. Ballymacorney D.*—15th Nov.—Potatoes, oats, turnips, &c., were, it is considered, up to the average of late years, but about the middle of September last, a long spell of wet weather set in, making it difficult to store hay & oats, &c., till the end of October, by which time the crops suffered severely, nearly one-half value by wet. Injury to crops from insects, &c.—Oats are much injured each year, especially on low land, by wire worm, an antidote to which the poorer class of farmers are not aware of, if so, do not apply easily. The turnip crop suffers much from the ravages of the Fly, which devours the seed when germinating (farmers say they do not know what would prevent this). Cabbage, too, is destroyed yearly from caterpillars grub, caused by large white butterfly. Weeds—the one most injurious to crops—oats especially, is dock (can't be eradicated from the soil), thistle, nettles, couch grass, creeping crow-foot, &c. &c. and clustered broad and curled dock. Cuckoo injures sheep very much in the summer. Hares or hawkeed is the most injurious weed to the hay crop that grows in meadows. *Castleguard D.*—1st Nov.—On the whole the yield of the various crops in this district has been an average good one. The potato crop has suffered more than any other, owing to the early appearance of blight, and heavy rains in the latter part of the season. Not less than 20 per cent. of the crop has failed, but, even so, farmers are not dissatisfied with the yield. Hay and oats were

very good yield, but subsequent rain did a good deal of damage. No complaints have been received about the crops, nor have any reports been received of injury being done by insects, fungi, or weeds.

**31st Oct.**—In general, the crops have run up to a fair average. In some parts, however, the yield of turnips has been much lower than in other parts, owing to the different qualities of the soil. A good deal of blight prevails also in potatoes, which the heavy rains had a very bad effect in moory lands, where in many cases the yield was lessened by as much as one-third owing to disease. There was a special injury to crops from insects and fungi, the examples on which were found useful.

**18th Nov.**—The crops are fairly up to the average, with the exception of the potato crop, which would have been very good had it not been for the continued weather in the months of August and September of the greater part of October. About 15 per cent of the potato crop on the average is diseased. Turnips of mangolds suffered considerably, owing to the light in July and August, and the former were seriously damaged by the fly, just before the rain came. The oats crop is fair, and would have been much better but for the rain, which fell during the early season. Hay which was sown in July was very good, but that which was sown in August, September, and October is very inferior, and could not be given to horses.

**2nd Nov.**—The oats crop is, I consider, a fairly good average crop, at the percentage of disease little above that of other years; had the latter part of the summer been as dry as the earlier portion, the crop would have equalled last year's. The hay crop is very deficient, at the percentage of loss very great, owing to the quantity of sowing the late cut crop. Other crops are fairly up to the average.

**15th Nov.**—I consider the crops as a whole have been fairly good. The turnips were below the average, owing to the weather at certain times being against the green crops were very good. This is generally owing to a special district, and grass was plenty. There was no special injury by insects or fungi.

**WICKLOW COUNTY.** **Enniscorthy D.**—14th Nov.—Four cuts.—Good on account of the mild winter. Only—Only fair from want of spring rains. Potatoes—Not so much as of dry summer. On the whole it was a fair season. Fungi and insects appeared to a limited extent, and weeds did not grow as usual on account of the dry weather.

**Garry D.**—14th Nov.—The crops have been generally good. In the district of the district, which is low-lying, the late blight has set in to a limited extent owing to damp. All the crops are free from insects and fungi.

**New Ross D.**—9th Nov.—The probable cause of the decrease in the yield of hay and straw is due to the very dry weather in the spring and summer months, which had the effect of increasing the yield of potatoes. No reports as to the injury done by any insects or fungi have reached me, nor is there anything reported regarding either them or weeds injurious to the crops.

**Yaphoon D.**—12th Nov.—The "first crop" of wheat was light owing to the want of rain in the early season, but of good quality, and on the whole well sown. With regard to the grain crops, barley, though light and short in straw, owing to the drought in the early summer, is of exceptionally good quality, and some may be said of oats. Wheat is little grown.

Considerable damage was done to outstanding crops by the heavy storms at the end of September and beginning of October. Mangolds and turnips, especially those on high light lands, suffered from drought and in many cases had to be re-sown. They improved very much after the later rains and may be considered on the whole a fair crop. Potatoes are a very good crop throughout, but the proportion of black ones varies very much, the maximum being found in rich, heavily manured land, especially where farm-yard manure alone was used, and the minimum where phosphates were used.

**Wexford D.**—18th Nov.—Hay, on well-cultivated and heavy soil, first crop and early meadows, have been, undoubtedly, up to average in yield and quality, but on light soils the hay crop, especially where the lands had been grazed in spring, was very light, owing to the deficiency in rainfall. Wheat is very little grown in district. Barley, on the whole, has proved a fairly good crop, of average quality, but scarcely up to average in yield, but clean and well sown during fine weather. Some remarks apply to oat crop, save that grain is rather light, but yield is somewhat greater than that of the barley. The protracted drought of April, May, and June, undoubtedly seriously affected both these crops, as regards amount of yield, &c. Potatoes are, undoubtedly, a good crop, considerably above the average in yield, and on the whole up to average in quality, although the heavy and continuous rainfall of September resulted in a small percentage becoming diseased. Turnips are a good crop, the occasional heavy rainfall in beginning of July, and the subsequent warm weather and heavy dews benefited the crop greatly. Mangolds are a poor crop in yield, as in many cases the seed failed to germinate owing to the protracted dry weather of spring and early summer.

**WICKLOW COUNTY.** **Arklow D.**—2nd Nov.—The most remarkable feature in the returns is the unusually good yield of potatoes, which is attributed to the dry weather in the spring and early summer. The hay crop was light owing to the same cause. Other crops are, on the whole, pretty near the average.

**Bray D.**—29th Oct.—The crops are all very fair, particularly the potato crop, which is excellent. Hay, oats, and corn crop short in the high mountain lands in consequence of the long run of dry, hot weather in April and May. No ravages of insects or fungi.

**Dundrum D.**—1st Nov.—Meadows cut made very bad hay on account of the continuous wet weather in September and October. There is some hay even not saved yet. Oats badly saved for same reason, except a little that was brought in early. Potatoes have suffered a good deal from the same cause, the yield was very good, which compensates in a measure for disease. "Sprayed" crops better than non-sprayed, but the spray not extensively used.

**Wicklow D.**—1st Nov.—The crops are much below the average. This is attributed to the dry spring and summer, which caused the hay crop to be light, and turnip and mangold crops to fail partially. The grain crops were good but were destroyed in harvesting owing to the very wet autumn. The year was remarkably favourable for potatoes and the yield was very heavy, but owing to the continued wet more than half the crop has rotted in the ground. No special injury has been done by insects or fungi.

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## PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

**CLARE COUNTY.** *Ballyvaughan D.*—1st Nov.—With the exception of Ballyvaughan and New Quay the crops in this district have not been up to the average, save in green crops, and in some places where the hay was sown before the wet weather came on that crop has turned out fairly well. The main cause of the bad yield was the excessive dry weather in spring, while the wet weather this autumn has produced disease nearly everywhere amongst the potatoes, the yield of which is not up to that of last year. *Corryville D.*—1st Nov.—Wheat, a bad crop owing to drought in the early season, straw fairly good in length, oats, a poor crop owing to drought in early season. The straw very short, except on peaty soils. Barley did better than other grain crops and for the little sown was fairly good, straw short. Rye, fairly good. Potatoes, generally speaking, a bad crop though giving early promise of a good crop, as owing to recent heavy rains they are rotting in the beds, and so fast that the tainted ones give such bad taste and smell that pigs will not use them when boiled as they did in former years. This is considered a new sort of "rot." The clay and sandy soils do better than the old peaty soils. Turnips a poor crop owing to drought in the early season. Mangel wurzel, fair crop. Cabbage, fair crop. Vetches, rape, and flax none sown. Hay, a light crop owing to early drought, but with few exceptions better sowed and put up earlier than in former years. No complaints of injury by insects or fungi. Peaty soils grew much weeds. *Ennis D.*—12th Nov.—Tillage is not carried on to any extent here, the land being given up to pasture. The crops chiefly grown are potatoes, oats and turnips. Potatoes were a very good crop, but the rains in August, September, and October, prevented it from yielding its full promise. The oat crop was light owing to the extreme heat in summer; straw short, and grain rather small. Turnips are a fair crop but not much sown here. Hay was light on the highlands, but yielded a fair average crop on the lowlands, much of it has been injured by floods. I do not consider that much injury is done to the crops by insects or fungi, but vast injury must be done by weeds. I have seen fields in which I was, on inquiry, informed that potatoes or oats were the crops sown, but weeds were the only crop visible. *Ennistown D.*—30th Oct.—Very little wheat is grown, and what is grown is a fairly good crop. Same as regards oats. Same as regards rye. Potatoes are not as good a crop as they promised to be, but that is attributable to the great fall of rain during the months of September and October. There are fair crops of turnips, mangel wurzel, and cabbage. Hay was also a fair crop, but has been injured by the continued wet. No special damage to crops from insects or fungi. *Killybegs D.*—9th Nov.—The hay crop was light owing to the dryness of the early part of the season, a considerable portion of it was seriously injured by the wet weather in September, many farmers having their hay mowed at that time. The wet weather also seriously injured the potato crop. Turnips and mangel wurzel have done very well. There is not much corn sown. The crop was injured to some extent by the wet weather. So far as I can ascertain no special injury has been done to crops by insects or fungi. *Kilkeel D.*—12th Nov.—The oat crop suffered somewhat from drought in the early part of the season, particularly in high lying places, the subsequent wet in September did great damage, many fields of oats remaining in stock for six weeks. Root crops were much improved by late rains. Potatoes were good in early season but the wet in September caused a good deal of rot. The hay crop was somewhat injured by floods, but otherwise, the greater part was sown before the wet. The turnip did some damage in early part of season. *Kilrush D.*—4th Nov.—The potato, oat, and hay crops have

been very seriously injured by rain and storm, whole fields of oats have been destroyed in places. *Shanbally D.*—3rd Nov.—The primary cause of the bad yield is attributed to the long drought during the months of May, June, and part of July. The most of the uplands and craggy places were completely desolate. In some places the turnip crop had to be sown twice in low-lying lands the crops came up to the average. The potato crop has suffered considerably owing to the late wet weather, and turnips and mangolds did not mature properly. The hay crop where sown was good, but a good deal was lost owing to floods. Very little damage done by insects or fungi to crops. *Tulla D.*—2nd Nov.—The crops are, on the whole, very deficient in yield and quality as compared with years '94, '95, and this is attributable, in each case, to the dryness of the season having set in dry, causing the ground to be stunted, and to the month of September being become wet, so that the various crops could not be saved, thereby causing the produce to rot in the ground and on the fields where grown. The potato crop became blighted before the tubers were fully matured, and consequently a large proportion of the yield rotted in the ground. Oats, a very bad yield from the wet season, the straw short owing to the dryness of the early part of season. Rye and wheat very little sown, but a fair yield. Hay suffered very much from the continuous wet weather, and at the time of sowing it, the greater portion of upland hay remained unsown, and say of it that had been sown on the field and became unfit for use as fuel. There is no serious deficiency in yields of the turnip and mangold crops, the weather being favourable to them.

**COKE COUNTY, E.R.** *Ballyvaughan D.*—9th Nov.—The crops have been fairly good this season. Mangolds were not good owing to the drought after sowing. Oats is not so strong in the grain as in years past, also owing to drought. I have not heard of insects or fungi doing any special injury to crops here. *Charleville D.*—1st Nov.—The general state of the crops this year was good, potatoes especially so. The hay crop was light in some places owing to the want of rain early in the season. The oat crop was a good one, though straw was in a few places short for the same cause as in the hay crop. Root crops were very fair all round. There was no injury done by insects or fungi, and there was no potato blight. There is not much flax in this district. *Cork, North, D.*—24th Oct.—The good yield of potatoes, oats, barley, and other green crops is chiefly due to the dry season. But a rather light crop the season being so dry. No special injury was done to crops in this district by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Cork, South, D.*—24th Oct.—The several crops grown are of very fair average. The straw of corn crops is short and scarce, particularly the oat crop, owing to the injurious effects of the early drought, and for a similar reason the mangold crop has been light. Turnips have also been short thereby, but recently have done well and will be a fair crop. Potatoes very plentiful, but lost heavily this season owing to the heavy rains. No special injury from fungi, &c. *Ferney D.*—2nd Nov.—There has been a good yield in all crops except turnips, mangolds, and hay. The very dry weather in winter, April, May, and June having caused the first sowing of turnips and mangolds to be almost a complete failure, but the second sowing of these crops was fair and productive. The hay crop owing to the very dry summer is very light, not more than half the usual average. There has been no damage to crops by insects or fungi. *Lisnakeil D.*—30th Oct.—The crops are oats, potatoes, turnip, and hay. Oats are a fair crop, having suffered in consequence of the early drought. The straw is also short. The



also sown, is a fair crop. Potato.—This promised to be a good crop in consequence of the favourable early season, but the later incessant rains have ruined one-third of the crop, but it is still very fair generally. Turnips and mangolds are good crops where the first sowing succeeded, but poor crops where they did not. The failures are attributed to the drought and turnip fly. Mangolds appear a very fair crop, turnips but middling, still not very bad. Hay is a light crop in consequence of the very dry summer. The later rain has also injured this crop, as it was not gathered in in time, except rye-grass hay. Insects.—Wire-worm injured oats, and the turnip fly damaged the young turnip. Fungus.—No injury to crops came under notice. *Kinsale D.*—2nd Nov.—The bad yield of almost all crops is due to probably two causes, viz., firstly, the total absence of rain during the months of March, April, May, and June, and secondly, the mildness of last winter, which enabled the vermin to remain alive in the land. When the seeds were sown in spring they were eaten by the vermin. There was no damage of any consequence done by fungi, except to potatoes, especially *Gamples*. Almost half the crop is damaged and sick. Seweed manure may have something to do with this. The young plants of turnip and mangold crops were considerably injured by insects, and in autumn had to be re-sown. Of course the continued drought is responsible for the short crops of hay and oat. Barley was fairly good. Straw very short. However, the present high prices for these products may than compensate the farmer. The wholesale dealers, for instance, are paying the farmers almost twice as much for oats as they paid last year. *Water D.*—1st Nov.—The only crop which is exceptional is that of the potato, and I am glad to say that they are exceptionally good. The dry weather in the spring and early summer favoured this crop, but the excessive heat opened rather adversely in the case of corn and meadows. There has, however, been no average good yield in all the crops, and no damage has been done by insects or fungi. *Middleton D.*—7th Nov.—Very little wheat was grown, and the yield was not up to an average. Oats is a light crop, the straw small, the straw short. This crop was not as much grown as usual, and the yield was barely three-fourths per acre the usual supply. Barley is extensively grown in the southern parts of the district. The yield was nearly an average. The grain was not bad. Hay has been a very light crop, not much over half the average yield per acre. It was well sown of good. Potatoes proved a prolific crop, but some of September injured badly perhaps a fourth of the whole, but still there will be a fair crop. Mangolds failed in growth in most places. The crop is about one-fourth an average. Turnips in most places were sown where mangolds failed, and have turned well. The rain of September aided their growth, and a fine yield is the result. Garden produce has been abundant. Grass greatly failed in the early season, but recovered later. The dry summer month for the partial failure of some of the cereal crops and mangolds. Barley brought 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. a barrel. Oats now up to 10s. 6d. a barrel. Barley 10s. to 24s. 6d. a ton. No injury by fungi or insects to crops. *Middleton D.*—6th November.—The poor yields of the crops have been up to the average. In some injury to the crops in the district has been caused from insects or fungi. *Newmarket D.*—23rd Nov.—The oat crop has been a failure this year. It was sown early, and the continual rain rotted the straw so much so that it became cut up in going through threshing machines. The grain is light, small, and bad. The potato crop is fairly good in most places, but the ground the quality is injured. There is an average crop on the whole, and there are no complaints on the part of farmers. The turnips and mangolds are promising to be good crops. The new sown large and sound throughout this district.

Cabbage and what carrots are sown are as good as in former years. No other crops worth referring to sown in this district. Crops have not been injured by insects, fungi, or weeds during the year. *Quinnstown D.*—27th Oct.—Wheat only little sown, but a good crop. Oats a poor crop. Straw very short owing to the dry weather. Barley a light crop, but better than oats. Potatoes a good crop, but a great deal of them (nearly half) got black and rotten owing to the blight and heavy rains recently. Turnips a bad crop, the seed did not grow, and in many cases had to be re-sown, and were then late. The dry weather was the cause of the failure in this crop and not insects or weeds. The crop was fair in fresh damp land. Mangolds not a good crop. The seed failed in some cases, however not so bad as the turnips. Mangolds were earlier sown before the terrible drought had set in. Crop not injured by weeds or insects. Carrots and parsnips good, but very little sown. Hay a very light crop on high land owing to drought; in low-lying lands the crop was good and well saved. Clover and rye-grass hay turned out a good average crop, and was well saved before the rains set in. *Youghal D.*—7th Nov.—No damage has been done to crops in this district during the past season by insects, fungi, or weeds. The only crops that are below the average are hay, turnips, and mangolds, and all on account of the prolonged drought early in the season. Straw also is very scarce for the same reason. The potato crop was very abundant owing to favourable weather, but later in the season diseases appeared, and a good many potatoes turned black, but still the crop is up to the average.

*Coak Quarry, W.R. Bandon D.*—9th Nov.—The drought which set in about the 1st of April and which lasted for several months injured the corn and hay crops and in consequence they were light, especially in dry hilly ground. It also caused mangolds to fail in several places, except in moist boggy lands. The dry weather saved the potato crop which remained free from blight until well grown. The rain which fell in showers about the 6th and 14th June, and again in the first week of July, favoured the early and late turnips which grew well generally. The rain saved the other green crops. September was very wet and has caused parts of the potato crop to blacken. There was no special injury to crops by insects or fungi this year. In some places farmers complain a little of injury done to corn by the wire worm; but they say no greater injury has been done than in previous years. *Bantry D.*—25th Oct.—I have no remarks to offer as to the probable cause of the good or bad yield of the various crops. No special injury appears to have been done to the crops by insects or fungi. *Caulfield Bore D.*—6th Nov.—Potatoes promised well early in the year, but were late owing to the drought, and the bad weather all September caused blight which has destroyed a large portion of the crop. Oats are bad this season, the long drought in summer caused the straw to be very short, and the rains of September destroyed the oats lying out in the stacks. Straw was very prevalent. Hay is poor also from similar reasons to those which affected oats. Turnips, mangolds and cabbage have yielded a fair crop. *Climakilly D.*—1st Nov.—The principal crops grown are potatoes, turnips, oats, barley, meadow and parsnips. Potatoes good owing to favourable season and extensive use of sulphate of copper, &c., to prevent blight. Turnips, a fair crop owing to good cultivation and favourable season. Oats, little more than half a crop owing to drought in early part of the year. Barley, a fair crop, sown later than oats; the drought did not affect it so much. Meadow, about half a crop owing to continued drought. Pasture bad for same reason as meadowing. Nothing special to report on this year as to insects, weeds and fungi. *Dunsmurray D.*—1st Nov.—I have to state that all crops were fairly good.

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The potato crop has excelled beyond other years; I do not know the cause. The police have not heard that any crop has been injured by insects, fungi or weeds. *Macreses D.—26th Nov.*—Generally speaking, the yield of crops was good, which I attribute to a favourable season. No injury to crops from insects nor fungi. *Milford D.—5th Nov.*—The crops in general were fair during the present year. The potato crop was above the average and suffered very little from the blight. As this district is a mountainous country the dry season suited it well. I have not heard of any injury being done to the crops this season by insects, fungi or weeds. *Skidmore D.—12th Nov.*—The yield of the various crops generally was over the average of late years. The very dry summer was most suitable to this part of the country, and rain fell at a most favourable time. Potatoes and all kinds of root crops have been most abundant and of excellent quality; and the harvest was all well saved before the bad weather set in. No special damage was done to any of the crops by insects or fungi. *Stull D.—28th Oct.*—The good yield of potatoes was due to the dry weather in summer. The same cause, however, greatly retarded the growth of mangolds, turnips, and meadows. The rain which fell later, however, revived these crops considerably, so that they are not below the average. There were no other causes which affected the crops in the district to any appreciable extent. No special injury has been observed from insects or fungi.

**KERRY COUNTY.** *Caherisheen D.—6th Nov.*—The good crop of potatoes is due to the dryness of the summer, the land being of a wet nature. The oats crop, owing to the dry summer, is not so heavy, and the straw is short. The harvest set in so wet that a good deal of both grain and straw has been lost. The green crop suffered also by the dry season. Hay is light, owing to the fact of it not being ready for cutting before the wet season set in, so that a good deal has been lost. No report of injury to crops from insects, &c. *Castleland D.—28th Oct.*—Owing to the heavy downpour of rain we have had this season, the average produce of the different crops is not so good or profitable as was expected. No special injury has been done to crops by insects or fungi. *Dingle D.—1st Nov.*—As far as can be ascertained, the crops in this district were not injured this year by insects or fungi. In most cases the potato crop is not so good as last year; but where "spraying" was carried out the yield is up to the highest standard of last year. The bad crop of oats is due to the great drought in the early summer, and the heavy and continuous rain in harvest, before the grain had ripened, the result being that the grain is blackened, and the straw mildewed. *Kenmare D.—5th Nov.*—The principal crops in this district are—hay, oats, potatoes, turnips. The yield of hay, straw and oats is very light, owing to the prolonged drought in the early summer. Potatoes promised to be an excellent crop, but the continuous and heavy rain, experienced in September and October, did much damage; and, it is estimated, destroyed about one-third of the crop. Turnips are good, though they suffered slightly from the attack of the fly. Cabbages are good; but in some close gardens they are entirely eaten away by the green caterpillar. Other crops here are not worth mentioning, as they are so little sown. *Killarney D.—30th Oct.*—The potatoes and other root crops in this district have been good this season, owing to the dry early season, the potato blight did not set in early. I understand that towards Benard, where the soil is very poor, and requires constant liming, the turnips, mangolds, &c., failed to some extent, owing to the early dry weather. The hay and oat crops have suffered most from the heavy autumn rains. Early hay was short, and later hay, though a heavier crop, was very badly saved. Much of the oat crop is very badly saved, and some of it has not yet been

taken in out of stocks. I learn that no special injury has been done to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Killerglin D.—2nd Nov.*—Oats was a fair crop, but was damaged considerably by wet weather and by smut; owing to the dry spring the straw is short and the grain small. The potato crop is, generally speaking, good, but the quality will not be so good, owing to the wet weather. The hay crop, which was cut early and properly saved, is a good crop, but that portion of it which remained uncut till late in the season is, to a great extent, useless. Turnips and mangolds are a fairly good crop. There is but very little wheat and barley cultivated. They are all crops. Cabbage is a fairly good crop. I have heard no complaints of injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Listowel D.—1st Nov.*—The general yield of crops is much below that of past years. The oat crop is very poor in quality and quantity, except what ripened and was saved early in the season. Hay, too, was cut and saved early in the season is good, but of this there was only a small quantity. In general the hay crop is bad, and in fact useless for feeding purposes, in consequence of the continuous rain. The green crop is also below the average of past years, both in quantity and quality, too much rain having fallen during the time the tubers were coming to maturity. Other green crops, mangold-wurzel, turnips, cabbages, &c., are very fair. No appearance of destructive insects, fungi or obnoxious weeds. *Trillick D.—2nd Oct.*—All the crops were more or less injured, first by the exceptional drought in the spring and early summer, and afterwards by the continued wet weather during the harvest season. Turnips, mangolds, and cabbages suffered after being cut, but did well later on, and are all round good crops. Potatoes are small, but sound, and the yield is about an average one, but much less than the yield 1895. Wheat and barley are fairly good crops, but no special material injury, and the old meadow lays in many cases little better than mares. No special injury was done to crops by insects or fungi.

**LOMMACK COUNTY.** *Alloghsle D.—7th Nov.*—The crops here are a fair average, save oats. The straw is very short, and the ear grew a sort of fluff, which has drawn all the nutriment. The straw of the least handling, and can be spread about into dust in the fingers. A good deal of the oat here is thus affected. The land here is old and heavy, and requires a great deal of heat, which it gets in early part of season, giving fairly good harvest other crops, save oats, as stated. *Adare D.—1st Nov.*—The very unsatisfactory all round yield is early attributable to the extraordinary dry season, extending the months of April, May, June and July, followed by the incessant rains of September and October. I have heard of no complaints of the appearance of insects or fungi. *Bruff D.—8th Nov.*—The crops are all below the average, on account of the very dry weather in the early part of the season. Potatoes are a fair crop, and not much diseased. Oats was a poor crop in consequence of the dry weather. Very little wheat was grown, but what was grown was good. More than half what turnips and mangolds sown did not grow, from the dry weather, and these reasons are not a good crop. Cabbage is a fairly good crop. Meadows were a light crop, on account of the dry summer. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Killbrennan D.—1st Nov.*—The falling off in crops is chiefly owing to the very dry season in May, June, and July last. The oat crop was very light, and, with the continued wet weather we have had latterly, the grain has been destroyed in many cases, and rendering it quite useless and not at all the food it was last year. The hay and mangold crop is also far below that of last year, owing to the dry season, and the potato crop for the same reason is not so good as last year. *Alloghsle D.—13th Nov.*—With regard to the several crops

divisions in this district, the area is so small, and the amount of tillage so limited, that no difference can be traced as regards the crops in any particular electoral division. Generally speaking, oats was rather a light crop, and the straw short. This was attributable to dry weather in early part of the season. Potatoes were a very good crop, but some portion of the crop became black, owing to the wet weather late in the season. In the case of turnips and mangold wursel, although no failure of the crops occurred, yet, owing to wet weather, an excessive amount of rot was developed, to the detriment of the roots. No damage is reported as having occurred through insects or fungi. *Newcastle West D.*—1st Nov.—The potato crop, and also wheat and oats, are in yield, in certain divisions of this district, below the average of previous years, owing to the continuous rain which prevailed during latter part of month of August and entire month of September. When the potato crop had come to maturity it promised to exceed the yield of late years; but in low-lying localities fully one-half that crop perished in the ground for the reason given, and, in many cases, fully three-fourths of it perished. Owing to drought, wheat and oats grew badly, and when the ripening part of the season came, the grain was partially destroyed from rain. Remarks re insects and fungi.

*St. Neophylus D.*—2nd Nov.—The only crops in which there is any perceptible decrease or increase, are—Potatoes, show a slight decrease in yield, caused by a quantity of the crop having blackened and rotted in the ground during the very wet weather in months of September and October. Turnips show a decrease owing to the crop being late, caused by the dry season from April to July. Hay—Early meadows have decreased by about one-quarter from last year, also caused by the dry season. Late meadows gave a fairly heavy crop, but a good deal of the hay was badly saved. Oats appear to have been short on average crop, but some of it got much injured by the rains of September and October. As far as can ascertain there has been no special injury done to crops from insects or fungi during last season. *Katharine D.*—20th Nov.—The several crops grown are considered fairly good; but, in some of the low-lying lands, where the soil is cold, the excessive rains damaged them to some extent; but such places are few, and the injury not considerable. Wheat is an average crop. The yield of oats is not altogether up to the average of former years, this is due to the dry weather in the months of May, June, and July, and to the wet weather in August and September, when the crop was being saved. The potato crop is a little below the average, the cause of which is attributed to the wet weather in latter end of August and all through the month of September. There appears to be no considerable deficiency in the case of any crop. Hay is up to the average; but the meadows were badly saved. There has been no special injury done to crops by insects or fungi.

*Tiffenbury County, N.R. Berriolane D.*—25th Oct.—The yield of corn crops appears to be well up to the average, but a vast amount of damage has been done to the quality of the grain by the wet weather in September and October. The new hay crop was light, owing to the drought in the early part of summer. The old meadows were good, but much of it has been lost owing to the September rains. The turnip crop is fair, but considerable damage was done after sowing by the grub, and many failures occurred owing to the want of moisture in June last. The potato crop is a good one, and would be better only for the wet weather for the past two months. *Newph D.*—2nd Nov.—Owing to the rather favourable season, all the crops were a good yield, save hay, which owing to the early dry weather was short. The barley and oat crops were greatly injured by the rains in harvest time, and to a certain extent the potatoes, and these

have suffered greatly in quality. *Newport D.*—2nd Nov.—The crops are fairly up to the average. Potatoes are a very good crop, as the dry season suited the crop in this locality. Oats, though a fair crop, was unfavourably affected by the dry weather in May and June. Hay is a fair crop, but some of it has been very much depreciated in value by the wet weather in the autumn. Very little barley sown here, but whatever was sown was unfavourably affected by the dry summer weather, and injured by the wet weather in the autumn. Turnips and mangolds, the only other crops sown here, are not very good crops, owing to the dry summer weather, but they are fair crops. There are no complaints of injury to farm crops from insects or fungi. *Asserke D.*—27th Oct.—Wheat—Very little sown, yield about same as last year. Oats—The yield was decidedly better than last year, but a great portion has since been destroyed by rain. Barley—The yield was about 50 per cent. over last year's, but owing to rains the crop was almost entirely spoiled. Potatoes—Yield very fair, but not so good as last year's; potatoes are now blackening through rains, rather than through blight. Turnips—An average yield, though crop suffered by the early drought. Mangolds—An average crop. Cabbages—A good crop. New hay—About same yield as last year, which was small, owing to early drought. Old hay—A good enough crop, but very badly saved, owing to recent wet weather. There does not appear to have been any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Trillick D.*—1st Nov.—The harvest was abundant and plentiful, due to the unusually fine season; in the spring there was a complete absence of night frosts; a plentiful dew; and fine days. The farmers around here state it was more like the seasons of 30 or 40 years ago. Unfortunately the excessive and long continued rains in the autumn spoiled a good deal of grain crop, causing much loss to farmers, especially those growing large quantities of barley. I have been unable to find any special injury caused by insects or fungi. The potato blight was unusually late making its appearance and did less damage than other years. *Thurles D.*—26th Oct.—The yield of the several crops appears to be good, which is attributable to the superior land. The continuous wet weather in end of September, and during the present month (October) has had little or no effect, as the land is of a dry nature. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi.

*Tiffenbury County, S.R. Cahir D.*—1st Nov.—As a general rule the yield of the various crops has been good, and there has been no damage done by insects, fungi, &c. In some localities the hay crop is under the average, and straw short owing to the very dry weather in the spring and early summer. The potato crop is exceptionally good, as the weather suited. The other root crops, cabbages, &c., are very fair, as rain came in sufficient time. *Cappanish D.*—30th Oct.—The various crops are fairly good, but would have been much better were it not for the drought in the early part of the season, and then the heavy rains in September. None of the crops suffered from insects or fungi during the past season. On the whole I would say the crops are up to the average. *Carrishoe-Suir D.*—27th Oct.—Owing to the want of rain in the summer some of the crops were light for want of moisture, especially hay and corn. No special injury can be traced to weeds, insects or fungi beyond the usual extent. *Cassid D.*—10th Nov.—So special injury has been caused to the crops this year by insects or fungi. The farmers appear to be well satisfied with the crops this year, and have made no complaints regarding injury by insects. *Clonsilla D.*—12th Nov.—There has been a good crop of potatoes, owing I think to the fine weather in the early summer, and to the fact that there was little blight. The oats crop was light, owing to the bad weather at the end of the summer, and want of rain in May. Hay was a light crop, owing to the want of rain in the early summer,

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and it was badly saved in many places owing to the rain. The root crops were generally good. No complaints have been made with regard to insects or fungi. *Kilkenzie D.*—21st Oct.—The poor yield so far as good quality is concerned in hay crop, is entirely attributable to the practice of some of the farmers who allowed the hay to stand after it had ripened. The rains came on and no other opportunity was given for saving it since. The oat crop of course could not be cut sooner than August and September, and this was of course in the middle of the wet season. Barley did not fill even. Turnips and other green crops of course benefited considerably by the continuous rain with occasional excessive and damp heat. *Tipperary D.*—1st Nov.—All crops are a fairly good yield, though some slight damage has been done by the recent rains to late mowing, but there is an abundance of good hay. Oats are short in straw, but there is a good grain produce; potatoes and all other root crops good.

**WATERFORD COUNTY.** *Cappoquin D.*—12th Nov.—The crop has been on the whole very good. No cases of special injury to crops from insects or fungi has come under my notice. *Dungarvan D.*—2nd Nov.—Of the grain crops, wheat and oats are the principal ones, the former only in a few instances. The yield from the oat crop might be generally said to be scanty, especially in lilly or very dry soils. This was caused by the constant drought which set in subsequent to its being sown, thereby preventing its growth, with the result that in a great number of cases the stem was not six inches in length, the quality of the grain poor, and the farmer had to take it off the land, which made threshing difficult. The reverse was the case in low lying and moist soils, where as good a yield was

obtained as any had in recent years. The wheat crop having been sown in winter and early spring received sufficient moisture to enable it to withstand the constant drought which set in later in the year, and consequently the yield from this crop was in no way affected. The grain, in fact, being superior to that of other years. The yield from the various green crops has far exceeded the general expectations. In nearly all the cases late sowing had to be resorted to, in consequence of the excessive heat, failure being thereby anticipated, but the change in the weather having set in improvement in this crop was an evidence, with the result that the best yield obtained for a number of years is the one of the present year. The hay crop of both old and new meadow was a poor one, but this was nearly counterbalanced by the manner in which it was saved owing to the fine weather, which vastly improved its quality. With regard to the potato crop the opinion amongst all growers is that there has not been for years such a yield in this county, and in addition no one has been met with who saw any appearance of fungi or insects which were so destructive in past years. To sum up the yield of the various crops, the oat crop excepted, might be said to compare favourably with the best yet hitherto had. *Forlister D.*—1st Nov.—Crops are fairly good. I should say about up to the average, with the exception of hay, which is light in consequence of the dry spring. *Waterford D.*—12th Nov.—The dry weather in the beginning of the season had a very slight effect on all crops, particularly so with regard to oats; the grain is poor, and the straw very short. Maize was a complete failure in this district owing to the constant drought. Turnips turned out pretty well. Potatoes were a good average crop, but with the exception the crops were below the average of previous years.

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**ANTRIM COUNTY.** *Antrim D.*—1st Nov.—Oats and hay have been very fair crops in this district, although they suffered very considerably from the wet season. Potatoes are in most of the divisions a very fair crop. Some injury has been done to the crop by fungi, consequent on the constant damp. Where spraying was adopted the injury is not so marked. Flax in most of the divisions has not been a good crop. The early part of the season was too dry, and the latter part too wet for it. The green crops are, on the whole, good. *Ballymena D.*—4th Nov.—Notwithstanding the damage done by the inclement rains during the end of September and early part of October, the crops of all kinds are up to the average. They would have been greatly in excess of the average had it not been for the unfavorable weather. The farmers here are very industrious, and little or no damage is done by weeds, and artificial means are instantly adopted on the first appearance of insects or fungi. I would say that about one-fourth of the potato crop and oat crop was injured by the wet. Root crops, such as turnips, &c., are very good, and the hay and flax are above the average. *Ballymoney D.*—5th Nov.—The general opinion is that the yield is not up to the average of former years, owing to the inclement weather. The potato crop, on the whole, is a poor one, and at least one-fourth of it is rotten, owing to the continuous rain during the season, and the yield is not nearly so large as last year. Oats also turned out poorly, as in many instances the crop rotted in the fields after being cut, owing to the farmers being unable to remove it on account of the wet weather; straw is a fairly good crop, but much injured by the rain. The hay crop is very fair, and, as a rule, up to the average of former years, and I am informed it has not suffered so much

in proportion as other crops. Flax is a poor crop and not yielding well; but turnips and mangolds have been exceedingly well; owing to the bad harvest the price of provisions is rising in my district. Weeds do not injure the crops in my district, as the farmers tiller farms well, and keep them very free from weeds of every description. In some parts of my district the early part of the season the flax crop was less or more injured by a small black fly, but when the wet weather set in, it (the fly) had no effect upon the crop. The farmers do not understand anything about fungi, as they are not visible to the eye. They may have been the cause of the injury to the potato crop during the latter part of harvest, but they (the farmers) cannot state definitely. *Belfast, East D.*—23rd Oct.—Potatoes, cabbage and hay are the only crops given to any extent. Potatoes are a very good crop, but owing to recent rains, disease has already made its appearance. Cabbage is an excellent crop, so is the hay. No special injury has been done by insects, fungi or weeds in this district. *Belfast, North D.*—23rd Oct.—The yield of the oats and potato crops was not so good as was anticipated earlier in the season. The loss is largely, if not wholly, attributable to the prolonged wet weather in August, September, and October. The oats crop was saved with much difficulty, much of the grain being totally lost, and what remained being of an inferior quality. About one-fourth of the potatoes are found to be blackened. The hay crop in this district was saved before the rains set in, and, although light, the quality is good. Turnips and mangolds a fair crop, but, owing to the drought in April and May, much of these crops missed, and, although some sowings were resorted to, the crop is very scanty. With reference to injurious insects and fungi, I have

been unable to obtain any information. *Belfast, J. H. D.—4th Nov.*—Only a small portion of this district is agricultural. The yield of all crops was a fair average, though the getting in of the harvest was greatly interfered with by stormy weather in August and September. *Belfast, South, D.—25th Oct.*—There is a small portion of this district available for agriculture. The yield of the various crops is below the average on account of the heavy rains in September and October, by which the hay, oats, and potatoes were specially damaged. No special injury has been caused by insects or fungi. Gas lime and superphosphate are used as preventatives. There is no dairy industry in this district; milk comes chiefly from without the city boundary. *Belfast, West, D.—24th Nov.*—There is but very little tillage or grass land in this district. What little there is was very promising until the recent continuous rains since the early part of September, which have done considerable damage to crops of all kinds which had not been saved before that time. *Larne D.—5th Nov.*—Crops in general yielded a good return. Unfortunately, however, owing to the very severe rains which fell during greater part of harvest, the oats and potato crops suffered rather severely. The hay crop was also somewhat affected by the rains, but not to any serious extent. The crops sustained no special injury from insects or fungi. *Larne D.—24th Oct.*—The yield of the various crops has been a good average, but the recent heavy and continuous rains have seriously injured the oat and potato crop. Hay has also suffered, but not to so great an extent. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi.

**ARMAGH COUNTY.** *Armagh D.—4th Nov.*—On the whole the harvest has been up to the average in quantity, but owing to the continuous rain during the autumn a large portion of the hay and straw has been greatly injured in quality, and grain also has suffered considerably. The potato crop has been a large one, but from the same cause a great deal of the tubers are bilged. Spraying, whenever adopted, has done much good to this crop. The flax crop, owing to the early drought, is a very inferior crop. Green crops, such as turnips and mangolds, are a good crop. No special injury appears to have been caused by insects or fungi. *Lurgan D.—3rd Nov.*—The farmers have not had a good season. The recent severe weather seriously affected some of the crops, especially hay, oats, and potatoes, the crops to suffer most being those sown in low-lying lands. Early hay was mowed well, but second crops and old meadows suffered a good deal of damage. The oats crop was good, but just after it was cut and in stacks the wet weather set in, and lasting for several weeks caused the oats to rot in the stacks, and damaged much of the straw. The farmers are now hard at work digging out their potato crops, and I am afraid it will not be a very good one. Probably one-fourth will be lost from blight, rot, &c., caused by the wet weather, &c. All other crops appear a good average. *Newry D.—3rd Nov.*—The reduction in the yield of corn, flax, and hay has been caused by the want of rain in the months of June and July, and the excess of rain in the months of September and October. The yield in potatoes and turnips, and all green crops are fairly good, as the want of rain in May, June, and July did not materially affect these crops. There has been no special injury done to the crops, &c., from insects or fungi, which has come under my observation. *Portadown D.—1st Nov.*—The yield of the crops, with the exception of the oat and potato crops, is nearly up to the average of recent years. The decrease in the yield of the oat and potato crop is due to the continued rain in August and September. There was no special injury caused to the crops by insects or fungi.

**CATIN COUNTY.** *Ballycroyagh.—15th Nov.*—Little or no wheat is sown. Oats—The crop was

had owing to the dry summer, and it being too far advanced when the rain came, did not benefit much by it, and owing to the very wet harvest it is of a bad quality, not being well saved. Potatoes—In some parts of the district there is an inferior crop owing to the blight which set in very early, also to the wet months of September and October, but in places where spraying was performed there is an excellent crop, and above the average. Sulphate of copper and lime is considered the best, and is superior to any other mixture used for spraying. Flax is a total failure owing to the dry summer, it had almost come to maturity before the rain came, and therefore it derived little benefit from it. Hay is a fair crop a little under the average. Upland was a light crop but was fairly well saved. Meadow was a fairly average crop, but owing to the wet harvest it is badly saved, and is of an indifferent quality. Turnips is an average crop, early sown suffered from drought, but late sown is a fair crop. From inquiry made I am not aware of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Ballycroyagh D.—1st Nov.*—There has been no special injury to the potato crop from insects, fungi, or weeds in this district, but owing to the wet weather in end of September and beginning of October a good deal of injury to this crop resulted by the tubers rotting in the ground, especially in low-lying lands where they were flooded. On the whole there will be no scarcity. Late meadow hay suffered very much from the same cause, and a good deal of it has been lost. Late oats also suffered a good deal and rotted in the stacks. Straw in many cases is bad owing to the long continued rain. *Crum D.—10th Nov.*—I have reason to believe that the farmers are on the whole satisfied that the yield of the crops this year is as good as, if not better than that of 1892, and but for the somewhat wet weather in August and September the returns would be above the average. Potatoes are a good crop, but in consequence of the rains the tubers rotted in the ground in some places, still the general result is satisfactory. Hay is a fairly good crop too, but some difficulty was experienced in saving it. Flax is a bad crop as has been the case in recent years. Oats a fair crop, but, like the flax crop, suffered from drought in April and May. The failure in flax is due to a want of experience of the sort of soil suitable to this crop and to bad seed. No damage has been done by insects or fungi. *Alfrinkand D.—6th Nov.*—The only crops grown in considerable quantities in this district are—potatoes, corn, hay. The potato crop at one time promised to be above the average, but in the result it is much below the average, owing to the early appearance of the blight and the heavy rains of September. The corn crop was up to the average, but after being cut, the continuous rain rendered it impossible to be saved properly. The consequence was that it deteriorated very much in quality, while some of the grain rotted and some sprouted again. I am informed that the meal made from the average quality of corn is very bad. The hay crop was very abundant, and no one remembers it to have been at a lower price, but it too suffered considerably from the rain. I have not heard of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Swanwick D.—4th Nov.*—The fairly good yield of the hay crop, and also turnips, may be attributed to the summer being so very favourable for the growth of these crops in this mountainous district. The early part of the summer was warm and dry, by which they derived much benefit, and turnips and some other green crops, which are not much sown here, derived much benefit by the recent rain. The potatoes and oats were both promising good crops, and in the summer promised to yield well, but an early blight set in on the potato crop, and afterwards the constant rain and cold caused much of the crop to rot, and thus caused the bad yield of this crop. The oats which also promised very good in the summer, the straw having attained a good average length and the

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crops large, but just as this crop appeared to fill in and ripen the rain and cold weather set in so that the ears did not fill in and ripen to maturity, as it would have done had the harvest continued dry and warm. Again, a considerable quantity of this crop remained in sheaves in the field during much of the recent storm and rain, and could not be removed, thus losing much of its grain and causing a large reduction of its yield. These are the principal crops grown by the farmers in this mountainous locality. No injury was done to the crops in this district this year by insects or fungi, and some of the farmers state they have derived much benefit from the special report on insects, weeds, &c., as to their injury to crops, which was received here in the end of October, 1895.

**DORCHESTER COUNTY.** *Arden D.*—26th Oct.—Apart from climatic conditions, which are generally unfavourable in this district, bad yield in the various crops appear to be caused by weeds, not changing or selecting seed, not carrying out something like rotation of crops, not breaking in new ground, but still sowing the same crops in old worn out soil, not using lime more largely (little or none is used) on the peaty soil, and depending on the natural herbage instead of artificial grass to cover stable land which is let out. Little or no potato spraying was carried out this year when such was most needed, and hence the yield is much less than it might have been, had as the season since August was. *Bellefleur D.*—27th Oct.—I have to report a failure of the harvest as regards potatoes, oats, and late meadow here, due entirely to the very wet weather in September and October. There was a little potato blight, but the tubers were not affected by it, and have rotted to a great extent in the ground because of the wet. Any oats that was at all late was not cut in time, and lay for weeks in sheaves and must have been very seriously damaged by the rain. Early meadow was heavy and well saved, but late meadows are very badly saved, some of the hay being nothing but dung. Flax was a good crop, so also the cabbage. Wheat is but little grown. I have no remarks to make as regards insects, fungi, or weeds. *Bancroft D.*—26th Oct.—The bad weather has affected oats, hay and potatoes, in fact all the crops generally. I have never known such a bad year owing to the rain. I hear old people say that there has not been such a bad year for fifty years. *Dunfavour D.*—10th Nov.—The exceptionally wet harvest had a bad effect on crops of all kinds. The blight appeared early in potatoes, and the wet weather succeeding was very injurious. Many of the tubers are small, many of them rotten, and the crop altogether is below the average. Oats were light owing to dry weather when breasting, thus the unfavourable harvest weather prevented the crop being properly saved. It got a lot of rain in sheaves and more in stacks. Much of it is beating in stacks and has to be put out again. Similar remarks apply in modified degree to other cereals. Hay is light owing to early dry season. Turnips, cabbages, and grass fair average. *Dunfavour D.*—2nd Nov.—Potatoes are not as good as last year owing to the blight having set in earlier than usual, and in addition to this there was damage done to this class of crop by high winds in the month of July last. Hay is bad owing to the fact that it is not properly cultivated, inasmuch as the farmers do not sow injured. The other crops are about the same as usual. The land here being much exposed and near the sea, insects or fungi do little or no harm to crops. *Lester D.*—26th Oct.—The yield of the several crops raised in this district is below the average of former years owing to the early drought and very wet harvest. About one-third of the oat crop is greatly damaged owing to the continual rain during month of September, in which it could not be properly saved. This equally applies to late hay crop in low-lying lands, which is greatly damaged owing

to the same cause. As regards potatoes the yield is not near so good as in former years, the blight having set in early, owing to a great extent to the very wet season. The yield of the turnip crop is better than in former years, this remark also applies to green crops. No special injury done to crops by insects or fungi. *Morille D.*—2nd Nov.—The oats and peas crops have turned out badly this year in consequence of the continuous rains. Both these crops will come up to more than about half the yield of last year. The only other crops are turnips and cabbages which appear very healthy and promise a good yield. *Raploze D.*—2nd Nov.—The bad yield of potatoes is due to the heavy wet weather of October. Oats also suffered greatly from the same cause. *Stonewall D.*—27th Nov.—The crops are, with the exception of potatoes and oats, fairly good. The potato crop is yielding very badly, averaging about half what it did last year. The wet season and early blights have ruined the potato. The oat crop, owing to the wet harvest, is very badly saved. In places it remains in a half-saved state out in the field yet. No injury has been done to any crop in this district from insects, or fungi, or weeds.

**DOWN COUNTY.** *Banbridge D.*—5th Nov.—There has been a fully average yield of crops this season. Owing to the wet September oats have been considerably damaged, though even yet there is a fair yield. Other crops good all round. No special injury done to crops by insects or fungi. *Downpatrick D.*—4th Nov.—Wheat, this crop turned out a fair average yield, attributable to the mildness of the winter of 1895 and beginning of 1896. Oats turned out a good crop, attributed to showers of rain in month of July when crop was shooting. Late oats discoloured & cooked from rain, but on the whole a fair average. Barley, very little sown in district; what was sown was a fair average crop. Beans and peas, little sown, except in gardens; fair crop. Potatoes turned out a good crop and good for use, attacked by dry weather in month of June, and then showers of rain in July. The crop, however, has suffered no blight, attributed to wet weather in August and September. Still a good average crop. Turnips turned out good, attributed to showers in July, but some dry weather, during which farmers got ground cleaned, &c. Cabbage, a good yield, attributed to the showers of rain in month of July. Vetch and rape, a good yield, attributed to the mildness of the winter of 1895 and beginning of 1896. Flax turned out a bad crop and bad yield, attributed to the dry weather in months of May and June. Hay turned out rather light owing to the dry weather in months of May and June, but afterwards was good, which compensated to a degree for the light crop of hay. Pasture good, attributed to showers in July and August, &c. As to insects and fungi, very little damage was done to crops by insects during past season, but a great deal of damage was done to potatoes by fungi, brought on by wet weather in August and September. To prevent fungi spread of the farmers intended spraying their crop of potatoes, but the wet weather in August prevented their doing so. *Newtown D.*—1st Nov.—The flax crop suffered much owing to the want of rain in the early part of the summer, and a good deal of damage was done to the grain crop from the wet harvest. All other crops produced a fair average in this district. No injury has been caused to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Rathfriland D.*—1st Nov.—The yield of flax is bad, and is attributed to bad seed and dry weather in month of May last. Oats bad, owing to dry spring and wet harvest. Potatoes, turnips, and mangold-wurzel good, the seasons being favourable to these crops. There is no special injury done to crops from insects or fungi during past season so far as can learn.

**FERMANAGH COUNTY.** *Derrygonnelly D.*—30th Nov.—The crops are estimated to be a poor yield. Owing to the excessive rainfall a great quantity of the hay was not saved, neither could the oats be removed from the field in time. The potatoes are rotting in the ground. These crops promised to be abundant before the rain began. I beg to add that there has been no special injury to the crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Bannabillen D.*—7th Nov.—The value of the several crops was up to the average, except potatoes, oats and hay, which were all more or less injured by the prevailing moist weather, especially the first named. Hay in the low-lying land which remained in cock was damaged by the late floods. No injury to crops from fungi or insects was noticable. *Kesh D.*—30th Oct.—The crops are, generally speaking, fairly good. The potato was deficient. Flax good, not much sown. Out crop of wheat promised well in the beginning of the season, but was damaged materially by the constant rain. Turnips, very good. Wheat, good. Mangold wanted, good. Cabbage, excellent. There was a good return of hay, and in general no complaints from the farmers. *Leafield D.*—9th Nov.—There is nothing of interest to be pointed to with regard to the good or bad yield in any particular crop, as in all instances in this district the yield has been an average one. There is been no special injury done by insects or fungi.

**LOUGHSHERRY COUNTY.** *Coleraine D.*—1st Nov.—The principal corn crops grown are oats and barley. The oat crop, on the whole, was a heavier crop than last year, a good portion of it was secured before the wind and stormy weather set in, but there was also a considerable portion more or less damaged by the weather, however, I was much surprised to find that the crop did not suffer much more than it did, and I have not heard of any farmer who entirely lost any portion of the crop. The yield of grain is in most cases very good, and appreciably better than last year. Hay was a very fair crop, and was all secured before the bad weather. The yield of grain was good, but the quality was, I think, not up to that of last year, owing to a want of sunshine and heat when it was ripening. The flax crop this year was fully heavier than last year, but the quality may be slightly inferior in most cases. The potato crop is undoubtedly much less than last year, which was an extraordinary one for this crop, still I am quite satisfied that the crop is a fairly average one. In some portions of the district, however, sub-district for instance, I believe it is as good as last year, and in Castlerock sub-district the crop nearly as good as last year. If it were not for the very wet weather in August, September, and October the crop would have been exceptionally good. Turnips and mangolds are an average crop. There are some few misuses in these crops. Cabbage is a very good crop, but is not largely sown. Carrots, pumpkins, and all other green crops are good, but are only sown in small patches. No other crops are grown beyond a few small patches of rye, too small to be considered. The hay crop was the best there has been for many years, and was all exceptionally well and. Grass in the earlier part of the season was not very good, but on the whole it has been about as good a season for grass as could be wished for, and the cattle are in very good condition. I have not heard of any special injury having been done to crops by insects or fungi, and most of the land in the district is well tilled, and weeding is attended to. *Loughsherry D.*—30th Oct.—Generally the various crops gave a good average yield, but owing to the continued wet weather since August the potato crop has deteriorated badly, as in some parts the light rains upon them early and late of them have become rotting. The oats too owing to the same cause have been materially damaged. Previous to the rain the harvest looked very favourably. I beg to add that no special injury has been done to the

crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Londonderry D.*—5th Oct.—The crops with the exception of the potato and the corn crops are quite up to the average of former years. The poor yield in potato and corn crops is attributable to the almost continuous wet weather in the latter part of August and during part and present month. I cannot ascertain that any of the crops in this district have been specially injuriously affected by insects or fungi during the present season. *Magillshinny D.*—27th Nov.—I believe the cause of the bad crops is or was the continued wet weather during the month of September last. There are no insects or fungi in this district.

**MONAGHAN COUNTY.** *Carrickmacross D.*—1st Nov.—The hay crop was light owing to the dry weather in May and June. The flax crop was bad owing to similar reason. The other crops are up to the average of other years. A good deal of damage was done to the oat crop during the sowing by the wet weather, the "later" districts having suffered the worst. The potato crop has not been damaged to any considerable extent by blight, only in patches of small extent was any damage done by fungi. The crops (save flax) would have been an average yield except for the dry weather in May and June and the very wet harvest. *Clones D.*—3rd Nov.—The various crops before the recent severe wet weather set in, promised well, but the wet weather greatly damaged the hay, oat and potato crops. The upland hay was well saved, but the late cutting (especially in low-lying lands) was damaged by the rain. It is estimated that one-half the potato crop is diseased. The oat crop also suffered from the bad weather. No special injury from insects or fungi occurred as far as I am aware. *Monaghan D.*—26th Oct.—The rates of produce for the several electoral divisions of this district are considered fairly middling. The dry weather in the early part of the summer was not favourable, and then the great wet in September did considerable damage. No considerable damage has been done by insects or fungi to the crops.

**TRILlick COUNTY.** *Anglican D.*—3rd Nov.—Owing to the dry weather of May and June the flax (the staple crop of the district) has been a very inferior crop. The potatoes have been seriously damaged by the late rains, and altogether may be considered slightly below an average crop. Around Five-milltown, however, they are very inferior and more seriously damaged, owing, it is said, to early winds. All green crops have been decidedly good. Corn and hay were good; but the late rains have inflicted very serious damage. Around Beahurb, however, the corn is said now to have been a successful crop, probably owing to specially good soil and consequently early harvest. No damage done by insects or fungi. *Cookstown D.*—1st Nov.—The various crops are not as good as in former years. The flax crop suffered considerably from drought in the early part of the season which is the prime cause of its failure this year. The oats offered to be a satisfactory crop, but in consequence of the wet harvest weather the farmers were unable to get the crops gathered and it was put up before it was dry, then it heated in the stacks, which had the effect of injuring the grain. The potato crop offered well, but during the recent wet weather the disease has made its appearance very extensively. Turnips and other green crops are fair. A large quantity of hay is still in the fields and is in a poor state. As far as can be ascertained no special damage has been caused by insects more than is usually expected. *Dunaglass D.*—1st Nov.—The low average rates of produce are due to the dry early summer followed by incessant wet and cold which stopped growth, and prevented the ingathering of the harvest till the middle of October. The potatoes have suffered most severely and have in many places rotted in the ground; in the Dunaglass sub-district the

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majority of the farmers have used the solution (copper sulphate and lime) and to this they attribute the unusually large yield. The flax crop is very poor, and this is, I believe, entirely attributable to the weather. *Neftenheim D.*—12th Nov.—The bad yield of the oat crop is attributable to the very severe wet weather which set in early in the harvest, before much of the crop was reaped, and having to remain out for a long time a large amount of the grain was lost. Owing to blight setting in early on the potato crop, and the severe wet harvest, this crop has not turned out well, a great number of the tubers being diseased and others very soft. The other crops sown have been fairly good. No special injury is reported from any part of the district from insects or fungi. *Owagh D.*—1st Nov.—All crops, with the exception of flax, which gave only a moderate yield owing to the early drought, were exceptionally good this year. The good yield is said to be mainly due to the fine mild winter and early warm spring and summer. The hay crop

was particularly fine, as was also the oat crop, but nearly one-third of this latter suffered much injury owing to the weather which set in before the end of harvest. The potato crop gave excellent yield but has suffered much by the heavy rains in August and September. No harm seems to have been done by insects or fungi. The turnip and mangold crops are excellent. *Strabane D.*—6th Nov.—In the early part of the year the harvest prospects were very good. The hay, flax, and turnip crops are good and hay to the average. Owing to the severe weather in August, September, and October, the oats in many places were badly saved, and the crop is much under average. The wet weather has also seriously injured the potato crop. I beg to report that no special injury is traceable to insects or fungi. In some parts blight appeared among the potatoes, but not to any great extent. If it had not been for the rain at harvest time the harvest would have been obtained in all crops.

## PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

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*GALWAY COUNTY. Ashery D.*—8th Nov.—The rates of produce in some parts of the district would have been much better but for the very wet harvest, and the late grain crops, and hay suffered much damage in consequence of continuous rain. No special injury to crops reported from insects, &c. *Ballinacree D.*—11th Nov.—No injury caused to crops by insects or fungi. The crops were as a rule free from weeds and no injury was caused thereby. Potatoes are a fair average crop, about one-fourth of them are rotten, caused by the heavy rains in September, the general price in local market is 3d. per stone. The oat crop is only middling, owing to damage done it by heavy rain in harvest and the difficulty experienced in saving it. The early hay crop was good, but the late crop was much damaged, almost half of it lost owing to bad weather at mowing time. Turnip crop fair. Mangold crop fair. All other crops not mentioned above fairly good. *Clifden D.*—9th Nov.—The crops on the whole were quite up to the average this year. The drought in May and June made the crops lighter than they would otherwise have been. The potatoes suffered a good deal from blight and rain, about one-quarter of the whole crop being destroyed. Mangolds and turnips a first-rate crop. In the early part of the year maggots did a good deal of harm by eating them just below the surface, during May and June. In July they had to retreat on account of the way they were cut. Since then they have done well. Swede turnips only were affected. *Clonbur D.*—12th Nov.—The crops are well up to the average except the potato crop, which is much inferior both in quantity and quality, especially in the electoral divisions of Owenbrin and Ross, to the yields of recent years. Except as above the crops have not suffered in any way from insects or fungi. *Dunmore D.*—4th Nov.—The bad yield of the various crops may be attributed to the very wet weather in harvest time. It cannot be ascertained that the crops suffered from insects or fungi during the past season, and the report referred to was useful when instituting inquiries. *Galway D.*—5th Nov.—There has been a good yield in the crops on the whole. The potato and hay crops however were somewhat under the average, chiefly owing to the bad weather which set in towards the close of the summer months, which prevented these crops from being properly saved and secured. A small proportion of the potato crop has also been injuriously affected by the blight. None of the crops have received any special injury from insects or fungi. *Gort D.*—6th Nov.—The crops suffered a good deal from the prolonged drought in the early summer. Potatoes and cereals, however, would have been a fair average crop

but for the continuous rains of August and September. I find that on the sea coast and elsewhere where straw was used as manure, there is a much larger proportion of black or diseased potatoes than where other manures were used. The blight would have done but little damage had it not been followed by so much rain. Insects or fungi do not appear to have caused any exceptional damage this year. *Loughrea D.*—31st Oct.—All cereal crops show a deficiency in quantity and quality, owing to prolonged drought in the summer months. Potatoes have done very well, being nearly none when the blight set in. The injury from blight very hardly exceed one-fourth. All other crops, turnips, &c., have done much better than was expected, the sowings particularly having got favourable weather good time. Fairly good crops can be seen where old failure was considered almost certain. With respect to meadows, the early kinds have been light, and only one-fourth of the later seriously injured by drought, and very wet harvest months. It is almost certain that a good deal of old meadow will not be cut at all this season. No special injury to crops has been reported during the past season from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Moylagh D.*—2nd Nov.—I have no special directions to offer as to the cause of good or bad yield of the various crops. The wet weather injured the potato and other crops to a large extent. *Caplough D.*—27th Oct.—The decrease in the potato crop during the early appearance of blight consequent on the wet weather. The other crops call for no particular notice. *Portlough D.*—26th Oct.—The crops of hay, oats and barley have been seriously injured by the rain and bad weather which has prevailed here since 11th August. The potato crop also suffered seriously but not to the same extent. Insects or fungi have not appeared. *Roundstone D.*—9th Nov.—The condition of the crops in this district, as regards the average produce, may be considered as follows:—Potatoes—A fair average supply, but the produce would not have been 25 per cent. more had not the rot, consequent on the disease brought on by heavy rain, set in so early. Oats, barley, and rye—A fair average crop, but but about 5 per cent. of produce, owing to the bad weather scattering it about a good deal before being cut and taken into luggard. Meadows—A very fair average crop owing to damp weather. Turnips—Same remarks as for meadow. Cabbages—A good crop. The foregoing are the principal crops grown in district. *Spiddal D.*—31st Oct.—The low rate of produce are attributable to unfavourable weather during almost the entire season. The potato blight made its appearance but much earlier than usual and caused serious injury



This is the principal crop and the chief support of the people. Seed time for mangolds and turnips was a period of drought, and they came up only after a long interval, and they missed in many places. *Town D.*—12th Nov.—The various crops in the several districts all deficient for present year gave a fair average yield. The grain and potato crops were in growth beyond the average, but were in a good many parts of the district considerably damaged by the heavy rains in August and September. No very material injury was caused by insects or fungi. *Woodford D.*—4th Nov.—The potato crop may be regarded as a comparatively fair one, having regard to the very unpropitious weather. Roughly speaking the Shannon side of the district may in this respect be regarded as in a considerably lower position than the Gort or western side. Wheat little grown, but where it is, is a fair crop. Oats are a fair crop throughout the district. In general, turnips are a fair crop, but in several instances there has been complete failure. Hay is generally a light crop as well of early dry weather, but on the other hand late mowings on low-lying land have suffered severely and in many cases have been completely ruined. Cabbage, 1896 crop. In a few cases turnips have been injured by the "green fly," but not to any marked extent. No injury from fungi has been reported.

*Limerick County. Ballinacorney D.*—11th Nov.—The potato crop has been below the average owing to the violence of the season. The oat crop also was not up to the average, the weather being very unfavourable for saving it. The hay crop was an excellent one, the weather being very favourable while it was being saved. These are the only crops grown generally. *Carriack-on-Shannon D.*—1st Nov.—As regards the different crops, the yield is generally good. Potatoes.—This crop generally is not quite as good as last year, owing to the blight setting in early in July, and the harvest being very wet a good many rotted in all tillage land, and except in a few places spraying was not resorted to. Oats.—This is a good crop, and up to the average; the late oats in the mountain portions of this district was much injured by the almost continual rain here in September. Hay.—The hay crop was generally good, as it was almost all cut and mowed before the wet weather set in. Rye.—This was a very fair crop. Turnips and mangold wurzel.—Both these crops are very good, owing to the moist summer and harvest. There was no injury to crops by insects. *Drumshaire D.*—2nd Nov.—The chief crops grown are hay, oats, and potatoes. Hay is an abundant crop, owing to the favourable weather in spring, but late mowings were very injuriously affected by the continued wet weather during the months of August, September, and October. On many farms the hay is still unmowed on the land, and a considerable quantity of it is useless. The oats crop was also considerably damaged by the rain. Potatoes are being dug at present. This crop is also a partial failure, owing to the "blight" having set in early in the season. In many places the tubers are rotten in the ground. Other root crops are good, but are not cultivated to any great extent. No special injury was done by insects or fungi. *Manoracloffe D.*—12th Nov.—The bad yields of the potato, oats, and hay crops are owing to the extremely wet weather in August, September, and October. In the month of July the potato crop suffered slightly from blight, but not to any serious extent. The crops suffered no injury from insects or fungi. *Mehill D.*—31st Oct.—The potato crop, which would otherwise have been a fair one, has been much injured by wet weather; one-fourth of the crop has been destroyed, but fortunately the fact that the crop was unusually large has to some extent counterbalanced the loss. Grain crops have also suffered from the same cause to the extent of about five per cent. Hay was good both in quantity and quality. These are the only crops which call for remarks in this district

except turnips and mangolds, which are a good average crop. The crops have not suffered from insects or fungi.

*Mayo County. Bellefleur D.*—24th Oct.—The bad yield of the potato crop was caused by the wet season, and the early appearance of the blight before the tubers were fully matured. The bad yield of the oats crop is attributed to the great drought in the month of May, and to the great rain in the months of August and September, the crop did not ripen properly, and was badly saved. The hay crop is fairly good, but some of it was badly saved in consequence of the wet season. The other crops are up to the average of former years. No injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Ballin D.*—10th Oct.—Up till the middle of August the promise of crops was very good, but they have been very seriously injured by the continuous rainfall during the entire of last and the present month, and consequently neither the hay, oat, or potato crop will be anything like an average one. The harvest being very late here has rendered matters all the worse. *Ballinacorney D.*—1st Nov.—The bad yield of potato crop may be attributed to the very wet weather which prevailed in this neighbourhood during the harvest months. The late hay crop was also much damaged by the rain. In some places a considerable quantity of it was rendered unfit for feeding purposes. The same cause to some extent affected the oats, which, though abundant, is not of the best quality. All the other crops are fairly up to the average. *Belmullet D.*—11th Nov.—The bad yield of the potato crop is due in this district to the primitive mode of agriculture, and to heavy rainfall of September and October. The oat crop is also very poor for same reasons. Spraying was not carried out even by the few who possess the necessary instruments, and the Congested Districts Board did not carry out any experiments with the sprayer this year either. *Castletown D.*—1st Nov.—Oats and hay suffered considerably from the heavy rains during the autumn, both as to quality and the difficulty of saving. Oats suffered too from what is known as "smut," turnips were in some few localities attacked by worms called grubs, and potatoes also in a certain locality by peculiar worms, white in colour with red heads. The blight, which set in unusually early, and the continuous rain have been very destructive to the potato crop. Whenever potatoes were properly sprayed the result was highly satisfactory. *Clonsilla D.*—23rd Oct.—The average produce of the various crops grown is fairly good, except the potato and hay crops. The failure in the former has been caused by the early blight and wet season, the latter cause is also responsible for the bad yield of the hay crop. Oats suffered slightly owing to the wet season, the people being unable to reap and gather it in, but the crop of straw is very heavy. In two localities turnips suffered slightly from a disease popularly known as "finger and toe," and being attacked in the roots by a small white worm, but these were only isolated cases, which occasioned no serious damage. *Newport D.*—29th Oct.—The potato crop is a very poor one. It promised well in the commencement of the season, but in consequence of the blight and the continual wet weather for the last two months, one-third of the tubers have become decayed, and unfit for food. Oats was a good crop, but a large quantity of it was damaged, owing to the constant rain and high winds. Rye was a good crop also, but was similarly damaged. The early hay was good and well saved. The late mowings were very heavy, but it was impossible to get hay properly saved in consequence of the wet weather. In some instances they were not cut at all. Turnips, mangolds, and cabbage are very fair crops. There was no injury done to any crops by insects or fungi. *Swineford D.*—6th Nov.—All the crops this year seem to have been below the average. This is, especially, the case with potatoes, oats, and hay, which have done very badly, but the observation does

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not apply with equal force to turnips, cabbage, and man-gold crops, which would not be so injuriously affected by the wet weather which has prevailed as the first named. The failure in potatoes is, of course, chiefly due to the appearance of blight. The crop might, however, have been a more fruitful one, but that its ravages were assisted by the circumstances attending the sowing and care of the early potatoes. It appears that they were generally sown about three weeks before any manure was applied. At that time dry warm weather prevailed, and as a result, when manure came to be applied, the ground was parched, and thus not fit for its reception. Another cause assisting the above mentioned infirmities in inducing the failure of the potato crop is, that the farmers seldom change their seed or give a rest to the ground which receives it. The oat crop proceeded fairly well at first, though retarded by the long drought in the early part of the year. It was much improved by the rain until, owing to the continuance of rain and cold, it could not be gathered at the proper time; and, as a result, became "smutty" and poor. Besides this, a kind of blight seems to have affected the crop, a fact for which, owing to its exceptional nature, I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory explanation. The dry weather of the early summer was the cause of a light crop of early hay. Old meadow hay would have done better but for the continuous wet weather at the time when it should have been rased. Very little harm seems to have been done by fungi or insects. *Wapport D.*—5th Nov.—The early part of the season, including the time for preparation of ground and seeding time was rather favourable to agricultural operations, and up to the middle of July there was great promise that all crops would be at least a full average. The latter end of the season, however, was very wet, and the temperature so low as to retard the maturity of all crops. Grain crops suffered much by being threshed by gales. The potato which was free from disease fell a victim to the cold and damp, and from thirty-five to fifty per cent. was lost. In two or three cases in which spraying was used there was scarcely a diseased potato. In my opinion the spraying is commenced too late, i.e., it is delayed until the time at which the disease is expected to appear. One farmer anticipated this period by three weeks, and the result has been a complete success. As to weeds, fungi, and insects, I cannot point to special damage done by these pests, except in the case of cabbage, which was riddled by caterpillars, to prevent which the surface soil of ground which has been infested should be turned down to a depth of six inches, at which depth the chrysalis of the butterfly cannot rise to reproduce itself. The depth of tillage is generally too shallow, and the farming is very slovenly, weeds being allowed to seed and exhaust the soil. It would be well if prizes could be given for clean farming in the worst localities to induce the people to improve on the ways of their fathers.

**ROSCOMON COUNTY.** *Adilone D.*—1st Nov.—The potato crop is fairly good, they are now being dug out. There are some diseased, yet, not to any appreciable extent. Early sowing this year turned out very well, as the spring was rather mild, but farmers do not wish to sow too early, fearing that the usual June frosts might injure the crop. In comparison with other years, the oat crop is up to the average. Turnips and mangolds all round good. Being sown rather late, the season of insects had passed over. They would have been better were it not that the heavy rain and hail showers affected the young plants. In order to have the largest possible return of hay this crop was not cut early. It was expected that the month of September, like last year, would have been dry for saving, but the farmers were disappointed, it rained almost continuously during the entire month; so it is, some of it is badly saved, but where advantage was taken of the dry weather in the early

part of the season, even though the return is rather light, still it is of good quality. No special injury to any crops from insects or fungi. *Boyle D.*—1st Nov.—No crop gave extra yield this year. The reasons for any deficiency were the late spring, or summer, very wet harvest, and the prevalence of the potato blight. There has been no special injury due to crops by insects or fungi. *Castlerough D.*—1st Nov.—The harvest on the whole is somewhat below the average. It promised very well up to the end of August, and the early hay and cereal crops were before end of that month are very good. But a large portion of this district, the majority of the meadows were cut late, and the oats crop was not cut down before first week in September, and these crops suffered very much from the broken weather that set in after first week in September, and most of the hay and oats then cut down remained in the field in cocks and stacks for over a month, exposed to the excessive rain that ensued. A good deal of the hay was injured, and the oats and other cereals were actually sprouting in the stacks before they could be gathered in. The potato crop in high dry land suffered most. Where Strawonite was used the crop is 35 per cent. better than where not used, and the result is that the crop in general, which promised excellently at one time, is about 30 per cent. below last year's crop. Green crops are doing well, with a good deal of the turnip crop is now pulled, the roots being good and sound. Some recent apples are mangolds. *Strawonite D.*—1st Nov.—There was an excellent yield in all crops grown this year, except early hay. Before harvest, however, heavy and continuous rain fell, with result that most of the late hay deteriorated largely in quality; that oats did not fully harden; and that potatoes were reduced by one-fifth owing to blight. Turnips, however, have done well. Pasture is the other general industry, and farmers found no fault with the aftergrass. *Strawonite D.*—25th Oct.—The yield of potatoes is not so good as last year's, owing to the very heavy rains in the latter part of the season, which injured the growth at the roots, and caused the tubers to get black and rot. This is especially the case in uplands. The return is a fair average, but it was much damaged by the heavy rains. In some cases the crop was doctored in places near the river Shannon. Hay also was much damaged by the rains and floods. A great deal of it has gone bad throughout this district, as the farmers found it impossible to get it saved owing to the late weather. Turnips and mangolds are very good, fresh in the end of the season having done them much good. These are the principal crops grown. No damp has been done by insects, &c.

**SLIGO COUNTY.** *Ballymore D.*—2nd Nov.—Agriculture is not carried on to a very large extent. The principal crops are oats, potatoes, and hay. Towards the end of summer and beginning of autumn the crops looked very well and promising, but September and October having turned out to be very wet and unfavourable for harvesting operations, there is a considerable falling off in the yield of the crops I have mentioned. No special injury, so far as I am aware, has been done to the crops from insects or fungi. *Collooney D.*—12th Nov.—Notwithstanding the very bad weather we had during the months of September and October last, the yield of the various crops is fairly good all round. Now that the greater part of the potato crop has been gathered in, it is found that although falling far short of last year's return, still matters are not so bad as it was expected they would be, and a very fair crop of good potatoes has been put together. The oats crop which is largely grown, suffered considerably from the bad weather, as the old meadows were very good, and the yield is better—although things considered—than it has been during the past few years, as the season was very favourable for good

ed. All the other crops are fairly good all round. In a careful inquiry through the district has gone on and that any special injury has been done by insects or fungi during the season. *Early Nov.*—There is a bad yield of potatoes this year. The cause of the failure is, the blight fell on the crop early in the season before tubers had time to fully grow in the ground. This, with the almost constant rainfall in the months of August, September, and October, seriously damaged the potato crop both in yield and quality. The oat crop is also bad, it is full of rust and beaten down on the ground by rain and storm, and badly injured, and the yield is below last year's, the straw being almost useless for bedding. New meadows which were cut in early are good, but the old meadows are nearly done as they could not be got saved; owing to the great rain during the harvest some of it is lying in the fields yet and useless for anything except sheep. The barley crop is fair, all of it that is sown, was much injured by the rain also. Other green

crops, turnips, mangolds, cabbages, &c., are a fair average crop. The principal cause of injury to crops in this district was the blight and the continuous rain and storm which prevailed in August, September, and October. No special injury to crops has been caused in this district from insects, fungi, or weeds. There is a very good system of agriculture carried on. *Stigo D.*—*End Nov.*—Of the crops principally cultivated, the potato has been seriously injured by the exceptionally wet season which we have had this year and reduced to close on half what it might have been under more favorable circumstances. For the same reason, the hay and oat crops have been seriously damaged. Wheat is little grown. The other green crops where grown, not being subject so much to the influence of wet weather, are fair average crops. No special injury has been done to the crops during the past season through the action of insects or fungi. *Forrester D.*—*6th Nov.*—The bad yield of potatoes, oats, and hay this year is due to potato blight and wet harvest.

Partners of  
Cumbria.

## APPENDIX—SILVER

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Railings in Ireland:

## PROVINCE

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos	No. of Stocks	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos			Whether Dressed or not.	Situation—Fully Below, or Above Surface.	Remarks—made with regard to silage.
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
<b>CARLOW COUNTY.</b>									
Dan's R. Park, Berrig, Co. Carlow, D.L., French House, Berrig.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A stack of silage made in 1895, but not used, as the silage was not good.
The Right Honorable's Henry Byrne, D.L., Oak Park, Carlow.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	There was a large stack of silage made in 1895, but not used, as the silage was not good.
<b>DUBLIN COUNTY.</b>									
Thomas Carroll, Esq., Albert Farm, Glasnevin.	1	—	18 feet by 4 feet; 18 feet deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Wood.	Dressed.	Partly below.	No.
Bernard F. Weston, Esq., Middle Farm, Glasnevin.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	There is a large stack of silage made in 1895, but not used, as the silage was not good.
<b>KILDARE COUNTY.</b>									
Chas. Colley Palmer, Esq., D.L., Ballynascarty.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made a stack of silage in 1895, but it was not good.
<b>KILKENNY COUNTY.</b>									
Mr. Wm. Mitchell, for Thomas Dunne, Esq., Berrig, Co. Carlow.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Silage made in 1895, but not used, as the silage was not good.
Michael Davis, Esq., Ouseley, Wicklow.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	When I made silage in 1895, it was not good.
Mr. Scarsville, Esq., New View House, Castlecomer.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	There is a large stack of silage made in 1895, but not used, as the silage was not good.

## AND ENSILAGE.

Names and addresses have been inserted in these cases where permission has been given to include them.

## WINSTER.

Name of Owner of Silos and Ensilage.	Date when put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in the given Silo or Stack per acre.	To what purpose used afterwards, if to silage or stock and how much.	Remarks.
		Opposite Stack.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
James Lay.	Grass from hay meadow.	Did not test heat.		47 lbs per acre.	Store cattle (feeding).	Have found ensilage an excellent food for feeding stock cattle.
John and John.	Second cutting of first crop meadow.	Not taken.		47 lbs.	Store cattle 15 and 20 years old.	These stacks were opened on 1st March, the ensilage is of excellent quality, and fairly green colour, the action of the weather has spoiled the sides of the stacks for a depth of over 10 inches, as the top and bottom of the stacks there is hardly any waste.
John.	Second crop new grass.	110 degrees, F.	110 degrees, F.	Not yet used.	Delayed for winter cows.	The silage was excellent in quality and was found most useful as food.
John.	Afternoon.	110 degrees, F.	112 degrees, F.	About 10 lbs.	Store cattle and calves.	All stock did it well and came out well in the spring.
John and John.	Old meadow grass.	Do not test.		About 4 or 5 lbs.	Store cattle and horses. The horses did not seem to like it much, and did not eat it much.	I find ensilage good feeding for cattle and horses and I prefer it to hay that has been made in hot weather. I do not consider it equal to good meadow hay made in hot weather.
John.	Grass after mowing, and a lot of grass from old pastures.	Not taken.		About 10 lbs.	To store cattle and horses.	As we had no stock here in the previous winter on different fields, I find that it is more applicable to stock or hay the meadow where it is, as the stock seemed to waste on outside of silage in my opinion, only gave the same than the other silage stacked in during a drench and returning back again to the fields.
John.	Short grass.	Did not measure.	Have not measured.	About 10 lbs.	To feed cattle and horses.	The last season was so very frosty that I found it very hard to have a sufficient of hay for the winter, meadow being light and short, so I had to wait till late to get it and I had some trouble, but it was enough what I had half day's work done.
John.	Common grass in wet and after a week in the silo.	—	—	About 10 lbs.	To feed cattle and horses.	My cattle get hay with the ensilage and do well.



## LEINSTER—continued.

Number of silos, and the nature of the crop.	Material put in the silos.	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in the silos to date.	To what description of cattle, if to be used as silage, and how much.	Remarks.	
		Greatest heat.	Average heat for 24 hrs.				
1st silo.	Old meadow grass.	28 degrees.	From 20 to 24.	40 lbs.	11th & 12th cows, and milk cows.	Milking cows should always have it on the silage. If given to the milk cows, it is better.	
2nd silo.	Old meadow grass.	Not observed.	20 to 24, ac- cording to age.	40 lbs.	Cattle of all ages and cows.	Slips of first-class quality. Not so much made this year as last. I did not have so much as well upon silage. One great benefit of making silage is a silo, in that it can be filled gradually, and if the grass is not so deep, younger and older animals can eat it with impunity. It puts quicker and easier in the silo.	
3rd silo.	7 acres heavy yellow man- dow.	Not taken.	Ahead 14 to 18 months.	Two-year-old bulls and three-year-old bulls.	Two-year-old bulls and three-year-old bulls.	I am now using a silo made in September, 1891, made some way as a horse manure silo, but have put in 14 years in it. The silage is excellent, and three-year-old bulls are eating it very well and are thriving. The damage round the silo is about 14 feet deep all round the silo.	
4th silo.	Meadow grass.	Not taken.	As much as they will eat.	Score cattle in- cluded for de- livering. Some cows, some steers, and some calves.	Score cattle in- cluded for de- livering. Some cows, some steers, and some calves.	I have made silage now for several years, and like it more every year. I think it especially valuable in spring when the ground is dry and the wind blows. If given in wet winter weather I found it an advantage to give some hay or straw with it, which the cattle eat, as much as they had been eating the silage, even though the silage was put out from their silos, which is a great advantage, and then eat the hay or straw afterwards.	
5th silo.	—	—	—	About 7 lbs.	Two and three- year-old cattle.	I only commenced to give it to cattle this week, and I give them hay first, it is not yet very good. I used to take great trouble making it, but did the simple way at first, when I was at home.	
6th silo.	Grass from bog and some country.	About 140 de- grees Fahren.	About 100 de- grees.	I have not used any silage as I like it best for the cow, which is very tender, and it is only for the cow.	Here cattle only.	I have used silage for some years now, and find them useful for working at in wet weather, when hay cannot be used so freely, and the cattle are fed of it.	
7th silo.	14 acres good meadow.	Not taken.	Not weighed. Noted for ex- tensive in such quarters as they will eat without hesi- tating any.	Two-year-old bulls and cows.	Two-year-old bulls and cows.	I consider silage an excellent and economical winter feed for stock cattle, that it will feed 10 per cent. more than hay, and I have used for several years like my cattle fed on silage in winter the year before, the following summer they showed an improvement and a little hay with the silage is the best way of feeding.	
8th silo.	Old meadow and turnip tops.	Not taken.	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	Made last in 1891.	
9th silo.	Grass and silage.	Did not use a thermometer.	About 10 de- grees to 12 de- grees, and some cold.	About 10 de- grees to 12 de- grees, and some cold.	About 10 de- grees to 12 de- grees, and some cold.	I find silage, after some four or five years experience, excellent feeding for cattle, particularly in the spring time of year. I would begin to make it in the middle of January. Giving to the cows in winter is a great advantage for hay-making. I made more silage than usual. I am well pleased with the result.	
10th silo.	Turnips and silage.	—	—	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	Excellent feed; I fed the silage to the cattle; kept the horses in remarkably good condition. I think it is necessary, if possible, to put turnips to the silage.
11th silo.	Grass, partly silage, and partly what grows on bog- land, should be.	Not taken.	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	at 20 to 24, per cent. either either side.	I found it better when two years old, and like it very much as a feed for cows. About fourteen months on the silage of stock was not so good, owing to exposure to weather.

Name and Residence.	No. of Bldgs.	No. of Sheds.	Dimensions of Bldg.—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Bldg.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation (Level, "Partly Below" or "Above" Surface).	The Foundation (Made with stones or laid out)
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
<b>MEATH COUNTY—continued.</b>									
John Smart, for Col. Coddington, D.J., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	See above entry.
G. Nicholson, Esq., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made in a single trench with no covering. (See above entry.)
John O'Brien, Esq., J.P., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	A second trench is covered with stones, and is about 12 inches deep.
Wm. Newman-Walker, Esq., D.J., Abington, Kells.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Only one trench was made here, and it was covered with stones. It was made of stone, and was about 12 inches deep. It was made of stone, and was about 12 inches deep.
Joseph Lowry, Esq., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	On the surface with at least 2 inches of earth on the top where such was needed to prevent the ground from being raised, and it is in the center.
Dr. John F. Dillon, Esq., D.J., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	2	-	20 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Masonry, Concrete.	Gravel, Do.	Corrugated iron, Do.	Yes, No.	Partly below, Do.	The trench was made with stones, and it is about 12 inches deep.
J. C. Harbory, Esq., Clonsilla.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	I have made 10 small trenches, and some as far apart as 10 feet. I have made a row of 10 small trenches, and some as far apart as 10 feet. I have made a row of 10 small trenches, and some as far apart as 10 feet.
E. F. Lavigne, Esq., J.P., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	One trench about 10 feet in length, and it is covered with stones, and it is about 12 inches deep.
Robert Fowler, Esq., D.J., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	1	2	10 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, lined with gravel.	Gravel, Do.	Corrugated iron, Do.	No drain, Do.	In side of hill, partly below surface.	Two small trenches made with stones, and it is about 12 inches deep.
F. B. Dicksbury, Esq., J.P., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a small trench, but it is covered with stones, and it is about 12 inches deep.
James O'Connell, Esq., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	1	-	8 feet by 10 feet; 4 feet deep.	-	Covered with 4 feet of earth.	-	Not drained, Do.	Partly below, Do.	Yes, . . .
James Collins, Esq., Clonsilla, Drogheda.	1	-	10 feet by 10 feet; 7 feet deep.	Concrete, Do.	Concrete, Do.	No roof, Do.	Drained, Do.	Partly below, Do.	Yes, . . .



EXPER—continued.

Name of silage maker	Materials put in the silage	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in lbs. given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
No. 1 and 2 silage.	No. 1, a mixture of cut grass, and clover, No. 2, soft young grass. No. 3, rough grass, hay, and weeds of all sorts.	No. 1 and 2, 1st degree; No. 3, 1st de- gree.	No. 1, 1st; No. 2, 1st; No. 3, no record.	No. 1, stated weight, but not according to size and age of cattle, with five round to heads.	Tested each of all some days or, across and upwards, which were in- spected.	No record of No. 1 was kept as it was made up of coarse grass, and was not most of the summer, all material of sort being put into it as there was on; it was also put on in summer quality, varying from 1 foot to 2 feet, as was found convenient for other work; but the silage was in goodly and was in the best of health.
No. 1.	Natural grass.	None taken.	—	—	Dairy and some cattle to open.	—
No. 2.	Bottom meadow land.	Not taken.	—	Not quantity.	All ages and descriptions of cattle, except horses.	—
No. 3.	Aftergrass.	—	—	—	To small cows and young stock of all ages; hay being given each morning and evening in the evening.	I have been using 2 silages made in 1896, and found both to be excellent feeding, especially one which was heaped together very quickly, being raised about 4 feet high at first and after a few days raised another 2 feet, then in a few days covered with moss. It is now, in February, 1897, beautifully green and re- sistant.
No. 4 (silage).	Same descrip- tion of grass.	Cannot tell.	—	Cannot tell.	1-year-old before and back.	I have put 4 silages some of good old meadow into two ensilage stacks and have been using both stacks for last week, both are excellent and the silage of old grass, and the silage from it to the best of my knowledge.
No. 5.	Old meadow grass and green silage.	—	—	—	With cows and some cattle on land, silage and cattle put- ting ready for cattle show in Dublin.	—
No. 6.	Bottom meadow land; a second cutting of grass.	—	—	—	Stew, bullocks and young horses; seems very fine of it.	I prefer hay, if well made up, but I think silage is better than bad hay.
No. 7.	Meadow grass.	Do not know.	Do not know.	Do not know.	4-year-old bullocks.	The above stack was made this last summer and seems to be a good silage. Best results are obtained by using in conjunction with hay.
No. 8 (silage).	Old meadow grass.	—	—	About 10 lbs.	Small old cattle and sheep.	My old 400 not turn out quite as good silage as usual, chiefly I think, due to not having been properly compacted when filling about the corners and edges. I have not yet begun to use this silage made this last year.
No. 9.	Aftergrass.	—	—	—	Traged bullocks with some hay to keep condi- tion on them till end of November, or first week in December. I fed it in good as mixed with hay.	—
No. 10.	Good grass.	Not over 120 degrees.	60 degrees.	10 lbs.	Small cattle and sheep (1st, 2- year-olds).	Not as good as good hay. Not better than badly raised hay.
No. 11.	Second crop grass.	Did not take any.	The temper- ature.	As much as they will eat with- out waste.	1-year-old bullocks and young horses.	—



FIFTEEN—continued.

State of silage in stack.	Materials put in the stack.	Temperatures.		Quantity of silage in the stack to cattle per acre.	To what description of cattle, if to be used as and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for 24 hours.			
100.	Old meadow grass.	Temperatures	not taken.	20 to 30 lbs. per acre.	3-year old bul- locks, pre- sently.	I am now using two stacks of ensilage, three years old, it is turning out splendidly, and I am of opinion it improves by keeping, the cattle eat every bit of it, and a good many of the sheep are eating it also.
101.	Aftergrass from old meadow and timothy.	Not taken.	—	—	To store cattle, from 3 to 4- year-old.	The chief advantages I consider in ensilage are, that it can be made in almost any weather, occupies less room, takes less time to make than hay, in which it is an excellent addition.
102.	Grass.	Not taken.	—	About 20 lbs. or more.	Milk cows and young cattle.	Given to milk cows on the field, so as not to waste small which would have milk it in cow stable.
103.	Old meadow grass.	—	—	20 lbs. to cattle and 30 lbs. to calves.	Store cattle and calves.	This silo is filled, as time and weather permits. It was begun in July and finished in October, trampled as put in, but never weighed, the quality is excellent and hardly any wasted, none at the sides.
104.	Old meadow grass.	I never try the	temperatures.	I give only one feed per day of about 10 stones.	Dairy cows.	I don't think cattle fed entirely on ensilage do so well as when they get some hay along with it. I give only one feed of ensilage every day and find they always keep healthy and in good condition.
105.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.	—	—	To milk cows and young cattle.	—
106.	Meadow grass (ordinary.)	Not taken.	—	30 lbs.	Milk cattle all through the winter, instead giving to store cattle from end of March till May.	I find ensilage keeps well for two years, and with 1800 lbs. whole after first year it is dark, as 200 as I can use, quite as good, this amounts for having two stacks of 1800 each, which I did not require to use, last spring.
107.	30 acres old meadow.	Temperatures	not taken.	About 10 lbs.	21 two-year- old cattle, 20 springers.	The ensilage in this stack is very good; waste about 7 inches top of sides, and 4 inches at bottom, so as about 4 inches. No waste top or bottom of stack; grass cut in morning was put on the stack that evening. Cattle have done very well on it. There were never more than two men on the stack when building.
108.	Old meadow only.	Temperatures	not taken.	About 20 to 25 lbs.	Only to store cattle in the spring.	I find ensilage of old meadow, so much weighted with sleepers, and in or about May, the cattle when store cattle are sent to the winter, the feed and cheapest course to follow. I have long given up this, though having several built as such now.
109.	Vegetables, old and new meadow grass.	Not taken.	—	As much as they will eat.	Store cattle, all ages, both in stacks and in covered yards. I have 20 acres and 30 well; out of 12 farms acres have only two well stock it.	My plan to feed by cut stack is that I think will suit my materials. I find on all (over 14 feet high, then with a day, and stack again so to it or in first week, then with a second day, and stack again and go up by 12 feet or so, then I throw up day for grass and vegetables. The ensilage I am using now was made in August, 1884.
110.	Old meadow grass, and planted grass.	No record kept.	—	As much as they will eat.	To calves, 20 stones.	Consider that ensilage is much a valuable food for cattle, but would never make it when weather was suitable for hay.



LEISTER—continued.

Time of silage made in year.	Material put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in lbs. given to cattle per day.	To what descriptions of cattle; if to former state on, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
1st or 2 week.	English grass, timothy and cattle (not ripe).	Not estimated.		7 lbs. to young cows, 14 to adult.	Store and fat cattle.	Cattle eat it greedily and appear to thrive.
1st.	Grass.	Never tried.		About 14 lbs.	Fed-it milk.	About 12th November in the stable, gave three two-year, hybrid cows, and the silage, they did very well, and had to get very little hay, and I think very good for cows also.
1st or 2 days after.	Old, mow and rough grass not fit for hay.	140 degrees.	120 degrees.	About 24 lbs. to a 2-year old, and less according to age.	From weanling calves to 2-year old cattle.	Although the silage is made of inferior grass, I find cattle fatter earlier the following summer than are fed on it during the winter than those fed on good hay and turned out on the same pasture during the summer. For all stock except milk cows and horses, I would prefer it to hay.
1st week.	Grass.	No record.		About 24 lbs.	Store cattle and sheep; they however will not eat it.	I have been making silage every year, for about eight years. It has invariably turned out well. The cattle and sheep are very fond of it, and I do not know how I should get on without it. I am now using the silage made in 1904. It is perfectly good. One great advantage is that the silage can be made in wet weather, but the grass should be cut fresh, half-made hay will not answer.
1st.	Grass cut from 20 x 4 ft. or less.	No record.		From 40 to 45 lbs. per head.	14-year cattle and sheep.	As I reported in my last remarks to you, I could not speak too highly of silage which made properly; it was as good as best hay, and some times three times the quantity of food got out of an acre of land. I was now some ten years making silage on an extensive scale, say from 10 to 20 acres, and I cannot too strongly recommend it.
1st or 2 days.	Good meadow grass.	—	—	Not weighed, but a good feed of 100 lbs. once a day.	Store cattle and young horses.	I am just now using the silage made in 1904, and it was just as good and as sound as that made last year. Some of that made in 1904 has just been used. I weight my cattle with about 25 lbs. of hay.
1st or 2 days.	Grass only.	80 to 110 de- grees.	110 degrees.	From 14 to 20 lbs.	Store cattle of all classes and pigs; none to horses.	I have made silage in stacks in the open field for eight or nine years, and highly approve of it for winter feeding for cattle only.
1st.	Clover and grass.	Not taken.		About 16 lbs.	Store cattle and young horses.	Silage has turned out well this year, both sheep and cattle eat it greedily, also young horses on the grass during bad weather.
1st or 2 days.	All sorts of grass and hay.	80 degrees.	100 degrees.	20 lbs.	Dairy cows.	Cattle fed on silage turn out fatter and healthier looking, and in much better condition in spring than those fed on straw with an allowance of either hay or straw.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Sheds.	Dimensions of Sites—Length, breadth, depth.	Materials of Sites			Whether drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	The Surface on which the shed is built.
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
<b>CLARE COUNTY.</b>									
Adam Sheehy, Esq., Glenties, Farnham.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a bog, and when the ground was very wet.
Major-General Edward A. Gage, Esq., Derrybeg, O'Connell's Mills.	2	—	—	Mass work.	Concrete.	Galvanized iron.	No.	Above.	No.
<b>KERRY COUNTY.</b>									
Mr John B. Colman, D.L., R.M.S., Dromedary, Kilmac.	1	—	17 feet by 13 feet, 21 feet deep.	Colony masonry; interior walls covered with cement.	Concrete.	Corrugated iron.	No.	Partly below.	No.
<b>LIMERICK COUNTY.</b>									
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a bog, 10 feet by 15 feet; walls of heavy brick, covered with a coat of lime, and put in by a contractor of the bog, and the water was very deep, and when the ground was very wet.
J. S. Ross, Esq., on behalf of the Council of the County of Kerry, Longford, Kilmac.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made a large shed, 100 feet by 100 feet, and reported to be built on a bog.
H. S. Croker, Esq., J.P., D.L., Malinbeg, Limerick.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Over ground, in two sheds, each 10 feet by 10 feet.
John Van Noy, Esq., J.P., Co. Wick, Dromedary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a bog, 10 feet by 15 feet, 10 feet deep, and when the ground was very wet.
J. H. Walton, Esq., J.P., Ash-Kill, Wick, Kilmac.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two sheds, each 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep.
<b>LIFFERARY COUNTY.</b>									
Captain Edward M. Armstrong, Malinbeg, Dromedary.	1	—	Breadth, 10 feet; depth, 11 feet.	Sticks.	Concrete.	Iron.	—	Partly below.	No.
W. Brennan, Esq., J.P., D.L., Malinbeg, Dromedary.	2	2	One, 11 feet by 11 feet, 11 feet deep. Two, 10 feet by 11 feet, 11 feet deep.	Masonry, built with cement.	Clay.	Galvanized iron, covered with a coat of lime.	No.	Partly below.	In a bog, 10 feet by 11 feet, 11 feet deep, and when the ground was very wet.
E. G. O'Connell, Esq., Dromedary, Dromedary.	2	—	10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep. 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep.	Clay.	Clay.	Sticks.	No.	Partly below.	No.
Mr. Col. FitzGibbon, Dromedary, Dromedary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a bog, 10 feet by 11 feet, 11 feet deep, and when the ground was very wet.
Thos. Robinson, Esq., J.P., Dromedary, Dromedary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, with a bog, and when the ground was very wet.
W. S. Pender, Esq., J.P., Dromedary, Dromedary.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In two sheds, each 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet deep, and when the ground was very wet.

COSTER

Experiment No. and Date of making hay.	Material put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Feedings to be given to Cattle per day.	To what determination of Cattle (or to other means) as to how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 14 days.			
1st.	Old meadow grass.	No record kept.	Not watched, given as much as they would eat every day.	To which cows and some milk.	I had cattle to eat it well and thrive on it, it is a great advantage to a wet season to make ensilage, in fine weather it is easier to make hay.	
2nd.	Meadow grass.	Not taken.	Not taken.	Some cattle and troop of horses.	Silo only just opened; steward reports it as quite satisfactory.	
3rd.	Plantation grass.	Not observed.	11 lbs. to each cow per day, or thereabouts.	Milk cows.	—	
4th.	Cowman grass.	Don't know.	—	Some cattle.	The hay was cut and put up like a hayrick, but well watered in the making.	
5th.	—	—	—	—	The winter of 1884 being open and mild, only used half the stock of ensilage, covered it up in June the winter, but opened some rich and it has turned out quite fresh and good, now getting to be just made, and so some cattle on the grass with hay. The ensilage has kept in the silo and very wet.	
6th.	Meadow grass, sage grass, wheat.	—	10 to 12 lbs. according to age.	Cattle, some to horses or sheep.	Have no remarks to make, save that I still thoroughly believe in ensilage and shall always make it.	
7th.	11 acres of heavy sward hay.	Did not take it.	Edmond says it was I should think 12 lbs. each day.	I gave it to cattle on the field horses fed with them.	I have made 11 acres of ensilage and am finding it two-year-old bullocks with it and will have enough to feed them until 1st of May, with getting some and accumulated the 1st of December, so that I estimate that it is worth double the number of acres of well sward hay.	
8th.	Fresh cut meadow grass.	I tested it first was 110 degrees.	Edmond says, the best was 110 degrees.	Out on way.	All sorts of cattle young and old, but not to horses.	
9th.	Meadow grass.	Not noted.	—	Young stock on grass.	Some ensilage. Have only given it to dry stock. Consider the work too slow to allow of its being used about dairy, although it does not hurt the milk of cows fed with it.	
10th.	Good grass.	—	1 stone.	Two-year-olds in the field.	I have nothing to add to my reports of the last few years. I am quite satisfied that silage is a useful addition to our food but, though it has not all the merits originally claimed for it. I made the same quantity in 1884.	
11th.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.	12 lbs. each per day.	14-year old bulls and bullocks.	Given to the working hay in evening, cattle like it and thrive well on it.	
12th.	Late meadow grass.	Not taken.	12 lbs. per day.	14-year old stone bullocks.	The first growth of the grass was strong and dry, but the afterwards was soft; it is much reduced by cattle; very little waste; the stalk was only covered with old grain stalks.	
13th.	Second crop (after grass), rough and old clover.	Not taken.	—	—	Has not commenced using ensilage yet. I find it very useful for some cattle in March and April, when weather is very dry; I think some do better when fed on hay, when the weather is wet and cold. These remarks refer to feeding cattle.	
14th.	Third, fourth, wheat, grass.	Not taken.	—	Some cattle.	I find it not necessary to take temperature of stacks; I build up quickly as possible and if weather is very dry, water the stack while building; I find the tendency of stacks is to put too hot, unless quickly built and well weighted.	

## PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Slat.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Slat—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Slat.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation, "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Drainage made visible, if any?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
<b>WATERFORD COUNTY.</b>									
R. J. O'Leary, Esq., J.P., Carrigroh, Limerick.	1	-	-	Monmry. . .	Earth. . .	Shale. . .	Not . .	Partly below.	No. .

## PROVINCE OF

[illegible]



MONSTER—continued.

Material used in silage or ensilage	Material put in silo or tank.	Temperature.		Capacity of silage in lbs. given in table per acre.	To what Association of Cattle; if to Horse state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Original Heat.	Average Heat for first 15 days.			
174	Grass	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	Normal sows.	Grass being abundant in 1884, I only made the smaller silo, dimensions of which I gave in former years.

2188.

174	Grass	Not taken.	Not taken.	About 14 lbs.	Only given to sows, cattle, 3 roan and mottled.	Cannot give the exact number of days in making silage. We put on when sows, sows sows will not be able to strain any more. We always cut up grass as possible, and cut at once to sows. Cattle eat readily.
175	Grass	—	—	14 lbs.	Nil taken only.	It was a good sows with me, only there were about 12 inches damaged round the walls. The sows were very fond of the ensilage and improved greatly in their milk; it put them in good condition.
176	Grass from a 10 x 10 ft area, and afternoon.	Cannot say.	79 and 10 lbs.	79 and 10 lbs.	Former 4 short- sows sows.	The silage covered with old boards and weighted with clay 100 lbs per superficial foot, a cubic foot of solid clay weighs 110 lbs. The sows were so well that I consider building a seedling outlay.
177	Afternoon.	Not taken.	Not taken.	About 14 lbs.	Nil taken.	—
178	Grass	Did not use a thermometer.	Have not com- menced to use any yet.	—	—	—
179	Grass from under trees and shelter place.	Not taken.	From 10 to 12 lbs. with hay.	From 10 to 12 lbs. with hay.	Do sows and sows, cattle, and sometimes still-feeding cows.	From representing to make ensilage and cattle are always in better condition, notwithstanding that it is the sows grass which grows under trees in lawns and sheltered places that is used, which, if made into hay, would be worthless.
180	Very good short close mosses off the sows and mosses the best.	Not taken.	—	—	All sorts of sil- age, it was only what they clean up well.	I had two small silos over from last year; a good deal of outside damaged, but inside quite good. Normal cattle get 10 sows a day, and hay at night, but they take very little hay; don't seem to fit.
181	Good grasses showered for hay.	Not taken.	Varied accord- ing to circum- stances, some- times 12 or 14 lbs.	Varied accord- ing to circum- stances, some- times 12 or 14 lbs.	Primarily for stock and milk sows; not to harvest.	After trying it for some years we have found the system work well. Very useful in the spring when other food supplies are limited; sows last long, and sows last the milk.
182	Good grasses showered for hay.	Not taken.	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

1878—continued.

Section of silage cut and crushed silage.	Materials put in bins or stacks.	Temperature.		Quantity of ensilage in lbs. given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle, if to horses alone, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 20 days.			
1st of 3 stacks.	Second cut- ting machine silage.	From 115 to 120 degrees.	From 115 to 120 degrees.	24 lbs. or there- abouts.	Milk cows, with other feeding, turning, hay, and other silage feeding, milk, etc., etc.	Some horses eat it, but in my mind it is too soft, and causes loose- ness; perhaps it might not have the same effect on all horses.
2nd of 3 stacks.	Cuttings from plowshares.	I did not take note daily.	115 degrees.	10 to 12 lbs., with about 2 lbs.	For outside milch.	During one week, cutting and eating 8 days, allowing tempera- ture to rise well (10 or 12 days), again cutting and eating. I con- sider the most important point is to feed silage a good start of temperature, the material heating much better and allowing more rapid progress in building up.
3rd of 3 stacks.	First cut of mowing hay.	115 degrees.	About 100 degrees.	At first will eat, later on none.	Primarily milk cows.	I consider it an invaluable food, particularly for milk cows; indeed, I find it very good for all classes of cattle. I put more water on it so often as it will stand in during filling operations.
4th of 3 stacks.	Grass.	—	—	—	Cows and stores.	The silos have not been opened up to now (February 13). One that was partly filled but not weighted in 1878, and not opened in the winter of 1879-80, was opened in June of 1880. After reporting a considerable rotting layer from the top last year, which was — there was in very good condition. The bulk of the grass from the field to the silo is very tedious work, much more so than cutting hay, otherwise the ensilage is excellent, after the silage has been finished, for store cattle and cows.
5th of 3 stacks.	Natural grass.	Not taken.	Care used to keep from reaching the top.	About 10 lbs. to 12 lbs.	Chiefly milk cows.	I am still a free believer in ensilage. I consider it excellent feed- ing for milk cows.
6th of 3 stacks.	Natural grass.	—	—	—	Cows, calves, young steers.	We find it better to put it in dry, and we do not let it ferment. We find the cattle eat it better.
7th of 3 stacks.	—	—	—	—	—	I am now filled, and felt great trouble to keep cattle and therefore add them off by a large cutting last March, and I now keep only a few silos in my own hands, those which come for the best, and others for the worst. I have no doubt that my cattle would make the best of it from the silos, with the silage on the first dry ground of a hard year, with the silage on the first dry ground of a hard year. The silage alone and the best hay to eat the silage, and I believe that it is good, and wholesome and nutritious, but that silage alone has been with silage an effective diet at bottom, and without the silage, but I would not recommend their use to small farmers. I also think that a statement of improved good feed silage could be easily filled and easily accepted as wanted, to receive the grass of my silage, and in a pressure to be made by water into silage or water that could be filled or accepted by having a silage, would be extremely useful in the many circumstances that it would suit; but the plan of silage to be given at top with hay for the weight is, for many reasons, best.
8th of 3 stacks.	Good mowing silage.	—	—	12 lbs.	Store cattle.	It was very good this year, and very little bad.
9th of 3 stacks.	First cut, and second cut, and third cut.	No. 2, 120 degrees.	—	About 24 lbs.	All milch and young horses.	No. 1 silo. Materials fed out of pen, lawn pasture, grass from near banks and plowshares with the silage of the lawn, grass all the other material would have been in silage but it was best for the silage, the silage weighs 12 lbs. to each foot.
10th of 3 stacks.	Grass from mowing and water land.	Not taken. In winter years about 115 degrees.	Not taken.	From 12 to 15 lbs.	Store cattle, and young with lawn.	—
11th of 3 stacks.	Second cut silage.	—	Not taken.	Don't weigh it.	Milk cows and stores.	All eat it profitably.
12th of 3 stacks.	Low mowing, No. 2, 120 degrees.	115 degrees.	It varied; my aim was to keep the top between 110 and 120 degrees, and I was able to do this by increasing or decreasing the weight.	My store cattle and young horses eat it all silage.	To milk cows, store cattle, young horses.	I had 12 acres of good mowing. It would probably have yielded a ton to the acre more if made into hay; made into silage I should prefer it to a yield of 1 ton to the acre.

Name and Residence.	No. of Bldg.	No. of Stories.	Dimensions of Bldg.—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Bldg.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation, Below, "Fifty Feet," or "Above," Surface.	Has Earthen Sewer (with a C. and vent)
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
<b>TYBONE COUNTY.</b>									
Rev. Thos. G. Stokes, M.A., Rectory, Angermont.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colonel J. C. Leary, M.A., Rockdale, Devonshire.	1	—	18 feet by 28 feet 6 inches, 10 feet 4 feet deep.	Stone cemented.	Brick.	Slated.	No.	On surface.	In a trench, 18 feet 26 feet, 10 feet 4 feet, covered with soil. By Pinner's sewer.

[illegible]

TABLE—continued.

Number of silos, and the nature of the silage.	Material put in this or block.	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in the silos, given in cwt. per acre.	To what purpose of silage, if to fatten stock or other use made.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
1500.	Rough grass.	—	—	7 lbs.	Milk cows.	After ten or twelve years' experience I think as highly of ensilage as ever, when it is properly made. Farm labourers, as a rule, are not fond of it, and mismanage the building.
Completed.	Grass.	Not seen.	Not seen.	About 10 lbs.	Cows and other stock.	Ensilage very good and sweet, a light straw colour, but there was a good deal of waste.

WONKAUGHT.

1500.	Grass in silo, and one stack of 175 and 1000 grass in the other stack.	Not taken.	—	About 10 lbs. to which cows, and in to every- thing cattle.	Milk cows and other stock; and young horses.	Stack of 1000 lbs. grass and 175 was made in the first week of May, but has not been opened yet, neither has the stack of grass. This has been opened for more than a month, and the ensilage is turning out very good.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Very little ensilage made last year; about 10 tons.
1500.	Rough meadow grasses.	Not taken.	—	as is at the per cent.	Land 1-year-old cattle.	It is my experience that cattle should get a small feed of hay daily while using the above description of ensilage, otherwise they lose their milk. I find the ensilage particularly useful in dry spring weather, coming most as it does out of the stack.
1500.	Some good grass and some coarse grass.	—	—	—	Milk cows and other stock.	I regret that I cannot give fuller information, having kept no account of the work.
1500.	Low silage.	—	—	No record.	Swine and other stock.	The result as to quality excellent.
1500.	Old meadow and wood grass.	—	—	14 lbs.	Cattle and other stock.	We commenced putting grass into silage stack in July and so intermittent (during wet weather) through the season, and have good, sweet silage with very little waste.
1500.	Grass and silage.	Not observed.	Not observed.	About 14 lbs. each.	Cows and other stock to horses.	An admirable system for a wet, uncertain climate like that of Weymouth. When the weather is fine, but can be made; when wet, cattle can be made, unless the rain is too heavy for the stock to stand out.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I made no ensilage in 1894, having sufficient hay of good quality on hand. I consider good hay better food for stock of all kinds than ensilage, but the latter is more valuable in wet seasons, when to make good hay is impossible.
1500.	Grass.	No account kept.	—	From 10 to 40, according to class.	All kinds.	As we are giving up silage I had no silage crop, such as rye, wheat, &c., the silage, so did the last year with oats and corn, and when the wet set in, I made of Anjou grass into the silage 15 acres that I intended for hay, and which would have spoiled, and have some capital stock.
1500.	Meadowgrass, with some oats and wood grass.	Not seen.	—	About 10 lbs. day to each.	All cattle and other stock.	They eat it greedily in preference to hay, and thrive well on it.
1500.	Grass.	—	—	10 lbs.	Land 1-year-old cattle.	—

[illegible]

WEATHER—continued.

Date of observation and nature of the day.	Weather put in file or sketch.	Temperature.		Quantity of feed given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle (if to be given to be used as milk, and how much.	Remarks.
		Quickest Heat.	Average Heat for 24 hours days.			
Sept 10 1884	Clear, cool, and calm.	Not taken.	Not taken.	15 lbs. per day to the cows, 14 lbs. per day to the steers.	All in young running cattle on grass, in cows, and some dry cattle in barn.	—
11th	Frosty, calm.	—	—	14 lbs.	Put and the siding feed.	Found it most satisfying, and a good substitute for oil cake.
12th to 14th 1884	Clear.	Made no special observations.	Have never weighed it.	I give it nearly a bushel to cattle not less than two years old. I have however seen cattle do very well on it and horses so feed and it grows.	I find it to be the cheapest and best covering, and I also find it a great advantage to give pointed sticks round the stack support- ing the sides and top, otherwise the hay is very apt to slip off the sides during the winter, and some additional work is done slips.	
15th to 17th 1884	Cloudy, some fine grass.	1st degree.	1st degree.	14 lbs. to cows, 14 lbs. to steers, 14 lbs. to pigs, 14 lbs. to 1 yearling.	—	We are for now using sweet slips to winter dairy cows, with the best results for richness and quantity of milk, much better than when fed on silage in the early part of the season, or on mangel when the silage is all used.

### THE WEATHER.

Amount of Meteorological Observations registered at the Galesburg Storm Office (Chicago) during the Year 1893: Rain, 105.5 Days; Frost, 70; Hail, 1; during the year 1894. —

The barometer stood highest in 1894, on the 15th January, at 30.06, when it was 3.95 inches below its normal level, and lowest on the 15th March, when it was 29.45 inches below its normal level. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 94° degrees of Fahrenheit on 15th June and the lowest temperature in the January. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day 14.4 inches on the 17th October on near July, with no rain. The great frost which the wheat crops provided on the 9th 11th June from that date on in 1894 was at 12.5. The average wind was from the East on 15th October, when the pressure was 29.65 lbs. per square inch.

No.		Barometer		Thermometer		No.	
		Observed by aneroid and reduced to 30° in.		Not reduced to 30° in.			
		Days		Days			
1	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	1	
2	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	2	
3	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	3	
4	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	4	
5	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	5	
6	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	6	
7	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	7	
8	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	8	
9	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	9	
10	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	10	
11	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	11	
12	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	12	
13	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	13	
14	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	14	
15	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	15	
16	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	16	
17	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	17	
18	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	18	
19	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	19	
20	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	20	
21	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	21	
22	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	22	
23	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	23	
24	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	24	
25	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	25	
26	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	26	
27	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	27	
28	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	28	
29	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	29	
30	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	At 1000.	30	



## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1896.

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.L., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*.)

**JANUARY.**—Proved very mild, often dull and damp, with frequent but scanty rainfall, snow on only one day, and no hail. It afforded a complete contrast in every particular to the severe January of 1895, and will be especially memorable for the record-breaking readings of the barometer on the 9th. On that day pressure exceeded 31 inches over Scotland, the North of England and the North of Ireland, and reached 31.09 inches at Ardrossan, in Ayrshire. On the 29th, another area of high pressure caused the barometer to rise above 30.9 inches over the southern half of the British Isles—the extreme reading of 30.96 inches being recorded at Roche's Point, Cork.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature ( $44.3^{\circ}$ ) was much above the average ( $41.4^{\circ}$ ); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were  $43.4^{\circ}$ . In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T.  $=33.2^{\circ}$ ), and warmest in 1875 (M. T.  $=46.6^{\circ}$ ). In 1838 the M. T. was  $42.1^{\circ}$ ; in 1889,  $42.4^{\circ}$ ; in 1890,  $44.5^{\circ}$ ; in 1891,  $40.1^{\circ}$ ; in 1892,  $38.6^{\circ}$ ; in 1893,  $40.4^{\circ}$ ; in 1894,  $41.0^{\circ}$ ; and in 1895,  $35.4^{\circ}$ . As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the northwestward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1896, proved an exception to this rule, the M. T. being  $2.7^{\circ}$  above that of December, 1895 ( $41.6^{\circ}$ ).

The mean height of the barometer was 30.308 inches, or 0.434 inch above the corrected average value for January—namely, 29.874 inches. The mercury rose to 31.030 inches at 10 a.m. of the 9th and fell to 29.397 inches at 9 a.m. of the 15th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.633 inches—that is, a little more than one inch and six-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was  $43.4^{\circ}$ , or  $2.4^{\circ}$  above the value for December, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = Min. + (max.—min.  $\times$  .52)*, the M. T. becomes  $44.4^{\circ}$ , compared with a twenty-five years' average of  $41.5^{\circ}$ . The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was  $44.3^{\circ}$ , compared with a twenty-five years' average of  $41.4^{\circ}$ . On the 2nd the thermometer in the screen rose to  $56.8^{\circ}$ —wind, S.S.W.; on the 21st the temperature fell to  $27.9^{\circ}$ —wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was  $23.1^{\circ}$ , also on the 21st.

The rainfall was only 720 inch, distributed, however, over 14 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2200 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.3. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were both much below the average. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4322 inches on 25 days; in 1869, also, 4258 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. But the record rainfall for January was in 1895, namely, 5711 inches on 24 days, or nearly eight times as much as the rainfall for January of the present year. On the other hand, in 1876, only .406 inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1890 the rainfall was only .563 inch on but 8 days.

Lunar halos were seen on the 19th and 26th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 26th. High winds were noted on 9 days, reaching the force of a gale on 2 days—the 15th and 16th. Snow and sleet fell on the 10th. Temperature exceeded  $50^{\circ}$  in the screen on 12 days; while it fell to or below  $32^{\circ}$  in the screen on only 3 nights, compared with 18 nights in 1895, 7 nights in 1894, 4 nights in 1893, 15 nights in 1892, 7 nights in 1891, 1 night in 1890, and 3 nights in 1889. The minima on the grass were  $32^{\circ}$ , or less, on 8 nights, compared with 29 nights in 1895, 17 nights in 1894, 16 nights in 1893, 25 nights in 1892, 21 nights in 1891, 15 nights in 1890, and 16 nights in 1889.

Although still changeable, damp, and showery, the weather of the opening period of the month (1st–4th) showed a marked improvement when compared with that of Christmas week. It was very unusually mild, or indeed warm, for the time of year; and the rains were not heavy. The dampness of the atmosphere was attended by the formation of more or less fog. On the 1st an area of low atmospheric pressure existed off the north of Ireland and the west of Scotland. This system threw a warm but moist south-westerly air current upon the French and British coasts. Rain fell generally and the thermometer rose to  $55^{\circ}$ ,  $56^{\circ}$ , and even  $57^{\circ}$  at both English and Irish stations. In contrast to this mild weather, severe cold was felt in Russia, Austria, and Germany. At Berlin the 8 a.m. temperatures were  $26^{\circ}$ ,  $13^{\circ}$ ,  $25^{\circ}$ , and  $35^{\circ}$ . When the thaw set in at Berlin on Friday, the 2nd, temperatures were already giving way decidedly in the British Isles, where the distribution of pressure had become anticyclonic on Thursday. Saturday was at times fair and bright, but a great deal of fog drifted in from the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel along the east coast of Ireland. In Dublin the barometer ranged from 29.307 inches at 9 p.m. on Wednesday (wind S.S.W.) to 30.293 inches at 9 p.m. on Saturday (wind S.E.). On Thursday the shade thermometers rose to  $56.8^{\circ}$ ; on Saturday they fell to  $43.0^{\circ}$ . Rain was measured on two days, the total amount being .063 inch, of which .048 inch was recorded on Thursday. The prevailing winds were S.S.W. and S.E. The mean temperature was some  $10^{\circ}$  above the average.

The most striking features in the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 11th, were the intensity developed by an anticyclone over the British Isles on Wednesday and Thursday, and the occurrence of a bitterly cold "polar" gale in Italy and the S.E. of France about the same time. On Sunday morning an area of high atmospheric pressure, bounded by the isobar of 30.50 inches, lay over the southern half of the North Sea, Holland, Belgium, and the greater part of England. By Monday

morning this system had spread both westward and eastward, and the barometer had risen above 30.60 inches. On Tuesday, at 8 a.m., the isobar of 30.76 inches embraced nearly the whole of Ireland and the central counties of England. Early on Wednesday the isobar of 30.90 inches swept in a curve south-westwards from the Hebrides to Mayo. At 8 a.m. on Thursday the isobar of 31 inches included the whole of Scotland, the Hebrides, Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the northern half of Ireland—the highest pressure of all being 31.09 inches at Ardrossan. In Dublin the maximum was reached at 10 a.m. and was 31.02 inches—probably the highest reading of the barometer ever recorded in the Irish capital. From this time to the close of the week pressure gave way gradually. Except on Friday morning, leaden skies accompanied the anticyclone, so that no severe frost occurred. At Parnassstown, however, the thermometer read only 25° at 8 a.m. on Friday. Intense cold set in at this time over Germany, the east and south-east of France, and Italy, accompanied by strong north-easterly winds and in places gales. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.783 inches, pressure ranging from 30.453 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.) to 31.020 inches at 10 a.m. of Thursday (wind, E.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 41.8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.8°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers rose to 43.1°, on Friday they fell to 31.8°. Variable, light winds prevailed. Snow and sleet fell on Friday afternoon to the amount of .020 inch; an additional .002 inch of rain was measured on Saturday.

Weather of the westerly type—changeable, mild, squally and showery—prevailed throughout the week ended Saturday, the 18th. At the beginning traces of the remarkable anticyclone, which had hung over the British Islands during the previous week, were still found over the South of Ireland—the barometer at 8 a.m. of Sunday reading 30.55 inches at Valentia Island and 30.54 inches at Roche's Point, Co. Cork. The barometer at this time was falling throughout Western Europe, and depressions were advancing to the North British and Norwegian coasts from the Atlantic. On Sunday the cold was intense in the South of Germany and East of France; the weather was moderately cold in England and Ireland, mild in Scotland. At 8 a.m. on Monday the barometer ranged from 29.70 inches at Bodø, in Norway, to 30.25 inches at Lyons—consequently strong westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds swept over Western Europe, and the weather was generally unsettled, with rain in many places; especially when a secondary depression crossed England on Monday night. Temperature now became high in the south, but fell in the north, of the United Kingdom—only, however, to rise again quickly in the latter region on Wednesday morning, when the barometer was once more down to 29.63 inches at Wick. As this deep depression passed away to the eastward, the thermometer fell fast in the north. But it rose rapidly again on Friday, when a warm W. wind was blowing on the Atlantic coasts of both France and the British Isles. Saturday was springlike in its mildness, and the air was dry as well as genial. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.912 inches, pressure ranging from 30.440 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 29.397 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind also W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46.3°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45.3°. The screened thermometers fell to 36.7° on Sunday and rose to 53.7 on Saturday. The rainfall was .303 inch on five days, .213 inch being registered on Monday. The prevailing wind was westerly.

The changeable, uncertain weather, so characteristic of the present winter, continued during the week ended Saturday, the 24th. Conditions were at first anticyclonic, and the weather was fine but cold and often foggy. A dense fog on Wednesday evening was followed by cyclonic conditions, and dull, damp, and mild or even warm weather. On Sunday a broad band of high atmospheric pressure (30.30 inches) stretched across Ireland, England, France, and Germany, whereas an area of low pressure (29.79 inches) lay off the North of Scotland. In Dublin the weather was at this time fine, bright, and bracing. The anticyclone steadily held its ground and developed intensity, until on Tuesday morning the barometer read 30.61 inches at Berlin. Hour frost and fog, with fine, bright intervals during the daytime, prevailed in Dublin—a "silver thaw" following on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday a large depression passed eastwards across Scandinavia, and this caused a rise of temperature in England and Ireland, but falls of sleet and snow in Scotland, where strong N.W. winds blew on the morning of the day named. At sunset the sky cleared in Dublin, and, as the air was calm, temperature fell fast, the result being the development of an exceedingly dense fog at night. Thursday was fine and mild, with a southerly wind. In the morning very sharp frost was felt in Great Britain, the shade thermometer falling to 20° at Cambridge, 21° at Loughborough, and 13° at Leith and Nairn. In a few hours a rapid rise of temperature took place, amounting to 25° at Leith, 10° at Nairn, 16° at Cambridge, and 16° at Loughborough. The week closed dull, damp, and mild. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.176 inches, pressure ranging from 30.464 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, calm) to 29.787 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 42.1°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.7°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers fell to 27.9°; on Friday they rose to 53.8°. The prevailing winds were S.W. and W. Rain fell on four days to the amount of .134 inch, .082 inch being registered on Friday.

At first cyclonic in type, changeable and at times rainy, the weather of the closing period, 25th–31st, inclusive, became on Tuesday, the 28th, anticyclonic, quiet and fine, and so continued to the close of the month. For the third time in January, 1896, an anticyclone spread over the British Isles, and for the second time the barometric pressures recorded were of very abnormal and unusual intensity. At 11 p.m. of Wednesday the barometer rose to 30.93 inches at Roche's Point, Cork Harbour; and on the evening of that day as well as on Thursday morning the isobar of 30.90 inches embraced the southern half of Ireland, Wales, and a great portion of the South of England. It will be remembered that the highest readings in the remarkable anticyclone of January 9th were reported from Scotland, and the northern parts of England and Ireland. After Thursday the barometer fell generally though gradually. During the anticyclonic period quiet, cool but not cold, often dull

weather prevailed. The atmospheric humidity also varied very much—the mornings being damp, the evenings very dry. While the anticyclones hung over England and Ireland, large and deep depressions swept eastwards across Scandinavia, causing westerly gales and rainy, open weather even in the extreme North of Europe. In Dublin the barometer ranged between 29.992 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.) and 30.922 inches at 4.30 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.). On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 55°; on Sunday, they fell to 36°. The prevailing wind was westerly. Rain fell on two days to the amount of .133 inch, .039 inch being registered on Monday.

In Dublin the rainfall up to January 31st, 1896, amounted to only 720 inch on 14 days, compared with 5711 inches on 24 days in 1895, and with a twenty-five years' average (1866-1895) of 2260 inches on 173 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall was only 485 inch on 7 days, compared with 6190 inches of rain on 19 days in 1895. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were 139 inch on the 24th, and 100 inch on the 13th.

At Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall was 700 inch on 9 days, 31 inch being measured on the 24th. The average fall for the 10 years, 1885-1894, was 2019 inches on 166 days. No snow fell. In 1894, the rainfall was 3250 inches on 23 days, in 1895 it was 5930 inches on 24 days. In 1891, only 47 inch fell on, however, 11 days.

**FEBRUARY.**—A fine, dry, mild, often genial month—a complete contrast to February, 1895, which had been the coldest experienced for forty years. There was neither snow nor hail, and very little frost occurred in Ireland, scarcely any in or near Dublin. The mean temperature was not less than 11 degrees above that of February, 1895, while it was also 24° above the average. Absolute drought prevailed from the 9th to the 18th, inclusive, and three-eighths of the entire rainfall for the month was measured on the 25th.

In Dublin the mean temperature (45.2°) was 24° above the average (42.8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 44.3°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, February was coldest in 1895 (M. T. = 34.2°), and warmest in 1869 (M. T. = 46.7°).

The mean height of the barometer was 30.237 inches, or 0.382 inch above the average value for February—namely, 29.855 inches. The mercury rose to 30.642 inches at 9 a.m. of the 3rd, and fell to 29.420 inches at 9 p.m. of the 18th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.222 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and a quarter.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44.3°, or 10.7° above the value for February, 1895. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* =  $\frac{1}{2}(\text{max.} + \text{min.})$ , the M. T. is 45.2°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 42.8°. On the 8th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56.7°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 18th the temperature fell to 31.9°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 26.6°, also on the 18th.

The rainfall was only .868 inch, distributed over 10 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-five years, 1866-95, inclusive, was 2.150 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.2. The rainfall, therefore, and also the rainy days, were much below the average. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3.732 inches on 17 days; in 1879, also, 3.706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1891, only .042 inch was measured on but 2 days. The rainfall in 1891 was much the smallest recorded in February for very many years. The record is probably unparalleled in Dublin—.042 inch on 2 days. The nearest approach to this drought was in September, 1865, when only .056 inch of rain was measured on but 3 days.

Neither hail, nor sleet or snow fell.

The atmosphere was foggy on 8 days—namely, the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 14th, 16th, 18th, and 21st. The amount of cloud—69.5 per cent.—was almost exactly the average—66 per cent. High winds were noted on 8 days, but never reached the force of a gale. A lunar halo was seen on the 24th. Faint aurora appeared on the 18th.

The temperature reached or exceeded 50° in the screen on 15 days, and it only once fell below 32°, compared with as many as 18 nights in 1895, only 2 nights in 1894, 5 nights in both 1893 and 1892, and 3 nights in 1891. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 10 nights, compared with every night in 1895, 10 nights in 1894, 13 nights in 1893, 16 nights in 1892, and 17 nights in 1891. The thermometer never failed to rise to or above 40° in the screen during the daytime.

Generally fine and singularly mild and open weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 8th, the mean temperature of which was in Dublin 47.2°, or 15.6° above that of the corresponding period of 1895, viz. 31.6°. The distribution of atmospheric pressure over North-western Europe was similar to that so persistently prevalent during the present season. An anticyclone held sway in France, Germany, and over the southern half of the United Kingdom. A series of Atlantic depressions moved eastwards across Scandinavia and Lapland. Only on Friday did the areas of low pressure encroach to a marked extent on the Irish and Scotch coasts. On Saturday, however, cyclonic conditions seemed fully established throughout the British Isles. As commonly happens, very frosty nights were observed within the central area of the anticyclone, and the period was decidedly cold in France and Germany. In England also sharp frosts were reported on the nights of Sunday and Monday—in Ireland the week was frostless, and on Friday temperature became remarkably high for the time of year. Rain fell freely on Saturday morning, but the afternoon was like April or the end of September. At 8 a.m. of Friday the thermometer ranged from—8° at Haparnada, on the Gulf of Bothnia, to 58° at Valentia Island. Twenty-four hours earlier, temperature had been 29° at Haparnada, or 37° higher. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.855 inches, the barometer rising to 30.642 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.S.E.), and falling to 29.822 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 47.2°. The mean dry bulb temperature was 46.6°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers sank to 36.8°, on Saturday they rose to 56.7°. The rainfall amounted to .214 inch, on three days, .089 inch being registered on Friday and .100 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were S.S.E. and S.W.

During the week ended Saturday, the 15th, the weather was very favourable—at first it was of the south-westerly type, warm and windy; afterwards it became more decidedly anticyclonic in character, quiet, gray, and cold, as well as dry. Until Thursday an area of high atmospheric pressure, with central readings of about 30.60 inches, lay directly over France; whereas the barometer was low over Scandinavia, and gradients for S.W. and W. winds were steep over Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England. In the districts named, mild, breezy weather prevailed, and the amount of cloud, after Sunday, was large. The week opened with warm, rainy weather in the S.E. of England, but this soon gave place to calm, foggy, and (at night) cold weather. On Thursday, the area of highest pressure—30.40 inches and upwards—embraced the United Kingdom and West of France, while a depression passed south-eastwards over Lapland to Russia, causing polar winds and a sudden and great fall of temperature in Norway and Sweden. This "chill" ultimately affected the British Isles, where the weather became seasonably cold, while it remained dry in most districts. On Friday and Saturday the anticyclone again gathered strength, and the week closed with a fully-established dry, cold, quiet, gray spell. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.363 inches, the barometer ranging from 30.092 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) to 30.564 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.N.E.). The mean temperature was 46.2°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44.6°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 56.3°, on Friday they sank to 39.0°. The prevailing wind was S.W. No rain fell in or near Dublin. At 9.30 a.m. on Monday, a large meteor or aerolite burst in mid-air at a height of 20½ miles right over Madrid, the explosion shaking that city to its foundations and causing widespread consternation.

The record for the week ended Saturday, the 22nd, is again one of singularly favourable weather. Conditions remained anticyclonic until Wednesday, when a large depression approached the west coast of Ireland, causing changeable, showery, weather for a time. On Saturday there was a return to fair weather, as an anticyclone spread westward from the Continent over the British Isles. Tolerably steady frost held throughout the period in Central Europe, but only occasional night frosts occurred in the United Kingdom, where also the thermometer often rose above 50° during the daytime. In the earlier part of the week, the air was dry and keen, and the amount of cloud was extremely large. The daily range of temperature was consequently not great. On Tuesday, the maximum in Dublin was only 43.2°, at Oxford 36°, at Shields and York only 35°. As the depression approached Ireland, however, the southerly wind brought much more genial temperatures, and on Wednesday the shade thermometer rose to 56° at Cambridge, 57° at Loughborough, 55° in London and at Oxford, and 52.4° in Dublin. A well-marked secondary V-depression lay over St. George's Channel, Cornwall, and Wales on Thursday morning, producing a very general rainfall in Great Britain, but a beautiful springlike day in Ireland. Showers fell on Friday afternoon, and then the weather again took up, Saturday proving a very bright spring day. In Dublin, the mean height of the barometer was 30.064 inches, pressure ranging from 30.601 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E), to 29.420 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.S.W.). The mean temperature was 43.5°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42.7°. The shade temperature fell to 31.4° on Tuesday, and rose to 52.4° on Wednesday. The prevailing wind was S.E. Rain fell on two days to the amount of 0.64 inch, 0.50 inch being measured on Wednesday. Faint aurora appeared on Tuesday evening.

During the week ended Saturday, the 29th, at first cold and dry, with anticyclonic S.E. winds, the weather afterwards became mild, damp, cloudy, and often rainy, with fresh cyclonic W. winds. Until Tuesday a large anticyclone stretched south-westwards as far as Ireland from Finland and the Baltic. At 8 a.m. of Monday the barometer read 30.39 inches at Stockholm, and 31.00 to 31.02 inches over the S. of Finland and the neighbouring parts of the Baltic provinces. This system threw a cold easterly current upon Germany, France, and England, while the wind drew anticyclonically into S. over Ireland and S.S.W. over Scotland and Norway. Sharp frost held on the Continent and in Central England—the minima in the screen at Cambridge being 21° on Sunday and Monday nights, and 19° on Tuesday night. During Tuesday the barometer fell briskly in Ireland and Scotland, and towards evening a V-shaped depression had advanced over the former country, where it caused an abundant rainfall. At 6 p.m. the wind was S. in the east, but N. in the west of Ireland, and rain was falling in all parts of this island. The V-shaped system afterwards moved north-eastwards to Scotland and dispersed. Depressions now began to move across Northern Europe, while a new anticyclone appeared off the S.W. of Ireland. This distribution of pressure caused fresh westerly winds, clouded skies, a rapid rise of temperature, and more or less rain, followed by snow and hail in Scotland on Saturday. At Loughborough, the thermometer rose 22° (from 25° to 47°) in the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. of Friday. On the evening of this day a fine eclipse of the moon—87 out of 100 parts—was very well seen. In Dublin, the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.174 inches, the barometer rising to 30.329 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.S.E.), and falling to 29.655 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.S.E.). The mean temperature was 44.5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44.0°. On Monday the thermometer fell to 34.1°, on Friday it rose to 54.1°. The rainfall was .460 inch on four days, .320 inch being registered on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were S.E. and W.

In Dublin the rainfall up to February 29th, 1896, amounted to only 1.588 inches on 24 days compared with 6.338 inches on 33 days in 1895, 4.741 inches on 29 days in 1894, 4.908 inches on 41 days in 1893, 5.617 inches on 39 days in 1892, .714 inch on 16 days in 1891, and a twenty-five years' (1865-1895) average of 4.650 inches on 34.5 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 1.455 inches of rain fell in February on 10 days. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was .650 inch on the 25th. The total fall to February 29th inclusive was 1.940 inches on 17 days.

The rainfall in February at Clonsilla, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, amounted to .94 inch on 10 days. The average rainfall for February during 10 years (1885-94) at this station is 1.614 inches on 18.4 days. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was .33 inch on the 25th. Since January 1, the rainfall was 1.64 inches on 19 days.

MARCH.—A changeable, wild, and very rainy month. The general distribution of atmospheric pressure was cyclonic. Temperature, although on the whole markedly above the average, was very unstable, and some sharp fluctuations were observed. The rainfall was rather more than 60 per cent. in excess of the average, but this did not make up for the deficiency in the two previous months, and the quarter closed with the rainfall still 23·6 per cent. short of the normal amount.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature ( $48\cdot1^{\circ}$ ) was three degrees above the average ( $43\cdot1^{\circ}$ ); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were  $44\cdot6^{\circ}$ . In the thirty years ending with 1894, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M. T. =  $39\cdot0^{\circ}$ ), and warmest in 1893 (M. T. =  $48\cdot1^{\circ}$ ), and in 1868 (M. T. =  $47\cdot8^{\circ}$ ). In 1895 the M. T. was  $44\cdot1^{\circ}$ .

The mean height of the barometer was 29·750 inches, or 0·166 inch below the corrected average value for March—namely, 29·916 inches. The mercury rose to 30·242 inches at 9 a.m. of the 31st, and fell to 28·593 inches at 1 p.m. of the 3rd. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1·649 inches—that is, almost an inch and seven-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was  $44\cdot6^{\circ}$ , or only  $0\cdot3^{\circ}$  above the value for February, 1896. Using the formula, Mean Temp. =  $\frac{M.T. + (\max. - \min. \times .495)}{2}$ , the M.T. becomes  $45\cdot9^{\circ}$ . The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was  $46\cdot1^{\circ}$ , compared with a twenty-five years' average of  $43\cdot1^{\circ}$ . On the 24th the thermometer in the screen rose to  $59\cdot5^{\circ}$ —wind, S.; on the 27th the temperature fell to  $34\cdot1^{\circ}$ —wind, W. The minimum on the grass was  $28\cdot4^{\circ}$  on the 18th.

The rainfall was 3·810 inches, distributed over 23 days. The average rainfall for March in the twenty-five years, 1868–92, inclusive, was 2·061 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 10·5. The rainfall, therefore, and also the rainy days, were considerably above the average. In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4·972 inches on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only 8·15 inch was measured on 12 days, and in 1893 only 2·88 inch on 8 days. The smallest March rainfall was 2·88 inch on 8 days in 1893. In 1895, 3·748 inches fell on 19 days.

The atmosphere was more or less foggy in the city on 6 days—viz., the 7th, 10th, 10th, 21st, 22nd, and 25th. High winds were noted on 17 days, reaching the force of a gale on ten occasions—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 28th, and 28th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 3rd, 4th, and 28th; and hail fell on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 23th. The temperature exceeded  $50^{\circ}$  in the screen on as many as 21 days, compared with 13 days in 1895, 22 days in 1894, 26 days in 1893, only 7 days in 1892, 9 days in 1891, and 19 days in 1890. It never fell to  $32^{\circ}$  in the screen. In March, 1892, frost had occurred in the shade on as many as 16 nights. The minima on the grass were  $32^{\circ}$ , or less, on 8 nights, compared with 10 nights in 1895, 12 in 1894 and 1893, 25 in 1892, 20 in 1891, and 18 in 1890. The thermometer never rose to  $60^{\circ}$  in the screen, and never failed to reach  $40^{\circ}$ . In March, 1892, the thermometer did not rise to  $40^{\circ}$  in the screen on 9 days. A solar halo was seen on the 27th, and a lunar halo appeared on the 23rd. Brilliant aurora borealis occurred on the night of the 4th.

Exceedingly broken, wet, squally weather ushered in the month of March and held throughout its first week. On four days the wind reached gale force in Dublin, and rain, sleet, and hail fell freely. A brilliant display of aurora borealis was seen on the evening of Wednesday the 4th. Thunder and lightning occurred in several places in connection with a deep atmospheric depression on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Sunday morning a depression of some intensity (29·66 inches) was central in the Shetlands. It caused westerly gales and showers of rain and hail in most districts. A progressive reduction of pressure went on in the N. and N.W., so that by 8 a.m. of Tuesday the barometer fell to 28·33 inches at Wick and Sumburgh Head, to 28·38 inches at Malin Head, and to 28·01 inches at Belmullet. Even in Dublin the reading was as low as 28·59 inches at 1 p.m. In the afternoon, 28·28 inches was recorded at Sumburgh Head. Fresh westerly (between S.W. and N.W.) gales prevailed; and rain, hail, sleet and snow fell at intervals, the Dublin mountains being deeply snow-covered. Occasional thunder and lightning were at this time reported from various stations—particularly in the West of Ireland, the English Channel, and the South of England. In Dublin the barometer remained below 29 inches from 8 p.m. of Monday to 4 p.m. of Wednesday—that is during 44 hours. With a brisk recovery of pressure during Wednesday night, temperature also rose fast, and rain took the place of hail and sleet. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·373 inches, or 301 inch below the value for the previous week. The barometer fell to 28·593 inches at 1 p.m. of Tuesday (wind W.S.W.), and rose to 29·337 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was  $44\cdot2^{\circ}$ . The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was  $43\cdot4^{\circ}$ . The screened thermometers fell to  $34\cdot9^{\circ}$  on Tuesday and rose to  $54\cdot6^{\circ}$  on Saturday. Westerly winds predominated. The rainfall was 1·079 inches on seven days, 350 inch being measured on Saturday.

The week ended Saturday, the 14th, witnessed a continuance of the unsettled, dull, rainy weather which had prevailed from the beginning of the month. Both atmospheric pressure and air temperature were very unsteady, and the wind also was extremely variable in direction. The general tendency was for high barometer readings to develop in the extreme north and also over the Iberian Peninsula, while a succession of depressions of no great intensity moved slowly eastward or southeastward across the intervening districts—the South of Scandinavia, the British Isles, and Central Europe. Hence the changeable weather of the period. On and after Wednesday a severe snowstorm prevailed in Sweden, while large quantities of rain had fallen in Southern Germany at the beginning of the week—at Munich, 1·78 inches of rain were measured on Sunday morning, 1·10 inches on Monday, and 0·79 inch on Tuesday at 8 a.m.—a total fall of 3·67 inches in 3 days. On Sunday the thermometer rose to  $58^{\circ}$  in Dublin,  $59^{\circ}$  at York and Cambridge, and  $61^{\circ}$  at Loughborough— $59^{\circ}$  was again reached at Loughborough and Oxford on Wednesday, but towards the close of the week a general reduction of temperature was taking place, consequent on the setting in of northerly and north-easterly winds. Very little sunshine was enjoyed. On Tuesday,

however, 7 hours were registered at Cambridge and 8½ hours at Eastbourne. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·976 inches, pressure ranging between 29·213 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.), and 29·791 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 47·1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·1°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 57·7°; on Tuesday they fell to 35·2°. The rainfall was ·682 inch on five days, ·220 inch being measured on Monday.

Once more the record is of changeable, equally, rainy weather during the week ended Saturday, the 31st. The sky, however, was not so densely clouded as in previous weeks, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday much bright sunshine was enjoyed. The distribution of atmospheric pressure was almost continuously cyclonic—on Wednesday night, indeed, “a wedge” of relatively high pressure did move eastward across Ireland, causing a spell of beautiful weather, but it was soon followed by another series of depressions. The most serious disturbance of the period lay off the North of Ireland on Monday morning, when the barometer was down to 28·76 inches at Malin Head, the reading at the same time (8 a.m.) being 29·79 inches at Valentia Island, and 29·47 inches at Roche’s Point, Cork Harbour. Gradients for westerly to north-westerly winds were, therefore, very steep over Ireland and strong gales from the points named prevailed, with showers of rain and hail in some places, but a very dry air generally. Tuesday was wet owing to the arrival of new disturbances. On Wednesday the weather was bright in Ireland, but very wet in the South of England in connection with the passage eastward of a large V-shaped depression and several lower cyclonic systems, in which singular contrasts of temperature were observed. On Thursday afternoon cirrus cloud spread over the sky from S.W. in Ireland, and the weather quickly fell again into an unsettled, rainy condition, so continuing to the end of the week. Thunder and lightning occurred in the N.W. and N. of Ireland on Friday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·663 inches, pressure ranging between 29·300 inches at 7·15 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.) and 29·885 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·5°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers fell to 34·9°, on Friday they rose to 56·3°. The rainfall was 1·011 inches on five days, ·500 inch being registered on Tuesday. The prevalent winds were W. and S.W.

“March many weather”—thus may the week ended Saturday, the 28th, be most fitly described. At the beginning “the south wind blew softly,” and fair summerlike weather was enjoyed. On Sunday the thermometer in the shade rose to 68° in London, and 67° at Cambridge. At the latter place a thunderstorm occurred in the evening. The weather was beautifully fine in Dublin also until Wednesday, at 6 p.m. of which day rain set in. Already on Tuesday a large, but shallow V-shaped depression had caused thunder and lightning in many parts of England and Wales. On Thursday morning the centre of a still larger and deeper depression was found lying over the north of Scotland. It caused strong, equally S.W. to N.W. winds and showers, or continuous rain in some places, especially Liverpool and its vicinity. The wind soon backed, and on Thursday afternoon a deep secondary cyclonic system travelled rapidly eastward over the middle of Ireland, afterwards crossing the Irish Sea, England, and the North Sea, with such speed that it was central off the Helder at 3 a.m. of Friday. Its centre passed close to Dublin at 6 p.m. of Thursday, so that it travelled at the uniform rate of upwards of 30 miles an hour for 14 hours—the distance being some 440 miles in a direct line. The atmosphere remained in a very disturbed state to the close of the week, and on Saturday hail, sleet, and snow fell heavily at intervals. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·315 inches, pressure ranging between 29·384 inches at 6 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.S.W.) and 30·094 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 45·5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·3°. On Tuesday the shade maximum was 58·5°, on Friday the shade minimum was 34·1°. Rainfall was ·301 inch on four days, 1·94 inch being registered on Friday. Hail, sleet, and snow fell on Saturday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and W.N.W. A lunar halo was seen on Monday, a solar halo on Friday.

Cloudy, mild, somewhat showery weather prevailed during the closing days of the month—29th to 31st, inclusive.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st amounted to 4·896 inches on 47 days, compared with 9·084 inches on 52 days in 1895, 6·023 inches on 53 days in 1894, 5·196 inches on 49 days in 1893, 4·808 inches on 48 days in 1892, only 1·650 inches on but 33 days in 1891, 7·470 inches on 45 days in 1890, and a twenty-five years’ average of 6·411 inches on 51·0 days (1865–1889, inclusive).

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 2·796 inches of rain fell on 25 days during March; and the total rainfall since January 1, 1896, equals 4·736 inches on 42 days. The corresponding figures for 1895 are 8·140 inches on 20 days, the total rainfall since January 1 having been 10·205 inches on 44 days.

The rainfall in March at Clonsilla, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, was 2·61 inches on 23 days, compared with 8·29 inches on 21 days in 1895, 1·11 inches on 14 days in 1894, ·25 inch on 9 days in 1893, 38 inch on 10 days in 1892, and a ten years’ average of 1·658 inches on 13·9 days. The maximum in the 10 years was 3·69 inches in 1888, the minimum was ·20 inch in 1893. At this station the total rainfall since January 1, was 4·25 inches on 42 days, compared with a fall of 9·08 inches on 52 days in the first quarter of 1895, and 5·56 inches on 35 days in that of 1894.

APRIL.—A very favourable, fine, and spring-like month. In Dublin rain fell on as many as 15 days, but it was almost entirely in the form of showers, and the total precipitation was slightly under nine-tenths of an inch. The steadiness of the barometer was a feature of the first ten days of the month. A relapse into winter took place on the 27th, from which day the weather remained cold to the end. Very little easterly wind was felt. The amount of cloud was small, particularly at 9 p.m., when it was only 41·7 per cent.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (50.3°) was 3.2° above the average (47.7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 49.7°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, April was coldest in 1879 (the cold year) (M. T.=44.5°), and warmest in 1893 (M. T.=51.4°). The month of April, 1893, was the warmest for at least 30 years, yet it was only half a degree warmer than the month now under discussion.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.179 inches, or 0.829 inch above the average value for April—namely, 29.850 inches. The mercury rose to 30.438 inches at 9 a.m. of the 19th, and fell to 29.691 inches at 9 p.m. of the 28th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, .797 inch—that is, a little more than three-quarters of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.7°, or 5.1° above the value for March, 1890. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* =  $\frac{\text{Min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .676)}{2}$ , the value is 50.5°, or 3.1° above the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (47.4°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 50.9°, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865-1889 inclusive) average of 47.7°. On the 26th the thermometer in the screen rose to 64.2°—wind, S.W.; on the 2nd the temperature fell to 36.1°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the 2nd was 33.0° also on the 2nd.

The rainfall was .853 inch, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.935 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were slightly in excess. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4.707 inches on 21 days; in 1887 also, 8.526 inches fell on 20 days, and in 1894, 31.23 inches on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only .486 inch was measured on 8 days; and in 1870, only .638 inch fell, also on 8 days.

Slight fogs were observed on the 20th and 21st. High winds were noted on 3 days, reaching the force of a gale on the 10th and 12th. Hail fell on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on every day except the 13th. It rose to or above 60° on 8 days, but never fell to 32° in screen, or even on the grass. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 40.0°, compared with 57.5° in 1835, 60.0° in 1894, 33.2° in 1893, 32.4° in 1892, 34.1° in 1891 and 1890, 34.4° in 1889, 34.6° in 1888, and 31.6° in 1887. Thunder was heard on the afternoon of the 29th.

Clouded skies, light to moderate north-westerly winds and passing showers were the main features of the period ending Saturday, the 4th. An area of high atmospheric pressure remained almost stationary off the W. of Ireland throughout—the barometer standing a little above 30.30 inches. Meanwhile, a series of areas of relatively low pressure passed south-eastwards across the south of Scandinavia to Germany and Central Europe—hence the N.W. winds and changeable weather which prevailed. In Dublin the barometer ranged only from 30.110 inches at 8 p.m. of Wednesday, the 1st (wind N.E.), and also at 9 a.m. of Thursday, the 2nd (wind W.N.W.), to 30.238 inches at 9 a.m. of Good Friday, the 3rd (wind N. by W.). Rain fell on 2 out of the 4 days, to the amount, however, of only .017 inch. The shade thermometer fell to 56.1° on the 2nd, and rose to 56.8° on the 4th.

Quiet and fine, though often cloudy, in the earlier part of the week ended Saturday, the 11th, the weather after Thursday fell into a showery, equally, and generally unsettled condition. Temperature also gave way rapidly. These changes were brought about by the appearance in the far North of a large area of low atmospheric pressure, which gradually spread out eastwards and southwards across Scandinavia to Central Europe. The anticyclone, which had held its position over the West of Ireland from the closing days of March, was still found off the Kerry coast on Sunday and Monday. Its centre then moved in a south-easterly direction towards the Bay of Biscay and France, while the low pressure area in the North, already mentioned, encroached more and more on the British and Irish as well as the Norwegian coasts. The result was that the wind backed towards S.W. and freshened, with at first a rising temperature. On Wednesday the thermometer rose to 64° in England and Scotland, on Thursday to 68° in the east of Ireland, and to 62° or 63° in the east of Scotland. Showers began to fall on the last-named day, and a sharp decline in temperature followed at night. Friday and Saturday were rough and inclement, with squalls and heavy passing showers of cold rain and hail, alternating with finer, brighter intervals. Lightning was seen throughout Scotland on Friday night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.303 inches, pressure ranging between 30.308 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind N.W.) and 29.923 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 51.2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 50.6°. On Thursday the thermometer rose to 61.8° in the bath temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 50.6°. The prevailing direction of the wind was W.N.W. Rainfall amounted to .369 inch on three days, .168 inch being registered on Friday, and .680 inch on Saturday.

The weather was changeable and showery throughout the week ended Saturday, the 18th. At first it was very rough, cold, and unsettled, a fresh to strong north-westerly gale being felt on Sunday. The wind afterwards moderated and became somewhat variable in direction, with much cloud and frequent showers. At the end of the week an anticyclone of some intensity had formed over the British Isles, but it was accompanied with dull, damp weather and very light, variable winds. The gale of Sunday was caused by a depression with steep gradients for N.W. winds in its south-western quadrant, which travelled in a south-easterly direction from the Norwegian Sea to Denmark and the North of Germany. Hail and sleet fell in many places, and thunder and lightning occurred at Kew and Spurn Head. There was a brief spell of fine weather on Monday, but at night more shallow secondary disturbances, moving eastward across Ireland and the South of England, led to a considerable fall of rain in those localities. On Tuesday morning a new depression was centred off the Hebrides, and the weather was again blustering and showery. This system threw

out a well marked V-shaped "secondary" across England and the North Sea by Friday morning, while an area of high pressure formed over Ireland, England, and the Bay of Biscay. This latter change led to quiet, dull, damp weather on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.151 inches, pressures ranging from 29.888 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind S.W.) to 30.432 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 49.4°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48.5°. On Monday the screened thermometers sank to 38.6°, on Friday they rose to 58.1°. The rainfall was 4.58 inch on six days, 3.34 inch being measured on Monday. The prevalent wind was W.N.W.

Most favourable weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, 25th, particularly in Ireland, where the distribution of atmospheric pressure was steadily anticyclonic until Saturday. On this day, the barometer gave way decidedly in the North-west, as a large but not deep depression advanced to that region from the Atlantic. At the beginning of the period the barometer stood above 30.50 inches in Munster, and gradients were slight throughout Ireland. Consequently, fine, quiet, hazy weather prevailed. During the following days, the weather remained fair and still. The diurnal range of temperature was considerable—bright sunny days being succeeded by heavy cold nights. This was especially the case in Central England, where some sharp ground frosts were felt. At Cambridge the thermometer fell to 30° even in the screen on the nights of both Monday and Thursday. On Wednesday a depression swept south-eastwards across Scandinavia, affecting the weather in Great Britain, but not in Ireland. Both in Scotland and in the east of England at this time the sky became overcast, temperature fell, and showers were reported from many stations. On Saturday a separate low pressure area reached the N. and N.W. of Ireland, causing showers in this country. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was as high as 30.305 inches, the barometer falling slowly from 30.432 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind W.S.W.) to 29.955 inches at 5 p.m. of Saturday (wind W.). The corrected mean temperature was 52.9°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52.3°. The screened thermometers rose to 64.5° on Friday, having fallen to 42.1° on Thursday. Rain was measured on Saturday to the amount of .006 inch only. The prevailing winds were E. and W.

From Sunday, the 26th, the weather underwent an unfavourable change, and a distinctly cold, unsettled period occurred owing to the persistent presence of an area of low atmospheric pressure between Scotland and the Scandinavian Peninsula. In connection with this primary system a series of secondary depressions developed over the British Isles and the North Sea. Sunday was cloudy at times, and squally western winds blew, the weather being otherwise fine. Passing showers began to fall on Monday, and towards night a marked decline in temperature set in. During the three following days, more or less heavy showers of sleety rain and hail broke in upon fair, bright intervals. In many places both in Ireland and in Great Britain thunder and lightning accompanied the showers, and the wind blew gustily from N.W. or N. Towards midnight the sky cleared, with the result that very low temperatures were recorded, frost occurring even in the screen at some inland stations on Thursday night, when the thermometer sank to 30° at Penzance, and to 32° at both Loughborough and Cambridge. In Dublin the barometer ranged during the period from 29.691 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind W.) to 30.173 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind N.). On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 62.8°; on Thursday they sank to 37.1°. Rain fell on four days to the amount of .130 inch.

The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th amounted to 5.781 inches on 63 days, compared with 10.233 inches on 65 days in 1895, 9.151 inches on 73 days in 1894, 6.242 inches on 56 days in 1893, 5.222 inches on 61 days in 1892, only 3.203 inches on 46 days in 1891, 9.045 inches on 59 days in 1890, and a twenty-five years' average of 8.466 inches on 662 days.

At Knockdoon, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall amounted to .950 inch on 8 days. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were .280 inch on the 18th, and .270 inch on the 10th. The total rainfall in 1896 up to April 30, was 5.686 inches on 50 days, compared with 12.570 inches on 54 days in 1895, 12.436 inches on 70 days in 1894, and 8.550 inches on 54 days in 1893.

At Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, 1.02 inches of rain fell on 13 days in April. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .38 inch on the 13th. The average rainfall in April of the ten years, 1885–1894, was 1.716 inches on 13.2 days. Since January 1, 1896, 5.27 inches of rain fell at this station on 55 days, compared with 11.28 inches on 66 days in 1895, 9.09 inches on 74 days in 1894, and 6.74 inches on 67 days in 1893.

MAY.—A beautiful month, very similar to May, 1895—bright and dry, without any severe nipping night frosts. Prevalent easterly sea breezes by day along the east coast of Ireland tempered the heat of an often unclouded sun. The amount of cloud was very low—only 42.9 per cent. At 9 a.m. it rose to 48.1 per cent., but at 9 p.m. it fell to 37.7 per cent. Rain fell in Dublin on only 7 days, and the total measurement was less than one-fifth of an inch, or about one-eleventh of the average rainfall for May.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (55.2°) was decidedly above the average (52.0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54.9°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 45.2°), and warmest in 1893 (M. T. = 56.7°). In 1894 the M. T. was 49.2°; in 1895 it was 54.3°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.308 inches, or 0.319 inch above the corrected average value for May—namely, 29.989 inches. The mercury rose to 50.558 inches at 9 a.m. of the 22nd, and fell to 29.891 inches at 9 a.m. of the 22nd. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, only 0.667 inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54.9°, or 5.2° above the value for April, 1896 (49.7°). Using the formula, Mean Temp. =  $\frac{M.T. + (max. - min. \times .47)}{2}$ , the value was 54.7°, or 3.1° above the average mean



temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (51.6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 55.2°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 52.0°. On the 28th the thermometer in the screen rose to 71.8°—wind, N.; on the 1st the temperature fell to 36.2°—wind, N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 32.2° on the 3rd.

The rainfall amounted to only 1.90 inch, distributed over 7 days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.030 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.4. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were much below the average. In 1886 the rainfall in May was very large—5.472 inches on 21 days; in 1869, also, 5.414 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1895, only .177 inch was measured on but 3 days. In 1892 the large amount of 4.177 inches fell on 19 days. In 1893 the fall was 1.666 inches on 10 days; and in 1894, 3.358 inches on 17 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 13th, 21st, and 24th, lunar halos on the 19th, and an aurora on the 2nd. High winds were noted on but 3 days, attaining the force of a gale (from N.N.W.) on the 20th only. The atmosphere was slightly foggy on the 4th and 6th.

During the month the thermometer did not fall below 32° in the screen, but it indicated slight frost on the grass on the night of the 3rd. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 48.1°, compared with 41.8° in 1895; 37.6° in 1894, 46.6° in 1893, 41.3° in 1892, 37.7° in 1891, 42.2° in 1890, 42.4° in 1889, 37.5° in 1888, and 37.9° in 1887.

On Friday, the 1st, an anticyclone was formed over Ireland, and this high pressure system continued to develop until the close of the week, quiet, cool, dry, fine weather being the result. The screened thermometers sank to 36.2° on Friday. An aurora borealis was seen on Saturday night.

Favourable weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 9th. The type was chiefly anticyclonic, with easterly winds, dry and fine. At the beginning an immense area of high pressure stretched across the British Islands, the North Sea and Scandinavia. The air was calm and the sky clear, so that the diurnal range of temperature was large, cold nights being followed at inland stations by warm days. On Monday the thermometer rose to 52° in London, while it fell to 36° during the ensuing night. Signs of a shallow depression at this time showed themselves off the N.W. of Ireland, so that the sky became cloudy over this country and rain fell, rather heavily in the N.W. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday 30 inch of rain was registered at Malin Head and 37 inch at Belmullet. Even in Dublin some slight showers occurred on Tuesday, both morning and evening; the measurement, however, was only .015 inch. The anticyclone then began to develop again, and a spell of easterly winds set in. Sea fog accompanied the easterly current on Wednesday morning, but much bright sunshine was enjoyed daily until the end of the week, Friday being an especially genial day. On that day the thermometer rose to 70° in the shade at Parsonstown and Denaghadee and to 71° at Belmullet. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.369 inches, the barometer ranging from 30.469 inches, at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.), to 30.207 inches, at 9 p.m. on Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 52.4°. The mean dry bulb value at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52.5°. On Sunday the thermometers in the screen fell to 37.6°, on Friday they rose to 61.5°. Easterly winds prevailed. The rainfall was .015 inch on two days, .008 inch being measured on Monday.

Throughout the week ended Saturday, the 16th, Ireland lay well within the central area of an anticyclone, so that the barometer readings were high and uniform, and the weather was fine and quiet. Winds from polar quarters predominated, but owing to the prevalence of bright sunshine, temperature rose even by night, and was very high on several occasions during the daytime. From Dublin not a cloud was to be seen in the sky until Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday, however, a good deal of cirrus came up from N.W., producing a solar halo. There was also on this day some tufted cumulus, which is a very electrical cloud-formation. The last three days were rather cloudy, especially in the mornings, and a slight shower fell on Friday at an early hour. On Saturday, also, a few drops of rain fell at 9.15 a.m. While the weather was thus exceptionally fine in Ireland, less fair conditions prevailed in Scotland and also for a time in England. This was brought about by the passage of several depressions across Scandinavia in a south-easterly direction. On Tuesday the shade thermometers rose to 80° at York and Loughborough, to 77° in London and at Parsonstown and Oxford, and to 76° at Cambridge. Thunder and lightning followed very generally in the N.E. and E. of England, but scarcely any rain fell. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.306 inches, the pressure ranging from 30.446 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, E.) to 30.160 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 57.6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57.9°. On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 46.6°, on Wednesday they rose to 71.2°. The rainfall was a mere trace—.002 inch on Thursday. The prevalent winds were E. and N.W.

Although not unfavourable, the weather for the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, was much less settled than that of past weeks, and grateful rain fell in frequent showers, abundantly in some parts of the kingdom, more sparingly in others. Speaking generally, the barometer stood high off the S.W. of Ireland, where an anticyclone held its position almost throughout, while a number of the depressions formed over the Norwegian Sea, the southern half of Scandinavia and the North Sea, with a general tendency to drift south-eastwards to Central Europe. Hence N.W. winds prevailed in the British Isles, increasing in force to a moderate and, at exposed stations, a strong gale on Wednesday. Temperature also gave way considerably after Monday, when the thermometer in the shade rose to 77° in London, 76° at Loughborough, 75° at Cambridge, and 69° in Dublin. On Wednesday night it fell to 34° at York, 35° at Parsonstown, 36° at Wick, Loughborough, Oxford, and Cambridge, 38° in London, and 40° in Dublin—the grass minimum at Loughborough was 25°. This chill had been preceded by thunder, lightning, and hail showers on Wednesday in several parts of England. Rain began to fall freely on Thursday, and the air, which had been dry and scorching, became moist, soft, and warm. Fresh westerly to northerly winds continued to the close of the week. In Dublin the

mean height of the barometer was 30.162 inches, pressure ranging between 30.335 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.) and 29.991 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55.4°, the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being also 55.4°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 69.2°, on Thursday they fell to 40.3°. The rainfall was 173 inch on five days, 680 inch being registered on Monday, on the afternoon of which day slight thunder and lightning occurred over the south-eastern suburbs of Dublin. The prevalent wind was N.W.

Anticyclonic conditions ruled in Ireland throughout the week ended Saturday, the 30th, and the weather was very dry and fine, with continuous polar winds. At first the nights were cold, but as the week advanced a freshening breeze checked the nocturnal fall of temperature. By day the sun had great power, and on Friday, notwithstanding a fresh northerly wind, a shade maximum of 71.8° was recorded. The barometer stood at 30.5 inches or upwards over a great part of Ireland until Tuesday afternoon, when a somewhat decided fall in pressure spread northwards from France, threatening to break up the fine weather. A recovery, however, soon followed. This in turn was succeeded by a brisk fall of the barometer in Scandinavia, so that by Friday morning the centre of a well-marked depression had advanced from the N.W. to the neighbourhood of Stockholm. This disturbance brought steady rain to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, showers to Scotland and to exposed places in the N.E. and E. of England, clouds and squally northerly winds to all parts of the British Islands. In Ireland (except in the extreme North) the weather remained rainless to the close of the week. Saturday broke overcast and cool, but the clouds soon dispersed and the afternoon was brilliant. Thunderstorms occurred on the Continent on and after Tuesday, and a terrific tornado devastated the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on Wednesday afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.396 inches—highest, 30.568 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, E.N.E.); lowest, 30.181 inches at 1 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 56.0°, the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55.7°. The screened thermometers fell to 43.2° on Sunday, and rose to 71.8° on Friday. The prevalent wind was N.E. No rain fell.

Sunday, the 31st, was brilliantly fine.

The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ending May 31st amounted to only 5.971 inches on 70 days, compared with 10.410 inches on 88 days in 1895, 12.709 inches on 90 days in 1894, 7.903 inches on 68 days in 1893, 10.099 inches on 80 days in 1892, only 5.995 inches on 63 days in 1891, 11.483 inches on 76 days in 1890, 10.478 inches on 91 days in 1889, 9.068 inches on 69 days in 1888, 6.469 inches on 42 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 10.496 inches on 81.6 days. The deficit so far in 1896 slightly exceeds 43 per cent.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall was 0.030 inch, distributed over only 2 days, —0.15 inch falling on the 18th and the same quantity on the 19th. The total fall since January 1st, 1896, equals 5.715 inches on 52 days, compared with 12.845 inches on 58 days in 1895, 15.086 inches on 85 days in 1894, and 9.505 inches on 65 days in 1893.

The rainfall at Clonsilla, Kildiney, Co. Dublin, was 0.060 inch on 2 days—0.03 inch falling on both the 18th and 19th. At this station the average rainfall in May in the ten years, 1885–1894, was 2.455 inches on 15.2 days. May, 1895, was a very dry month, only 0.12 inch falling on 3 days, but the past month "beats the record." Since January 1, 1896, 5.33 inches of rain have fallen on 57 days at Clonsilla.

A more plentiful rainfall was recorded west and north of the city. The measurement at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, was .440 inch on 9 days; that at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, was .330 inch on 6 days.

**JUNE.**—A very favourable, warm, summer-like month. It is true that the rainfall and rainy days equalled or slightly exceeded the average, but 78 per cent. of the total precipitation occurred on 3 days, leaving only 22 per cent. to be distributed over the remaining 11 "rainy days." The month, therefore, was showery rather than wet. The heat on the 15th was very unusual for June in Ireland. The amount of cloud was large for so fine a month, and the strength and persistency of the N.W. winds of the closing period are noteworthy.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (61.4°) was above the average (57.8°) by 3.6°; the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 60.3°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T.=55.5°); and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T.=53.9°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T.=62.3°); in 1895 (M. T.=61.0°); and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T.=60.5°). In 1895 the M. T. was 59.2°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.929 inches, or 0.012 inch above the corrected average value for June—namely, 29.917 inches. The mercury rose to 30.276 inches at 9 a.m. of the 29th, and fell to 29.489 inches at 9 a.m. of the 17th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0.886 inch—that is, a little less than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60.3°, or 3.4° above the value for May, 1896. Using the formula, Mean Temp.=Max.+ (max.—min. x .465), the value was 60.9°, or 3.7° above the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (57.2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 61.4°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 57.8°. On the 15th the thermometer in the screen rose to 80.8°—wind, E.S.E. to S.W.; on the 1st the temperature fell to 49.1°—wind, E. The minimum on the grass was 44.2°, also on the 1st.

The rainfall amounted to 1.633 inches, distributed over 14 days. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 1.817 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 18.8. The rainfall was, therefore, slightly above, while the rainy days were exactly the average. In 1878 the rainfall in June was very large—5.048 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also 4.046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1889, only .100 inch was measured on 6 days; in 1887, the rainfall was only .232 inch, distributed over only 6 days; in 1895, 1.872 inches fell on 12 days.

High winds were noted on 7 days, but the force of a gale was attained only on the 30th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 9 days, compared with 17 days in 1887, only 1 day in 1888, and 7 days in 1895. Hail fell on the 24th. A thunderstorm occurred on the 24th, and thunder was heard on the 18th.

The period ended Saturday, the 6th, saw the disappearance of the anticyclonic conditions which had so long held sway over the British Islands, and the substitution for them of a cyclonic distribution of atmospheric pressure, with a consequent break in the fine weather. As usually happens, the change was accompanied by thunderstorms, which were particularly frequent and severe in France and Great Britain, less frequent and less severe in Ireland. In advance of the electrical disturbances very high day temperatures were recorded—the maxima up to Friday, for example, were—in Paris, 82°, 84°, 74°, and 78°; in London, 79°, 85°, 77°, and 81°. Dublin was much cooler because the prevailing easterly and south-easterly winds were off the sea—the corresponding values were—64°, 65°, 68°, and 67°. Monday, the 1st, was brilliantly fine. Showers fell on Tuesday afternoon and night, and the sky was cloudy. Wednesday was bright and warm on the coast, showery inland. On Thursday evening rain fell in heavy showers. Friday was fine in Dublin, showery inland. On Saturday morning the S.E. wind freshened to a strong breeze and showery weather followed. In Dublin the barometer ranged from 29.971 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, E.) to 29.629 inches at 2 p.m. of Saturday (wind S.E.). On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 49.3°; on Wednesday they rose to 68.9°. The rainfall was .118 inch on three days, .104 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevailing wind was S.E.

In the neighbourhood of Dublin especially the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 13th, was most favourable—fine and warm, only on Monday was there a moderate rainfall in or near the Irish capital. On the other hand, conditions were quite unsettled up to Friday in the S., S.E., and E. of England, where rain fell in abundance on Tuesday and Wednesday. This somewhat unusual distribution of weather was caused by the approach to the southern shores of the British Isles of two depressions—one on Sunday, the other on Tuesday. Of these the first hung off the extreme S.W. of Ireland during Sunday and Monday and then "filled up." It threw off various shallow subsidaries, which brought thunderstorms and heavy but rather local rains to many parts of the United Kingdom. In Dublin on Sunday afternoon the sky became hazy, cloudy and lowering, but only a few drops of rain fell—at Holyhead, on the contrary, the measurement was six-tenths of an inch. The second depression advanced across Brittany and the English Channel to England, Ireland almost escaping its influence. It caused abundant rains and thunderstorms in the S. and E. of Great Britain, as well as on the Continent. At Wiesbaden 3.27 inches of rain fell in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Wednesday. On Friday a large low pressure system lay off the W. of Ireland, but it retreated and Saturday proved warm and bright. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.781 inches, pressure ranging from 29.471 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, E.), to 30.053 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E. by S.). The corrected mean temperature was 60.6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60.5°. On Thursday the minimum in the shade was 50.4°, on Saturday the maximum was 72.0°. The wind was variable—chiefly W.N.W. and S.E. Rain fell on Monday to the amount of .079 inch.

Opening with a period of intense heat, the week ended Saturday, the 20th, proved changeable, and abundant and refreshing rains fall over Ireland, Scotland, and the North of England. In the south and south-east of the last-named country the rainfall was scanty—thus reversing the distribution of precipitation which had occurred in the previous week. Blazing sunshine prevailed throughout Sunday and Monday. On the latter day the thermometer even in the shade rose to 86° in London, 84° at York, Liverpool, and Loughborough, 83° at Cambridge, 83° at Oxford and Parslostown, and 81° in Dublin. This last reading was the highest recorded in Dublin in June for at least 30 years, and was higher than any maximum in this city observed since July 16, 1876, when the phenomenal reading (for Dublin), 87.2°, was recorded. On six occasions during the summer of 1888 the thermometer rose to 80° in the shade in Dublin, the highest readings of all being 86° on July 15 and 85° on July 21. On August 1, the maximum was 85°. After the great heat on Monday, temperatures fell fast, a rather deep depression formed over Ireland and Scotland and a copious downpour of rain occurred on Tuesday night. Afterwards the weather remained cool, breezy and showery to the end of the week. On Thursday very heavy electrical showers, accompanied by thunder, fell along the east coast of Ireland. They were due apparently to a great cold during the previous night, when the shade thermometer fell to 48° at Parslostown, 46° at Donaghadee, and 40° in Dublin. In this city the mean pressure was 29.933 inches, the barometer falling to 29.430 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, W. by S.), and rising to 30.173 inches at 9 p.m. on Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 63.2°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60.9°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 80.6°, on Friday they sank to 49.4°. The rainfall was 1.164 inches on four days, .700 inch being measured on Tuesday and .429 inch on Thursday, when thunder occurred. The prevailing winds were E.S.E. and W.S.W.

Another week of changeable, but most favourable, weather, drew to a close on Saturday, the 27th. Except on Saturday the heat by day was moderate, while no very low temperatures by night were recorded. As a rule the barometer stood high in the S., but was relatively low in the N. or N.E. On Wednesday, when there was a decided tendency to thunderstorms, slight gradients for northerly winds became established over the British Isles, lasting until Friday. At the close of the week, a fall winds became established over the British Isles, lasting until Friday. At the close of the week, a fall of the barometer in the N.W. brought W. and S.W. winds, a rapid rise of temperature and of the barometer in the N.W. brought W. and S.W. winds, a rapid rise of temperature and changeable, cloudy weather. In Dublin Sunday was fair to cloudy at times. On Monday some showers fell—a rather heavy one at 10 p.m. Tuesday also proved showery. Early on Wednesday dense electrical cumuli were seen to form, and at noon a sharp thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, passed over Dublin. The rainfall resulting from the storm was three-tenths of an inch. Another heavy shower fell towards the evening. Thursday was cloudy and cool but fine. Friday was bright and warm to cloudy. Saturday was close and relaxing with much cloud—

between 2 and 3 p.m. heavy showers passed over the city. At this station the mean height of the barometer was 30.137 inches, the lowest reading being 30.004 inches at 7.15 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W. by N.), the highest 30.237 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 61.9°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 61.0°. On Sunday the aneroid thermometers fell to 521°, on Saturday they rose to 728°. Rainfall amounted to .477 inch on five days, .340 inch being measured on Wednesday. The prevailing wind was N.W. Thunder, lightning and hail were observed on Wednesday.

The last three days of the month were unsettled and windy, but for the most part dry. In Dublin only .005 inch of rain fell on Tuesday morning, the 30th. The direction of the wind was chiefly N.W., so that temperature was not high, except on Monday afternoon, when the wind backed to W.S.W. On the 30th, a fresh N.W. gale prevailed—the squalls being of unusual severity for midsummer.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30th amounted to 7.854 inches on 84 days, compared with 12.232 inches on 80 days in 1893, 14.361 inches on 100 days in 1894, 9.034 inches on 78 days in 1893, 11.770 inches on 87 days in 1892, 8.748 inches on 77 days in 1891, 15.415 inches on 94 days in 1890, 10.376 inches on 97 days in 1889, 12.113 inches on 87 days in 1888, 6.741 inches on 67 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 12.313 inches on 95.4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall was 1.640 inches, distributed over 9 days. Of this quantity .960 inch fell on the 16th. The total fall since January 1 has been 7.356 inches on 61 days, compared with 14.270 inches on 67 days in the first six months of 1895, 17.381 inches on 96 days in 1894, and 11.776 inches on 75 days in 1893.

The rainfall at Clonsilla, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, amounted to 1.65 inches on 13 days. The greatest fall in 24 hours was .64 inch on the 16th. The average rainfall for June in the 10 years 1885-1894, was 1.460 inches on 11.6 days. In 1895, 1.94 inches fell on 12 days. Since January 1, 1896, 4.66 inches of rain have fallen at this station on 70 days.

**JULY.**—A generally favourable month, characterised, however, by occasional torrential rainfalls, particularly in Ireland, and by preceding bursts of almost tropical heat in England and on the Continent. In the Dublin district rainfalls of exceptional violence occurred on the 8th (1.563 inches) and 24th (2.020 inches). The rainfall measurement on the 24th—2.020 inches—was the largest recorded in Dublin since May 28th, 1852, when 2.056 inches fell within the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. On the 25th a thunderstorm passed over the Killiney and Kingstown district, accompanied by torrents of rain. At Clonsilla, Killybeg, 1.90 inches fell between 2.45 p.m. and 4 p.m., being at the rate of .80 inches in 24 hours. During the same storm .066 inch fell at Fossano, Co. Wicklow, in about 30 minutes, some time between 2.30 p.m. and 8.15 p.m., this rate being equal to 21.68 inches in 24 hours. As often happens in July, the wind repeatedly drew into N.W. in Ireland, temperature falling briskly with each such change of direction. The London district received its rain in the week ending Saturday, the 25th, when the measurement in Dublin was 2.45 inches. On Tuesday, the 21st, the thermometer rose to 83° both in London and at Crowthorne.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (59.9°) was slightly above the average (40.6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 59.7°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1893, July was coldest in 1879 ("the cold year") (M.T. = 57.2°). It was warmest in 1887 (M.T. = 63.7°); and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M.T. = 63.5°). In 1895 the M.T. was 59.2°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.006 inches, or .0091 inch above the corrected average value for July—namely, 29.916 inches. The mercury marked 30.873 inches at 9 a.m. of the 17th, and fell to 29.419 inches at 4 p.m. of the 25th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, .0563 inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59.7°, or 0.6° below the value for June, 1896. Using the formula,  $\text{Mean Temp.} = \text{Min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .465)$ , the value was 59.4°, or 0.2° above the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (59.2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 60.3°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 60.8°. On the 13th the thermometer in the screen rose to 76.7°—wind, S.W.; on the 28th the temperature fell to 45.0°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 41.0°, also on the 28th.

The rainfall was 5.476 inches, distributed over 18 days. The average rainfall for July in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.420 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.2. The rainfall, therefore, was largely above—in fact, more than twice—the average, while the rainy days were somewhat above it. In 1880 the rainfall in July was very large—8.067 inches on 24 days; in 1871, also, 4.891 inches fell on 29 days; and in 1895, 4.503 inches on 18 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only .439 inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869 the fall was only .738 inch on 9 days; and in 1868 only .744 inch fell on but 5 days.

High winds were noted on only 3 days, and attained the force of a gale on only one occasion—the 4th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 9 days. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In 1888, the maximum for July was only 83.7°.

Lightning was seen on the 9th. A thunderstorm occurred on the afternoon of the 29th. A solar halo was seen on the 10th. The atmosphere was rather foggy on the 9th and 24th.

The weather of the period ended Saturday, the 4th, was changeable and unsettled, with strong and equally westerly winds, frequent showers, and unsteady temperature. A fresh W. gale blew on Saturday. The force of the wind was unusually great for the time of year. It was determined not so much by the presence of any deep atmospheric depressions over N.W. Europe, as by the persistence of an area of high barometric pressure (anticyclonic system) over the Bay of Biscay and

the Iberian Peninsula. In this way steep gradients for W. winds were formed over the British islands. On Wednesday, the last great heat set in over the North of Scandinavia, culminating in a temperature of 91° at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, on Thursday and Friday. At 8 a.m. of Friday the thermometer read 75° at that station, but only 49° at Munich, some 17° farther S. Saturday was a wild, blustering day, owing to the approach of a new depression to our N.W. coasts. In the afternoon heavy showers fell and stayed a plague of dust. In Dublin the barometer ranged from 30.121 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.W.) to 29.774 inches at 4 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.). On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 69.3°, on Saturday they fell to 53.5°. The rainfall was 2.66 inch on four days—1.14 inch was measured on Thursday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and W.

The most noteworthy feature in the climatological record of the week ended Saturday, the 11th, was the rainstorm which affected Ireland and North Wales, and (to a less extent) the North of England and the South of Scotland on Wednesday and Thursday. At the beginning of the period the weather was fine and warm. On Monday a shift of wind to the northward, while the cloud-current was still south-westerly, caused a heavy rainfall at several Irish stations—1.28 inches at Donaghadee, 0.64 inch at Parsonstown, and 0.34 inch in Dublin. The chill which led to the precipitation had already occurred at Donaghadee at 8 a.m. on Monday, but did not reach Dublin until 6.45 p.m. In the course of the following day thunderstorms of great severity occurred in the midland and eastern counties of England. In London rain only threatened, and the thermometer rose to 86° in the shade. On Wednesday a complete depression advanced over Ireland from W. and rain fell in torrents, accompanied by sheet lightning at night and by thunder at Holyhead, Youghal, Liverpool, and Shields. Fog formed over the Irish Sea, early on Thursday morning, while the rainstorm was at its worst. The wind soon shifted to N. and N.E. and towards evening of Thursday the weather became fair and bracing. At night the screened thermometers fell to 42° at Parsonstown, 43° at Nuirn, 44° at Stornoway, and 47° at Wick and Valentia as well as in Dublin. The last two days of the week were very fine, and summer heat returned on Saturday. Marked 'visibility' was observable on Saturday evening. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.022 inches, the extremes being—lowest, 29.715 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.E.); highest, 30.230 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 59.8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59.3°. On Saturday the screened thermometers rose to 74.1°, having fallen to 47.1° on Friday. The rainfall was 2.078 inches on three days, 1.563 inches being registered on Wednesday. The wind was very variable in direction. At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall was 2.379 inches on three days, 1.020 inches falling on Wednesday, 1.075 inches on Thursday.

Changeable but favourable weather was recorded during the week ended Saturday, the 18th. At first an anticyclonic embankment England, Belgium, and the North of France. It was attended by a great heat-wave, the thermometer rising to 86° in the shade on Monday in London and Paris and at Cambridge. Even in Dublin the maximum on that day was 77°. An irregular and shallow depression now moved in from the Atlantic, causing clouds, showers, and a fall of temperature. This system still had its centre over Holland on Friday morning, when, however, it was lifting up. In its rear an area of high atmospheric pressure advanced over Ireland from the Atlantic. This rendered the gradients for polar winds rather steep over the British Islands, and accordingly cold, equally northerly breezes set in, being accompanied by gloomy, chilly, rainy weather in the east and south-east of England. In London the maximal temperature for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Friday was 58°, or 28° below the reading recorded on Monday. As the anticyclone moved southward on Friday, the wind backed towards W. in Ireland and impaled with a much higher temperature but very clouded skies. In Dublin the mean barometric reading was 30.219 inches, pressure ranging from 29.905 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.W.) to 30.372 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 61.9°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 61.3°. On Monday the maximum in the screen was 70.7°, on Thursday the minimum was 47.6°. Rain fell on the first three days to the amount of 0.92 inch only, 0.20 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and N.

As regards the week ended Saturday, the 25th, warm and summerlike at first, the weather soon fell into an unsettled rainy condition, so far as Ireland, Scotland, and the North of England were concerned. In the south and east of the last-named country, the heat became almost tropical and very little rain fell until quite the close of the period. On Tuesday the thermometer rose to 88° in the shade in London and at Cambridge. During Sunday and Monday an anticyclone overlay the southern half of the British Isles. A warm S.W. wind prevailed in Ireland, sending the thermometer up to 78° at Donaghadee and Parsonstown, and to 75° in Dublin on Sunday, and to 79° in Dublin and at Parsonstown on Monday. A complex V-shaped depression spread eastward across Ireland on Monday night, causing rain, a shift of wind to N.W. and a brisk fall of temperature. Wednesday was a bright, bracing day, with a very dry atmosphere—at 2 p.m. the percentage of relative humidity fell to 48. Local showers occurred towards evening. On Thursday the barometer fell steadily as another complex depression came in from the Atlantic, momentarily growing deeper. The system continued to develop until Saturday afternoon, when the barometer read only 29.42 inches in Dublin. It caused torrential rains for the second time in the present month on the shores of the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, which rains were, on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.875 inches, pressure ranging between 30.178 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) and 29.419 inches at 4 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 61.7°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60.5°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 75.0°, on Wednesday they fell to 52.0°. The rainfall was 2.354 inches on five days, 2.020 inches being measured on Friday. The prevailing winds were W.S.W. and N.W. A thunderstorm occurred on Saturday afternoon.

Although changeable in the middle of the period ending Friday, the 31st, the weather was much fairer and drier than that of the previous week. On Sunday the depression which had caused such heavy rains at the close of the preceding period, was still found off the W. of Scotland, while a "secondary" system was moving towards E.N.E. across the S. of England. Gusty N.W. winds and passing showers prevailed in Dublin, while a heavy fall of rain amounting to 54 inch occurred in London, accompanied by thunder and lightning. By Monday morning the main depression had travelled onward and lay between the N.E. of Scotland and S.W. of Norway. It was quickly filling up. N.W. winds and cool, cloudy weather were reported. Towards night the sky cleared and temperature fell fast, the minima in Dublin being 45° in the screen and 41° on the grass. At Nairn 41° in the screen was recorded. On Tuesday night the thermometer sank to 36° on the grass at Oxford. At this time a new depression was showing off the N.W. of Ireland, its advent being heralded by the appearance of cirrus cloud in which parrilla developed. This disturbance suddenly changed its course and travelled in a south-easterly direction across Ireland. The wind was first S.W., afterwards N.E., but notwithstanding this abrupt change in direction rainfall was not heavy, except at Valentia Island (73 inch), Donaghadee (74 inch), Ardara (85 inch), and in London (35 inch). On Thursday in Dublin the weather was at first dull, but afterwards became fair and bright, and so continued to the end. The barometer in this city ranged between 30.139 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.W.), and 29.677 inches at 8 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.W.). On Tuesday the screened thermometers fell to 45.0°; on Wednesday they rose to 66.7°. Rain fell on three days to the amount of 1.34 inch, .070 inch being measured on Wednesday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and N.E.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st amounted to 13.325 inches on 102 days, compared with 16.785 inches on 96 days in 1895, 18.133 inches on 130 days in 1894, 11.868 inches on 92 days in 1893, 7.935 inches on 80 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 14.738 inches on 112.6 days.

At Knockdolan, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July was 5.726 inches on 16 days, compared with 3.890 inches on 16 days in 1895, 3.805 inches on 19 days in 1894, and 1.280 inches on 15 days in 1893. Of the total rainfall 1.881 inches fell on the 24th, 1.075 inches on the 9th, and 1.020 inches on the 8th. The total fall since January 1 has been 13.082 inches on 17 days, compared with 17.950 inches on 33 days in 1895, 21.186 inches on 115 days in 1894, and 13.065 inches on 90 days in 1893.

At Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in July was 6.72 inches on 20 days, compared with a ten years' average of 2.035 inches on 13.9 days. On the 24th the rainfall was 1.93 inches. In July, 1893, 3.58 inches fell on 17 days, in 1894 4.08 inches fell on 23 days. Since January 1, 1896, 13.90 inches of rain have fallen on 90 days at this station (Clonsilla), so that the rainfall in July nearly equalled that of the previous six months.

**AUGUST.**—A cool, breezy, showery month, with a remarkable prevalence of northerly and north-westerly winds. In Dublin rain fell in measurable amount on as many as 15 days, but the total precipitation fell short of the average by 1.689 inches. This was due to the fact that the rainfall was chiefly caused by showers—indeed, not a single continuously "wet day" occurred during the month. The amount of cloud was very large in the mornings—72.4 per cent, but the evening skies were much freer from cloud—54.2 per cent only.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (58.3°) was decidedly below the average (59.7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. were 57.5°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T.—57.6°), and warmest in 1893 (M. T.—63.0°). In 1896 the M. T. was 60.0°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57.7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.073 inches, or 0.176 inch above the corrected average value for August—namely, 29.897 inches. The mercury marked 30.361 inches at 9 a.m. of the 10th, and fell to 29.570 inches at 11.30 p.m. of the 24th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, .791 inch—this is, a little less than four-fifths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57.5°, or 1.3° below the value in August, 1895. It was also 2.2° below the value for July, 1896. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = Min. + (max.—min. × .47), the mean temperature was 57.9°, or 1.4° below the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (59.3°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59.3°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 59.7°. On the 23rd the thermometer in the screen rose to 71.1°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 26th the temperature fell to 46.5°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 42.0° on the 8th and 26th.

The rainfall was 1.136 inches, distributed over 18 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2.825 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.5. The rainfall, therefore, was much below, while the rainy days were considerably in excess of the average. In 1874, the rainfall in August was very large—4.946 inches on 18 days; and in 1888, also 4.745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days; but the heaviest downpour in August occurred in 1889, when 6.747 inches were registered on 22 days. In 1893, 3.548 inches fell on 27 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only .777 inch was measured on 8 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 13 days, and attained the force of a gale on three occasions in Dublin—the 13th, 24th, and 30th. Thunder occurred on the 26th. Lunar halos were seen on the 19th, 24th, and 27th. Temperature reached 70° in the screen on 2 days. Hail fell on the 26th.

The weather was very fine, bright, and summer-like on Saturday, the 1st.

Throughout the week ended Saturday, the 8th, an anticyclone, or area of high barometric pressure, lay over Ireland and upon the Atlantic to the westward of this country. It was of

moderate intensity, the barometer never exceeding 30·4 inches. The weather may be described as cool and cloudy, with moderate to fresh northerly winds and scanty rainfall. On the Continent conditions were less favourable than in Ireland owing to the appearance of atmospheric depressions both over the Gulf of Bothnia and in the Mediterranean Basin. At times also secondary low-pressure systems moved across the North Sea in a southerly direction, bringing equally N. winds and cold showers to the eastern seaboard of Great Britain and even of Ireland between Wednesday evening and Friday afternoon. No extreme heat was observed by day—the highest shade-reading of the thermometer was 72° at Prawle Point (Devon) and Dungeness (Kent) on Tuesday—at Jersey a maximum of 75° was recorded on Monday. On the other hand, the nights were often very cool for the time of year. On Tuesday night the screened thermometer sank to 30° at Nairn and to 40° at Wick and Loughborough. At the last named station the thermometer fell to 32° on the grass. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·176 inches, pressure falling to 30·069 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.N.E.) and rising to 30·290 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind N.). The corrected mean temperature was 57·1°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·7°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 66·4°; on Wednesday they fell to 46·7°. Rainfall amounted to 0·43 inch on two "rainy" days, 0·02 inch being measured on Friday. An additional 0·02 inch was recorded on Saturday. The prevalent winds were northerly (N.N.E. and N.N.W.).

Changeable, breezy, showery weather prevailed throughout the week ended Saturday, the 15th. As for some time past, so in this period an area of high atmospheric pressure existed over the Atlantic—at first to the N.W. and W. of Ireland, afterwards off the S.W. and S. of this country. On Sunday morning a large and irregular area of relatively low pressure—30 inches or slightly less—was over France. It had caused heavy rain and thunder and lightning during the previous night in the S. and E. of England—even at Graystones, Co. Wicklow, a local heavy fall of rain amounting to 3.60 inch took place on Sunday morning. Only light showers fell at this time in Dublin, and the day proved fine and bright with a cool N.E. wind. On Monday afternoon the wind backed towards W., as a low pressure system approached Norway from W.N.W. This system caused higher temperatures, but at the same time showers in many districts. On Wednesday a deeper depression came in over Scotland, so that the wind freshened and showers continued to fall. At 8 a.m. of Friday the main depression was stationary near the Shetlands, while secondarys lay over Denmark and also over the English Channel. On Saturday an anticyclone was again found off the West of Ireland, and northerly winds, cloudy skies, and lower temperatures prevailed. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.207 inches, the barometer varying from 30.361 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, N.N.E.) to 29.999 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 60.1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53.9°. On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 49°, on Wednesday they rose to 70.7°. The rainfall was .290 inch on four days, .149 inch being measured on Thursday. Northerly and westerly winds prevailed.

Although no atmospheric depressions of great importance were observed, yet the passage eastward or south-eastward across North-western Europe of numerous irregular and somewhat complex areas of relatively low barometer readings kept the weather in an unsettled, cloudy, showery condition all through the week ended Saturday, the 22nd. Sunday was a fine day in Ireland, the air was dry and temperature was low. A ridge of high pressure moved away eastward as the day advanced, so that by Monday morning gradients for southerly winds had developed, and the weather had become dull and threatening. A considerable fall of rain took place on Monday afternoon. Tuesday was fine, but some rain again fell at night. On Wednesday, northerly winds blew over Ireland, while the weather was kept in a misty state in Great Britain by several shallow atmospheric depressions. The last three days of the week in Dublin began with clouds and light falls of rain, but the afternoons and evenings were finer and brighter. Thunder and lightning occurred in London on Wednesday night. There was once more a tendency for the wind to draw into N.W. and N. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.017 inches, pressure ranging from 30.213 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.) to 29.666 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 57.6°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was also 57.6°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 45.9°; on Saturday they rose to 68.7°. The rainfall was .326 inch, on six days, .172 inch being measured on Monday. The prevailing winds were N. and W.N.W.

Throughout the week ended Saturday, the 26th, the weather remained in unsettled state—with varying temperature, much cloud, blustering winds, and frequent if not heavy falls of rain. The changeable conditions of the period were brought about by a succession of atmospheric depressions, which travelled eastwards or spread south-eastwards across the N.W. of Europe. At the beginning, temperature was high, so that on Sunday the thermometer rose in the shade to 71° in Dublin and at Roche's Point, Co. Cork; to 73° at Hunt Castle, 74° in London and at 71° in Fawley Point, Devon; and to 75° at Oxford. On Monday a decided "chill" occurred which culminated in a spell of unusual cold for August on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Within this period strong N. and N.W. winds prevailed, and heavy showers of rain and hail descended, accompanied in many places by thunder and lightning. On Tuesday night the thermometer in the screen fell to 37° at Aberdeen, 38° at Wick, and 40° at Nairn. Even in Dublin the minimum on the same occasion was 45·6, while 48° was recorded on the grass. Thursday and Friday were dry days, but the amount of cloud was large and the wind was fresh and gusty. In Dublin was strong from S.W. and the weather again became very unsettled and showery. The mean height of the barometer was 29·950 inches, the range being from 30·212 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.W.) to 29·570 inches at 11.39 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 57·0°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·7°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 71·1°, on Wednesday they fell to 45·6°. Rain fell on

five days to the amount of 465 inch, 148 inch being registered on Sunday. Hail fell on Wednesday, when also thunder was heard. The prevalent winds were W., N.W., and N.

Sunday, the 30th, began with a gale of wind from S.W., but finally proved a very fine day. The sunset was of great beauty. Monday, the 31st, was at first cold, then fair and bright. A thunderstorm with heavy rain and hail passed across the centre of Ireland in the afternoon. At Parsonstown, 61 inch of rain was measured after the storm.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st amounted to 14.464 inches on 129 days, compared with 20.838 inches on 123 days in 1895, 9.455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 17.558 inches on 128.1 days.

At Knocklellan, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1896, was 1.245 inches on 14 days, compared with 4.735 inches distributed over 24 days in 1895. Of this quantity 350 inch fell on the 8th. The total fall since January 1 amounts to 14.327 inches on 91 days, compared with 22.685 inches on 107 days in 1895, 25.206 inches on 131 days in 1894, 16.241 inches on 105 days in 1893, and 21.296 inches on 108 days in 1892.

SEPTEMBER.—Unlike the Septembers of 1893, 1894, and 1895—all of which were fine and summer-like—the month under review was throughout unsettled, stormy, and excessively wet. The rainfall was a record one—it amounted to 5.073 inches in Dublin, 5.79 inches at Carrickmines, Co. Dublin, and 7.585 inches at Greystones, Co. Wicklow. At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, it was 4.820 inches. The atmosphere was in a state of most unsettled equilibrium, and several very deep barometrical depressions passed across Western Europe. In Dublin, by a singular coincidence, the mean maximal and minimal temperatures, and the mean temperature derived from the daily extremes were all practically equal to the averages for September. The mean atmospheric pressure was, however, largely in defect.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (55.6°) was exactly the average (55.6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54.4°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, September was coldest in 1886 and in 1882 (M. T.=53.0°), and warmest in 1895 (M. T.=61.4°). The three warmest Septembers experienced in Dublin of late years have been—1895 (M. T.=61.4°), 1890 (M. T.=59.4°), and 1895 (M. T.=59.1°).

The mean height of the barometer was 29.707 inches, or 0.203 inch below the corrected average value for September—namely, 29.910 inches. The mercury rose to 30.449 inches at 9 p.m. of the 30th, and fell to 28.680 inches at 5.30 a.m. of the 24th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.769 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and three-quarters.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54.4°, or 3.1° below the value for August, 1896. Using the formula, Mean Temp. =  $\frac{\text{fin.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .776)}{2}$ , the mean temperature was 55.6°, or exactly equal to the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (55.5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 55.6°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 55.6°. On the 17th the thermometer in the screen rose to 48.4°—wind, S.W.; on the 21st the temperature fell to 41.1°—wind, S.E. The minimum on the grass was 36.8°, also on the 21st.

The rainfall was 5.073 inches, distributed over 23 days. This was a record measurement, being more than double the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.176 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14.7. In 1871, the rainfall was very large—4.048 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1895, only .056 inch was measured on but 3 days. In 1893, 7.29 inch fell on 14 days; in 1894, only .442 inch on 8 days; and in 1895, only .543 inch on 7 days.

High winds were noted on fifteen days, and attained the force of a gale on seven occasions in Dublin—the 14th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, and 27th. Lightning was seen on the 9th, 10th, 12th, and 27th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 4th and 9th. Hail fell on the 19th. A lunar halo was seen on the 16th, a solar halo on the 18th.

During the period ended Saturday, the 5th, the weather was changeable and unsettled generally, but a very fine spell was enjoyed in and near Dublin up to the evening of Thursday the 3rd, when heavy rain set in. At the beginning an area of relatively high pressure lay over the West of Ireland, while a depression moved across England, enlarging its borders and becoming both deeper and more complex. The result was that thunder and lightning and heavy rains occurred in many parts of Great Britain. On the morning of Thursday the 3rd, a new depression was found off the extreme S.W. of Ireland, so that the weather broke in this country also, and at night thunderstorms were reported from Roche's Point and Valentia Island, while .430 inch of rain fell in Dublin and .750 inch at Greystones. After a dull damp day the downpour was renewed on Friday evening and continued through the night—the measurement in Dublin on Saturday morning being .949 inch. After 9 a.m. of Saturday the weather improved, becoming in the end bright and bracing. In Dublin the barometer ranged from 30.041 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.N.W.), to 29.768 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.E.). On Wednesday the screened thermometers fell to 48.7°, on Thursday they rose to 65.4°. The rainfall was 1.332 inches on two days, .949 inch being registered on Friday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and N.E.

Very unsettled, thundery, and rainy weather prevailed during the greater part of the week ended Saturday, the 12th, over the British Islands, France, and Germany. At the beginning, however, a spell of fine weather was enjoyed, especially in Ireland, where moderate N.E. winds blew on Sunday, in connection with a high pressure system which stretched south-westwards to this country from the extreme N.W. of Norway. Already on Monday morning a disturbing element showed itself in the form of a large area of relatively low pressure, which was at that time moving northwards from the Peninsula. This system steadily advanced over the Bay of Biscay, grew deeper, and threw out various secondary areas of low pressure, in connection with which storms



of thunder, lightning, rain and hail developed in many French and English districts. By Wednesday morning the centre of low pressure had reached Cornwall, whence it stretched across to Kerry. On Thursday morning it was passing out north-westwards over the Atlantic from Mayo and Donegal, but a new depression had reached the mouth of the English Channel travelling towards E.N.E. This caused a renewal of the electrical disturbances in France and England. At 3 p.m. of Thursday a violent and very destructive whirlwind passed over Paris, preceded by torrents of rain. In the course of the nights of both Thursday and Friday, further depressions crossed Ireland from the southward, accompanied by equally S.E. or S. winds and heavy rains. Sunny, warm intervals were enjoyed in the daytime—the changes from fair to foul weather and back again being unusually sudden and frequent. In Dublin the barometer ranged between 30.076 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, N.E.), and 29.300 inches at 11.45 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E.). The mean atmospheric pressure was 29.719 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 53.1°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57.9°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 52.9°, on Saturday they rose to 67.7°. Rain fell on five days to the total amount of 1.379 inches, 2.28 inch being measured on Friday and .850 inch on Saturday. The prevalent wind was S.E. Lightning was seen on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The atmosphere over North-Western Europe was in a very perturbed state all through the week ended Saturday, the 19th. A series of large and deep depressions traversed the Atlantic and Norwegian Sea in a north-easterly direction, while secondary low pressure systems spread eastwards across the British Islands towards Central Europe. Connected with these barometric disturbances, copious rains fell from time to time in nearly all districts, and moderate to fresh or even strong gales blew from S., S.W., or N.W. at exposed points on the British and Irish coasts. On Tuesday and again on Friday morning the barometer sank below 29 inches—on the former occasion to 28.99 inches at Christiansand in Norway, on the latter to the same point at Sumburgh Head in the Shetlands. In Dublin the week was ushered in by strong southerly winds and torrents of rain early on Sunday morning. The day proved fine. Gales occurred on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday—the last being the most severe. It was followed by a brisk decrease of temperature, so that on Friday the thermometer failed to touch 60° in the shade, whereas on Thursday it had risen to 68.4° in front of the storm. Thunder and lightning occurred in the S.E. and E. of England on Sunday, and at some Scotch stations on Tuesday and Wednesday. A lunar halo appeared on Wednesday evening, and a solar halo on Friday forenoon. Heavy hail and rain showers fell on Saturday afternoon. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29.508 inches, the barometer ranging between 29.114 inches at 1.30 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.) and 29.023 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55.6°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54.2°. On Thursday the screened thermometers rose to 68.4°, on both Friday and Saturday they fell to 47.7°. The rainfall was .415 inch on six days, .241 inch being measured on Monday. The prevalent winds were S.W., W., and W.N.W. Hail fell on Saturday.

As to the week ended Saturday, the 26th, yet another spell of storm and rain has to be recorded. In this period, besides other second-rate disturbances, two storm-centres of great intensity sped rapidly across the British Isles in an easterly direction—the first on Monday night, the second on Thursday night. Both systems caused downpours of rain and violent gales from different quarters all over Western Europe, and even when the main disturbances had passed away the weather was kept in an unsettled, showery, squally condition by the arrival of secondary shallower depressions from the Atlantic. Sunday broke fair and cold, with N.W. winds. Heavy showers fell as the day advanced. A very odd night ensued, the thermometer falling in the shade to 41° in Dublin, 40° at Donaghadee, 39° at Farnsworth, 39° in London, 37° at Sheffield, York, and Cambridge, and 34° at Loughborough. On Monday a general reduction of atmospheric pressure took place in advance of the deep depressions of Tuesday and Friday, and the weather became broken and rainy. At 2 p.m. of Tuesday the barometer was down to 28.778 inches in Dublin. In the evening the wind rose to a fresh or even a whole gale from W. and N.W. Squalls and heavy showers prevailed on Wednesday, but the weather improved in the afternoon. By 3 a.m. of Thursday the cyclonic centre had reached Copenhagen. On this day the sky became overcast with sheet cirrus, and at night another and still deeper depression swept eastwards across Ireland at the rate of some 60 miles an hour. The centre passed near Dublin about 5.30 a.m. (Irish time), reaching Liverpool at 8 a.m. (English time)—the barometer fell to 28.65 inches near the centre. A secondary depression followed on Saturday morning. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.517 inches, pressure ranging between 29.831 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W. by N.), and 28.630 inches at 5.30 a.m. of Friday (wind, N. by W.). The corrected mean temperature was 51.8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 51.7°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 62.5° having fallen to 41.1° on Monday. The rainfall was 1.406 inches on 7 days, .449 inch being registered on Thursday. The rainfall at Greystones, Co. Wicklow, was 3.070 inches, of which 1.290 inches fell on Monday. The prevailing wind was W.N.W.

Changeable, showery, chilly weather continued to the 29th, when conditions temporarily improved owing to the formation of an anticyclone over the southern portion of the United Kingdom. On the 30th the barometer rose to about 30.50 inches near the centre of this high pressure system. On the morning of Sunday, the 27th, there was a S.W. gale, in front of which temperature rose to 64.6°. As the day advanced a brisk fall of the thermometer occurred, there were heavy showers, and lightning was seen in the evening over the Irish Sea. The 30th was the finest day enjoyed for several weeks.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ending September 30th amounted to 19.537 inches on 143 days, compared with 10.468 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1897. 22.201 inches on 156 days in 1894, 20.876 inches on 130 days in 1895, and a twenty-five years' average of 19.734 inches on 142.8 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall was 7·685 inches distributed over 24 days. Of this quantity 1·290 inches fell on the 21st, and 9·40 inch on the 24th. At that station the rainfall since January 1, 1896, has been 21·912 inches on 115 days, compared with 21·283 inches on 125 days in the same nine months of 1892, 17·091 inches on 118 days in 1893, and 22·694 inches on 137 days in 1894, and 23·665 inches on 117 days in 1895.

At Clonevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in August was 1·63 inches on 16 days (the maximal fall in 24 hours being 40 inch on the 17th), compared with a ten years' average of 2·917 inches on 159 days. In September 5·17 inches fell at Clonevin on 23 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was 87 inch on the 4th. On an average of ten years the September rainfall at this station has been 1·630 inches on 11·6 days. Since January 1, 1896, 20·00 inches of rain have fallen at Clonevin on 129 days. The rainfall in the first nine months of the year at Clonevin was 22·92 inches on 150 days in 1894, 21·53 inches on 129 days in 1895. Of the 20·49 inches measured up to September 30 in 1896, 11·89 inches fell on 43 days in the two months—July and September. The exceptional character of the rainfall in September, 1896, may be gathered from the fact that the greatest fall previously recorded in September at Clonevin was 3·47 inches, on 17 days, in 1885.

At Bunsawtown House, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin, the September rainfall was 5·85 inches; at Claremont, Carriekmines, it was 5·79 inches.

OCTOBER.—As in 1892 and 1895, so in 1896, October proved a very cold month. It was also inclement in the matter of wind and rainfall. Had it not been for a few warm days at the beginning, the mean temperature would have been the lowest on record within recent years. As it was, it only exceeded the record-breaking value of 44·8° in 1892 by 0·2°, and was 47° below the average. The rainfall was excessive along the coast south of Dublin—5·925 inches at Greystones, 5·280 inches at Killiney. In Dublin not half this precipitation occurred. This result was brought about by a low temperature inland chilling the vapour-laden northerly winds along the coast. In Dublin the screened thermometer did not once reach 50° after the 17th. Sharp thunder and hailstorms occurred on the 29th near and in this city.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (450°) was much below the average (497°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·8°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, October was coldest in 1892 (M. T. = 44·8°), in 1886 (M. T. = 45·4°), and in 1885 (M. T. = 45·9°). It was warmest in 1876 (M. T. = 53·1°). In 1895 the M. T. was only 46·2°. October, 1896, beat the record for coldness, but was nearly approached by the month now under review.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·760 inches, or 0·060 inch below the corrected average value for October, namely, 29·840 inches. The mercury rose to 30·480 inches at 11·45 p.m. of the 19th, and fell to 29·789 inches at 7·15 a.m. of the 8th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·700 inches.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·6°, or 10·6° below the value for September. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 45·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 49·7°. Using the formula, Mean Temp. =  $\frac{\text{max} + \text{min}}{2}$  (mean — min.  $\times$  .485), the value was 44·8°, or 47° below the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (49·5°). On the 2nd the thermometer in the screen rose to 63·7°—wind, S.W.; on the 29th, the temperature fell to 50·1°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 26·5°, also on the 29th. On two nights the thermometer sunk to or below 32° in the screen, and on thirteen nights frost occurred on the grass.

The rainfall was 2·515 inches, distributed over 22 days—the rainfall was below, while the rainy days were decidedly above, the average. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 3·106 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·0. In 1889 the rainfall in October was very large—7·353 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7·049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1890, only 6·89 inch fell on but 11 days; in 1884 only 6·84 inch on but 14 days; and in 1868 only 3·56 inch on 15 days. October, 1896, proved the driest on record for more than a quarter of a century at least.

There were thunderstorms on the evening of the 29th, and lightning was seen also on the night of the 21st. High winds were noted on eleven days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion—the 8th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 7th, 13th, 29th, and 30th. Hail fell on the 5th, 24th, and 29th; sleet on the 11th, 24th, and 29th. A lunar halo appeared on the 18th. Solar halos were seen on the 7th, 10th, and 23rd. There was an aurora borealis on the evening of the 14th.

The period ended Saturday the 3rd, was favourable on the whole. On the morning of Thursday, the 1st, a broad band of high atmospheric pressure stretched from the Gulf of Finland southwards to the extreme S.W. of England and S. of Ireland. Depressions, however, had appeared both off the N.W. of Norway and over Italy and the Mediterranean. In the former country strong S.W. and W. gales set in, while rain fell heavily on the Riviera on both Thursday and Friday. In England quiet, misty weather was prevalent, and in Ireland the air became soft and genial although the tendency to showers continued, except on the east coast. Westerly (between S.W. and N.W.) winds prevailed.

Very unsettled weather prevailed over Western Europe during the week ended Saturday, the 10th. Atmospheric pressure was in a most unstable condition, and on Wednesday and Thursday an unusually deep depression passed across Ireland in a northerly direction, causing disastrous storms and heavy downpours of rain. The intensity of this cyclonic system was increased by the presence of an area of high atmospheric pressure over Central Europe at the time. Early on Sunday morning a series of V shaped depressions moved eastwards from Ireland to Wales and England. In their rear a break

fall of temperature occurred, which lasted until Wednesday. On this day a very large and deep depression came in upon the Irish coast from S.S.W. The wind first backed towards E., with squalls and heavy rain. Temperature then rose with a bound, so that at 9 p.m. the maximum of the day (58°) was recorded. Rain now fell in torrents—1.930 inches being measured at Graysstone, Co. Wicklow, 1.18 inches at Killiney, Co. Dublin, 1.78 inches at Holyhead, 1.55 inches at Roche's Point, Co. Cork, and 7.69 inch in Dublin. During the night the wind rose to a tempest from S.S.W., causing great damage along the S. and E. coasts of Ireland, in the S.W. of England, and in Wales. The gale continued to blow with lessened violence on Thursday, after which the weather improved, although remaining changeable to the end of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.465 inches, pressure ranging between 28.780 inches at 7.15 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.W.) and 29.912 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 48.7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46.6°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 60.6°; on Monday they fell to 40.6°. The rainfall was 562 inch on six days, 7.69 inch being registered on Wednesday. Hail fell on Monday. Solar halos were observed on Wednesday and Saturday. There was a slight fog on Wednesday evening.

Although cold for the time of year, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 17th, was chiefly fine in Ireland, but much less favourable in Great Britain and in the Continent. On Sunday a large but not deep depression lay over the North Sea, while an anticyclone was forming over Ireland. The result was a prevalence of cold northerly winds and showers of cold rain, hail or even snow in many places. In Dublin there was a slight snow-shower at 2.15 p.m., and hail fell heavily along the coast south of the city—in the evening an aurora borealis was seen. The anticyclone in the west continued to develop until Tuesday evening, when the barometer read 30.48 inches in Dublin. At this time a still larger system of high pressure was forming over Northern Europe, so that the barometer rose to 30.97 inches at Stockholm on Wednesday evening and to 31.06 inches at St. Petersburg on Thursday morning. Meanwhile, in rapid succession, two depressions formed over the Netherlands, causing very bad weather in the S.E. of England as well as in France and Germany. On Saturday, in addition, an area of low pressure approached Scotland from the north-westward. Under its influence, cold showery weather spread to Ireland, where a succession of dry days had been experienced earlier in the week. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.211 inches, the barometer ranging from 30.480 inches at 11.45 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.N.E.) to 29.737 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 44.5°; the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.9°. The screened thermometers fell to 32.7° on Sunday and rose to 53.9° on Wednesday. The prevalent winds were N.W., N., and N.E. The rainfall was 629 inch on two days, 0.19 inch falling on Saturday. Up to the morning of that day 138 inches of rain had fallen in the south of London (Brixton) on five days.

The most noteworthy feature in the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 24th, was its extreme coldness, considering the time of year. Atmospheric pressure was very unstable, and falls of cold rain or sleet and snow occurred in most districts from time to time. The rainfalls on the Continent were especially heavy and frequent, so that serious floods were produced in Italy, France, Germany, and Switzerland. During Sunday an irregular area of low pressure travelled southwards across Great Britain. It caused equally N.W. to N. winds in Scotland and Ireland, and cold rain or showers in all districts. Hail fell at several stations, and thunder and lightning were reported along the English coasts. By 8 a.m. of Monday the depression-centre had reached the Bristol Channel, whence it travelled towards E.N.E. across England, passing out to sea near Yarmouth on Tuesday morning. A subsidiary disturbance in the S. came in on Tuesday afternoon, when rain again fell copiously in Dublin. On Thursday morning a trough of low pressure stretched south-westward from Lapland to the Bay of Biscay. It contained three minima, and caused thunder and hail showers over the Irish Sea and the English Channel. Sharp night frosts now set in at the Scotch, Irish, and central English stations—the sheltered thermometer falling on Thursday night to 23° at Naïm and Parnstown; 29° at Wick, Loughborough, and Ardara; 89° at Leith, Shields, and in Dublin. On Friday a new disturbance encroached upon Ireland from the Atlantic, temperatures rose for a while and the wind backed to W. and freshened with rain and passing showers. Sleet and hail fell on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.547 inches, pressure varying from 30.014 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.N.W.) to 29.140 inches at 11 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W. by S.). The corrected mean temperature was 41.5°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.6°. On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 49.7°; on Friday they fell to 30.1°. The rainfall was 679 inch on five days, 338 inch being measured on Tuesday. Northerly winds prevailed.

A continuance of cold, unsettled, showery weather has to be recorded during the week ended Saturday, the 31st. The rainfall in the Dublin district, although frequent, was not heavy except on Thursday, when a succession of thunder and hail-storms passed over the metropolis and its neighbourhood. On the Continent downpours of rain again occurred, as much as 3.08 inches of rain being measured at Biarritz on Thursday morning. During the first three days irregular areas of low atmospheric pressure lay over Great Britain and the North Sea. Thunderstorms and hailshowers were very prevalent at coast stations, especially in the English Channel, while sharp night frosts were felt at inland stations both in Great Britain and in Ireland. On Sunday a minimum of 19° was recorded in the screen at Naïm, in Scotland. On Wednesday the barometer gave way generally, and a deep depression travelled rapidly in a north-easterly direction from the S.W. of Spain towards Central Europe. At 8 a.m. of Thursday the centre of this disturbance had reached Wiesbaden. At the same time another depression formed off the mouth of the English Channel, causing a succession of thunder and hail-storms in the vicinity of Dublin on Thursday evening. Friday proved hot, but cold, rainy, dull weather prevailed on Saturday, when a depression was found over England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.699 inches, pressure ranging from 29.250 inches at

9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) and 29.911 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was as low as 39.4°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38.4°. On Tuesday the screened thermometer rose to 47.0°, on Wednesday they fell to 30.6°. The rainfall was .602 inch on seven days, .417 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevalent winds were N.W. and N. Hail and sleet fell on Thursday, when also thunder and lightning occurred. The air was foggy on Wednesday and Thursday.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st amounted to 22.032 inches on 161 days, compared with 12.366 inches on 128 days during the same period in 1887 (the dry year), 26.268 inches on 170 days in 1884, 23.716 inches on 146 days in 1893, and a twenty-five years' average of 22.640 inches on 160.4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in October amounted to 5.925 inches on 22 days. Of this quantity 1.960 inches fell on the 7th, and 1.520 inches on the 20th. The rainfall at Greystones in October, 1885, was no less than 6.935 inches on 22 days, or more than 11 times as great as the fall in October, 1890, when only .600 inch fell on 13 days. In 1886 2.605 inches fell on 14 days. From January 1st, 1896, up to October 31st, rain fell at Knockdolian on 137 days to the total amount of 27.837 inches. In 1892, the rainfall of the corresponding ten months was 27.223 inches on 140 days; in 1893, 17.801 inches on 133 days; in 1894, 32.221 inches on 154 days; in 1886, 26.270 inches on 131 days.

At Clonsievin, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in October was 5.230 inches on 21 days, compared with 7.10 inch on 14 days in 1893, 6.460 inches on 17 days in 1894, 2.650 inches on 14 days in 1895, and a ten years' average (1885-1894) of 3.278 inches on 16 days. On the 20th, 1.23 inches fell; on the 7th and also on the 25th, 1.18 inches fell. Since January 1, 1896, 25.73 inches of rain have fallen at this station on 156 days.

NOVEMBER.—A fine, quiet, rather cold month. The scanty rainfall in Dublin—only .664 inch on 9 days—established a record for November. The barometer ruled high, and a large anticyclone embraced the British Islands, the North Sea and Central Europe, between the 21st and 30th. At first W. or S.W. winds, clouds, and warmth accompanied this system, but it moved northwards and the easterly winds of its southern face brought with them an unusually dry, cold, scorching atmosphere, together with a clear sky.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (43.2°) was decidedly below the average (44.7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42.5°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, November was coldest in 1878 (M.T. = 38.2°), and in 1870 (M.T. = 42.2°), warmest in 1881 (M.T. = 50.5°).

The mean height of the barometer was 30.158 inches, or 0.296 inch above the corrected average value for November—namely, 29.860 inches. The mercury rose to 30.613 inches at 9 p.m. of the 26th, having fallen to 29.127 inches at 2.30 p.m. of the 14th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.486 inches—that is, slightly less than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42.3°, or 1.5° below the value for October, and 1.1° below that for September, 1896. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 43.2°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 44.7°. On the 22nd the thermometer in the screen rose to 54.0°—wind, S.W.; on the 6th the temperature fell to 26.2°—wind, W. The minimum on the grass was 23.1°, also on the 6th.

The rainfall was only .064 inch, distributed over 9 days—the rainfall and the rainy days were considerably below the average, a record being established. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-five years, 1868-92, inclusive, was 2.452 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.9. In 1888, 6.450 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, the rainfall in 1889 was only .929 inch on 9 days. In 1895, 8.382 inches fell on 21 days.

High winds were noted on 7 days, and attained the force of a gale on two occasions—the 18th and 28th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 22nd, and 24th.

Lunar halos were seen on the 13th and 18th; solar halos on the 4th and 9th.

During the week ended the 7th, cold but fine weather prevailed until Saturday, which was a dull, damp, rainy day. At the beginning of the period an anticyclone advanced over Scotland and Ireland from the Atlantic, while various areas of relatively low pressure were found over Scandinavia and Central Europe, having a general trend towards S.E. Northerly winds with fine, but at times cloudy, weather held in Ireland, while rain fell in the E. and S.E. of England. On Tuesday a rather deep depression (28.4 inches and less) travelled southwards across Central Europe from the Baltic. In its rear the weather became very cold owing to a snow-covering in Scandinavia. A ridge of high pressure now developed over Ireland, England, and Germany, so that on Thursday morning the barometer read 30.68 inches at Berlin, 30.61 inches at York, and 30.58 inches at Loughborough, Liverpool, and Dublin. Calms, fogs, and very sharp night-frosts accompanied the high pressure. On Thursday night the screened thermometer sank to 25° at York, Loughborough and Parsonstown, 25° at Cambridge and 26° in Dublin. On Friday morning a vast depression was moving eastward across the North of Norway and spreading southwards at the same time. At 8 a.m. the barometer varied from 28.82 inches at Bodø in Norway to 30.52 at Berlin. Strong W. and S.W. winds accordingly set in, with clouds, rain, and a quickly rising temperature. Saturday was a very dull, damp day in Dublin, the change from the almost cloudless skies of the first period being very marked. The mean height of the barometer was 30.194 inches, the range being from 30.582 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.) to 29.775 inches at 2 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean temperature was 39.1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 37.6°. On Friday the screened thermometers sank to 26.2°, on Saturday they rose to

58.5°. The prevalent winds were W.N.W. and W. Rain fell on two days to the amount of 2.90 inch, 1.70 inch being registered on Saturday. A solar halo was seen on Wednesday.

The earlier part of the week ended Saturday the 14th was fine but cold, with moderate northerly to westerly winds. A complete reversal of the conditions of distribution of atmospheric pressure over Western Europe took place as the period advanced. At first the barometer stood high in Ireland, where the gradients were moderate for northerly winds. Between Monday and Thursday an anticyclone moved slowly south-eastward from this country to Central France, the fall of the barometer in the W. and N.W. substituting southerly for northerly winds in the British Islands. On Friday morning a large V-shaped depression extended from the Hebrides to the Land's End, and on Saturday a still more important and deeper system of low pressure passed across Ireland in a north-easterly direction, causing squally S. to W. winds and heavy rains or passing showers. Scandinavia, and the extreme North of Europe generally, experienced very intense cold for the time of the year. This was due to the fact that a good deal of snow lay on the ground in these regions. At Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the minimal temperatures were daily below zero, namely, -5° (3), -8°, -4°, -8°, -8°, -8°, and -11° respectively. At Karistad in the south of Sweden the thermometer read  $\times 3^{\circ}$  at 8 a.m. of Friday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.991 inches, pressure ranging from 30.415 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.N.W.) to 29.157 inches at 2.30 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). The mean temperature was 43.7°, or 4.6° above that of the previous week. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.0°. On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 29.9°, on Friday they rose to 52.8°. The rainfall was .221 inch on two days, .199 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevailing winds were first N.W., then S. to W.

Although changeable, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 21st, was generally favourable, and no extremes were recorded. On Sunday cyclonic conditions prevailed. A depression in which the barometer read 29.20 inches or less lay off the Norfolk coast at 8 a.m., while another and deeper low pressure system (29.00 inches and less) was found over the N.W. of Scotland, travelling south-eastwards. N.W. to N. winds of considerable strength blew in Ireland, where also rain fell in the forenoon. By 8 a.m. of Monday the Scottish centre of low pressure had reached Normandy, and the barometer had risen in all parts of the British Isles, with improving weather. On Tuesday morning a tongue of relatively high atmospheric pressure stretched south-westward from the S. of Sweden to the S.E. of Ireland. Frost prevailed in Dublin, as well as fog. A complex depression quickly came in from the Atlantic as the day advanced, and rain fell at night, the thermometer rising to 52.8° in Dublin, with S.W. to W. winds. The remainder of the week was chiefly fine, but not settled. During Friday and Saturday an anticyclone spread over the British Islands from S.W., and temperature became high for the time of year with a good deal of cloud and but little rain. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.002 inches, pressure ranging between 29.338 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W. by N.), and 30.461 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The mean temperature was 44.5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.7°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers sank to 32.0°, on Wednesday they rose to 52.8°. Rain fell on three days to the amount of .132 inch, .079 inch being registered on Tuesday. There was a moderate gale on Sunday. Some fog prevailed on Monday and Tuesday. A lunar corona was seen on Wednesday and a lunar halo on Thursday.

Anticyclonic weather was experienced throughout the greater part of the week ended Saturday, the 28th. A broad band of high atmospheric pressure stretched across Central Europe early in the period, and afterwards slowly drifted northwards in front of a succession of depressions which formed in the Mediterranean Basin and over the Peninsula. The distribution of pressure just described caused S.W. and W. winds and resultant high temperatures in Ireland, Scotland, and Scandinavia, E. and N.E. winds and much lower temperatures in Austria, Germany, France, and the S.E. and E. of England. On Sunday the thermometer in the screen rose to 54° in Dublin, 55° at Leith and Donaghadee, and 56° at Parnassstown, Aberdeen, and Nairn—even as far north as Christiansund in Norway (Lat. 65°) the maximum on this day was 54°. Slight rain fell at various points in the British Isles between Monday and Thursday, but the weather was generally dry although overcast, dull and misty or foggy. The ridge of high barometer gradually moved northward, so that easterly winds took the place of the westerly winds of the beginning, and the calms of the middle of the week. With the easterly winds came a considerable reduction of temperature to the Continent and the southern half of the United Kingdom. On Friday the anticyclone showed a remarkable lessening of its intensity. Its centre was then found over Scotland, where the barometer began to rise while it continued to fall over France and the Bay of Biscay. Steep gradients for easterly winds were in this way formed, so that the wind freshened to a gale from E. on Saturday with cold showers at exposed east coast stations. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.415 inches, pressure ranging from 30.815 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.S.E.) to 30.004 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E.N.E.). The mean temperature was 40.4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45.6°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 54.0°, on Thursday they fell to 42.1°. Rain fell on two days to the amount of .031 inch, .012 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were W.S.W. and E.N.E.

The last two days were bright, cold, and very dry. Severe frost occurred in England on Monday, the 30th, when the thermometer read 20° in the screen at Loughborough at 8 a.m.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th amounted to 22.716 inches on 174 days, compared with 15.275 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 27.750 inches on 191 days in 1894, 27.298 inches on 167 days in 1895, and a twenty-five years' average of 25.292 inches on 177.4 days.

At Knockdolan, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November was .805 inch distributed over 10 days. Of this quantity .300 inch fell on the 14th, and .260 inch fell on

the 15th. From January 1st, 1896, up to November 30th, rain fell at that station on 167 days, and to the total amount of 28548 inches. The corresponding figures for 1895 were 19586 inches on 150 days, for 1894, 35716 inches on 168 days, and for 1895, 31715 inches on 151 days.

At Clonsilla, Kilkenny, Co. Dublin, 58 inch of rain fell on 9 days, compared with a ten years' average of 2737 inches on 176 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was 23 inch on the 14th. Since January 1st, 1896, 2681 inches of rain have fallen at this station on 159 days.

DECEMBER.—A generally unsettled, open, rainy month. The only severe frost experienced in the British Islands occurred between the 15th and 20th. It was most severe in Central Ireland, where the thermometer in the screen sank, on the morning of Sunday, the 20th, to 18° at Markees Castle, Co. Sligo, 16° at Parsonstown, King's Co., and 14° at Edenfeld, Ounagh, Co. Tyrone. The distribution of atmospheric pressure was almost exclusively cyclonic, and the variations in the height of the barometer were abrupt and rapid. The chief depressions observed appeared at the mouth of the English Channel, up which they usually travelled in an irregular fashion, causing downpours of rain and violent gales in the South of England and North of France. In the closing period of the month, vast depressions skirted our extreme N.W. and N. coasts on their way to Northern Europe, and, as in 1895, a remarkable wave of warmth passed over Western Europe.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (41.4°) was a shade above the average (41.3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40.8°. In the thirty-one years ending with 1895, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32.8°), and in 1874 (M. T. = 30.8°), and warmest in 1885 (M. T. = 46.2°). In 1895, the M. T. was 41.6°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.702 inches, or 0.173 inch below the corrected average value for December—namely, 29.875 inches. The mercury rose to 30.301 inches at 9 a.m. of the 27th, and fell to 28.784 inches at 9 a.m. of the 5th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.517 inches—that is, a little more than one inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.8°, or 1.6° below the value for November, and 3.6° below that for October, 1896. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.* - *min.* × .52), the value was 41.6°, or 0.1° above the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (41.5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 41.4°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.3°. On the 25th the thermometer in the screen rose to 57.5°—wind, S.W.; on the 18th and again on the 30th the temperature fell to 27.0°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 24.1°, on the 16th. There were only 5 days of frost in the screen, but 23 days of frost on the grass.

The rainfall was 4.186 inches, distributed over as many as 20 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, was 3.404 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 169. Both rainfall, therefore, and rainy days were considerably above the average. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7.566 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4.933 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1868 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year) 4.749 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only 771 inch was measured on 13 days; in 1892, only 795 inch on 10 days; and in 1871, only 797 inch on 15 days. In 1885, only 742 inch of rain was measured on but 10 days; but in 1895 the rainfall was 3.944 inches on 27 days.

Solar halos appeared on the 4th, 13th, and 14th; a lunar halo on the 23rd. High winds were noted on 12 days, but attained the force of a gale on only 2 occasions—the 25th and 30th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 4th, 5th, 11th, 13th, 20th, 22nd, and 23rd. No snow or sleet fell in Dublin. Hail fell on the 9th and 18th. Aurora borealis was seen on the 3rd.

A succession of very large and deep depressions began to approach the S.W. of both Ireland and England from the Atlantic on Tuesday, the 1st. The sky became densely clouded, temperature rose, and equally S.E. and S. winds set in accompanied by heavy falls of rain in all districts. At 8 a.m. of Friday the centre of a depression lay near the Scilly Isles, where the barometer was down to 28.49 inches. In the evening of this day the reading at Jersey was 28.32 inches. On Saturday pressure remained very low, but as gradients became less steep the gales died down. Bright aurora borealis was seen on Thursday evening in Scotland and Ireland. In Dublin the barometer fell to 28.32 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind calm). The sheltered thermometer rose to 51.8° on Thursday, and fell to 35.1 on Friday. The prevailing wind was S.E. Rainfall amounted to 1.230 inches on four days, 750 inch being registered on Friday.

The weather was very unsettled during the greater part of the week ended Saturday, the 12th, and rain fell in large quantities—the downpour in the night of Tuesday, the 8th, being particularly heavy on the east coast of Ireland near Dublin. On Sunday morning the centre of a large and deep depression lay at the entrance to the English Channel, the barometer reading only 28.49 inches in the Scilly Isles and 28.49 inches at Brest. At Kilkenny Castle the reading was 28.38 inches. Light northerly winds blew over Ireland, where temperature was rather low. Monday was fine and bright, but cold in Dublin. In the afternoon a beautiful conjunction of the moon and the planet Venus was well seen in a cloudless sky. On Tuesday there was a complete change in the weather owing to the arrival off the West Coast of Ireland of a new area of low pressure. This was quickly followed by another depression, which moved on St. George's Channel at night, producing the downpour of rain on the East Coast of Ireland, of which mention is made above. In Dublin the measurement on Wednesday morning was 1.388 inches. The depression reached Anglesea at 8 a.m., but then changed its course and travelled eastwards across central England to Holland. Thursday was a gloomy wet day, caused by another and a complex depression, in the wake of which came a bright day on Friday. This improvement was only temporary, for Saturday broke dull and wet with the barometer down

half an inch from Friday's reading. In the afternoon the wind shifted to N.W. and the sky cleared with a falling temperature. In Dublin the mean barometric pressure was 29.496 inches, pressure ranging between 29.794 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.) and 29.930 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 42.3°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41.4°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 33.2°; on Thursday they rose to 50.9°. Rain fell on five days to the amount of 1.721 inches, 1.388 inches being registered on Tuesday. The wind was very variable.

A change from the rainy weather of the preceding week to cold and dryness was observed early in the week ended Saturday, the 19th. On Sunday, however, a considerable fall of rain occurred in connection with a deep depression which arrived off the South of Ireland in the afternoon and subsequently travelled eastward to Central Germany, where its centre was found on Tuesday morning. At 8 a.m. of Monday the barometer was as low as 28.91 inches at Dungeness in Kent. At both Valentia Island and Roche's Point, Cork, more than an inch of rain fell between 8 a.m. of Sunday and the same hour on Monday. While this depression was passing, an anticyclone stretched southward across Scandinavia from Lapland, and this system ultimately caused a polar air current to pass over the British Islands. A number of shallow depressions formed over Great Britain and the North Sea on Wednesday, and with the coming of the N. wind temperature gave way and frost set in at many inland stations. On Thursday night the frost was severe in Central Ireland, Parsonstown reporting a minimum of 21°. Even in Dublin, the thermometer sank to 27.9° in the screen and to 24.1° on the grass. About midday of Friday light hail showers fell in this city. The weather remained dry and frosty to the close of the week, although an increase of cloud interfered with radiation to a great extent. At Parsonstown a minimum of 20° was recorded on Friday night. Mention should be made of an earthquake which occurred in England, Wales, and the east of Ireland at 5.33 a.m. (West European time) on Thursday; also of a thunderstorm with rain and snow which passed over Liverpool in the early morning of the same day. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.700 inches, pressure ranging between 29.212 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.) and 30.136 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 38.2°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 34.2°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 44.3°, on Friday they fell to 27.0°. The rainfall was .472 inch on two days, .219 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevailing wind was N.W.

At first cold, and at times frosty and foggy, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 26th, finally became singularly open and warm for the time of year—on Saturday the thermometer rose to 57.6° in the shade, and the corrected mean temperature of the day was 53.2°, or 12° above the average. At the beginning of the period an anticyclone lay over Sweden and Norway, whence it stretched south-westwards to Scotland and the northern half of both England and Ireland. Keen frost held in the central districts of the last-named country—the thermometer falling to 16° in the screen at Parsonstown and to 27° even in the city of Dublin early on Sunday morning. In the afternoon a south-easterly breeze sprang up, causing a brisk rise of temperature and a thaw. At 8 a.m. of Monday the thermometer read 38° at Parsonstown, or 21° above its reading 24 hours previously. Tuesday was a gloomy, cold, wet day in Dublin owing to a depression over St. George's Channel. As this system filled up and dispersed temperature again gave way, so that Wednesday was frosty throughout in Dublin, with a good deal of smoke fog until evening. A lunar halo at night heralded a complete change of weather. Depressions began to move northwards along our extreme western coasts, and their S.W. winds brought cirrus clouds, warmth, and some rain. Saturday, the 26th, was the warmest St. Stephen's Day experienced for many years—in the afternoon the S.W. wind freshened to a gale. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.058 inches, pressure ranging between 30.242 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, W. by N.) and 29.715 inches at 2.30 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 40.5°, as was also the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 27.0°; on Saturday they rose to 57.6°. The prevailing winds were first S.E., afterwards S.W. Rain fell on four days to the amount of .273 inch, .062 inch being registered on Thursday.

The last five days of the month and of the year 1886 were singularly mild, but very changeable, cloudy and showery or rainy. On Wednesday, the 30th, the thermometer rose to 54.7° in the screen, and there was a S.W. gale in the afternoon.

The rainfall in Dublin during 1886 amounted to 26.901 inches on 194 days, compared with 31.242 inches on 194 days in 1885, 29.201 inches on 209 days in 1884, only 20.423 inches on 174 days in 1883, 25.644 inches on 195 days in 1882, 27.629 inches on 184 days in 1881, 27.462 inches on 290 days in 1880, 27.272 inches on 193 days in 1879, 28.679 inches on 190 days in 1878, 16.601 inches on 160 days in 1877, and a twenty-five years' average of 27.696 inches on 194.3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1886, was 7.400 inches, distributed over 22 days. Of this quantity 1.630 inches fell on the 1st, and 1.720 inches on the 8th. From January 1st to December 31st, 1886, rain fell at Knockdolian on 109 days, and to the total amount of 36.102 inches. The corresponding figures for 1885 were 22.026 inches on 170 days; for 1884, 38.776 inches on 184 days; and for 1883, 35.135 inches on 174 days.

Mr. Robert O'Brien Furlong, M.A., writes:—

The rainfall at Clonsilla, Killybeg, in December, 1886, was 5.03 inches on 22 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was 1.21 inches on the 8th. The average December rainfall of the ten years, 1885-94, was 2.066 inches on 14.7 days. In the year 1886 the total rainfall amounted to 31.34 inches on 181 days. The maximal daily fall was 1.93 inches on July 25. The rainfall for 1886, though less than that of 1885 (= 32.55 inches) or 1884 (= 32.64 inches), was largely in excess of the average of the eleven years, 1885-95, viz., 26.15 inches. Rain measuring .01 inch and upwards fell on 181 days, the average of eleven years being 177. During the first six months only 6.88 inches fell on 70 days.

There was a period of absolute drought from April 30 to May 17, and of partial drought from April 14 to June 2, during which only .41 inch was recorded. On July 25 there was a thunder-storm between 2.45 and 4 p.m., and during these 75 minutes 1.90 inches fell. The fall for July—6.72 inches—is the highest recorded in any one month since the observations were begun. That of May is the lowest, with the exception of February, 1891, during which month only .03 inch fell. Snow fell on three days only—March 8 and 28, and December 18—but did not lie for any time. The winter months of the year were exceptionally mild.

# RAINFALL IN 1896.

*At 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.*

*Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 8 in. Height of top—Above ground, 1 ft. 4 in.; above sea level, 50 ft.*

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days on which 61 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days on which 61 or more fell.		
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.		Inches.	Depth.	Date.		
January, . . .	776	722	12th	36	August, . . .	1146	179	17th	36
February, . . .	448	494	26th	28	September, . . .	872	908	6th	28
March, . . .	236	544	17th	28	October, . . .	214	702	7th	22
April, . . .	188	494	14th	28	November, . . .	484	100	14th	4
May, . . .	108	248	14th	7	December, . . .	468	208	8th	25
June, . . .	246	708	26th	14	Total, . . .	2802	2082	July 24th	36
July, . . .	672	2408	26th	18					

The rainfall was 0.796 inch in deficit of the average annual measurement of the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive—viz., 27.696 inches.

If it be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16.601 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20.859 inches fell, in 1884, when the measurement was 20.467 inches, and in 1893 with its rainfall of 20.433 inches. In seven of the twenty-five years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886 when 32.966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35.566 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1893, when 34.512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1896, there were 194 rainy days, or days upon which not less than .005 inch of rain (five thousandths of an inch) was measured. This was almost exactly equal to the average number of rainy days, which was 194.3 in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive. In 1868 and 1887—the warm dry years of recent times—the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 144.

The rainfall in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. exceeded one inch on two occasions in 1892—viz., May 28th (2.056 inches) and August 16th (1.310 inches). On no occasion in 1893 did one inch of rain fall on a given day in Dublin. In 1894 falls of upwards of an inch of rain in 24 hours were recorded on four occasions, viz., May 15th (1.330 inches); July 24th (1.580 inches); August 25th (1.368 inches); and October 23rd (1.042 inches). In 1895, 1.802 inches fell on January 12th; 1.014 inches on July 24th; and 1.256 inches on July 25th. In 1896, 1.568 inches fell on July 8th; 2.020 inches on July 24th; and 1.888 inches on December 8th.

Included in the 194 rainy days in 1896 are 7 on which snow or sleet fell, and 18 on which there was hail. In March hail was observed on 4 days, in April on 6 days, in June, August, and September on 1 day, in October on 3 days, and on 2 days in December. Snow or sleet fell on 1 day in January, on 3 days in March, and also on 3 days in October. Thunder occurred on 6 occasions during the year—once in April, twice in June, once in July, August, and October. Lightning was also seen on four occasions in September, and once in July and October.

The rainfall in the first six months was 7.654 inches, on 84 days. The rainfall exceeded 3 inches in March (3.810), July (6.474), September (6.073), and December (4.185). In May it was only .190 inch on 7 days.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—4.896 inches fell on 47 days in the first quarter, 2.966 inches on 37 days in the second, 11.683 inches on 39 days in the third, 7.364 inches on 61 days in the fourth and last quarter.



*Amraa borealis* was observed on five occasions—namely, on February 18th, March 4th, May 2nd, October 11th, and December 8th. More or less fog prevailed on 51 occasions—10 in January, 8 in February, 6 in March, 2 in April, May, July, and September, 4 in October, 8 in November, and 7 in December. High winds were noted on 114 days—9 in January, 8 in February, 17 in March, 8 in April, 3 in May, 7 in June, 4 in July, 13 in August, 15 in September, 11 in October, 7 in November, and 12 in December. The high winds amounted to gales (force 7 or upwards according to the Beaufort scale) on 32 occasions—2 in January, 10 in March, 2 in April, 1 in May, June, and July, 3 in August, 7 in September, 1 in October, 2 in November and December.

*Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40 Fitzwilliam-square, West), during the Year 1896.*

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall.	Baro. Fairs.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Highest Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure.	Date.	Prevailing Winds.
January.	49°	2nd	27°	31st	46°	40°	7.06	14	30.008	30.700	30th	29.987	10th	W, S.W.
February.	49°	6th	31.9	28th	46°	40°	9.08	13	30.217	30.943	2nd	29.958	19th	S.E.W.
March.	49°	24th	36°	27th	46°	40°	8.04	24	30.778	30.943	25th	29.948	2nd	W, S.W.
April.	46°	24th	30°	28th	47°	46°	9.08	16	30.179	30.488	18th	29.901	25th	W, S.W.
May.	57°	30th	37°	1st	47°	47°	7.88	7	30.328	30.348	29th	29.924	22nd	S, S.W.
June.	60°	10th	40°	1st	50°	46°	1.00	14	30.280	30.274	25th	29.920	27th	W, S.W.
July.	60°	19th	46°	31st	47°	46°	6.04	18	30.008	30.319	27th	29.949	24th	S.W., S.W.W.
August.	57°	22nd	46°	31st	50°	47°	7.56	18	30.072	30.540	10th	29.970	27th	S, W, S.W.
September.	49°	17th	42°	31st	47°	40°	4.07	21	29.737	30.048	20th	29.980	20th	W, S.W., S.E.
October.	49°	2nd	37°	31st	46°	40°	7.63	23	30.746	30.640	10th	29.780	20th	S.W., S, W.
November.	46°	22nd	30°	27th	47°	39°	9.04	6	30.108	30.518	10th	29.727	14th	W, S.W.
December.	47°	30th	27°	28th and 30th	46°	40°	4.34	20	30.716	30.921	21st	29.784	20th	W, S.E., S.W.
Extremes (Mean and Range).	49°	June 10th	27°	Nov. 30th	46°	40°	7.06	14	30.008	30.700	30th	29.987	March 10th	W, S.W., S.W.

**Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at St. Pancras-square, West, Dublin, during the Year 1866, by J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.A.,**  
 Civil Eng., F.R.S.E., &c. &c.

Long 12° 14' W., Lat. 53° 22' N., Height above Mean Sea Level, 57 feet, Thermometer, 4 feet above ground, Wind Gauge, 3 feet 4 inches above ground.

MONTH.	Barometer Corrected.	Air Temperature.								Dew-point Wet Bulb.			Velocity of Current.			Relative Humidity.			Direction of Wind.			Rain-fall.			Thunder.					State.				
		Daily.		Mean.		Max.		Min.		Max.		Min.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		
		1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.			
January, February, March.	30.00	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1		
	30.00	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1		
	30.00	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1		
Quarter.	30.00	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	—	—	—	—	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1		
April, May, June.	30.00	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1		
	30.00	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1		
	30.00	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1		
Quarter.	30.00	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	—	—	—	—	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1		
July, August, September.	30.00	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1		
	30.00	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1		
	30.00	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1		
Quarter.	30.00	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	—	—	—	—	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1		
October, November, December.	30.00	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1		
	30.00	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1		
	30.00	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1		
Quarter.	30.00	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	—	—	—	—	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1		
Annual.	30.00	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1		

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1876 to 1896, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1876 to 1895.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
1876.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1876.	4.06	4.02	3.18	3.66	4.86	3.50	3.97	3.80	3.16	4.08	4.04	3.48	33.08
1877.	4.82	3.80	2.74	4.70	3.45	4.01	3.68	3.88	3.55	3.51	3.43	3.26	32.14
1878.	3.60	2.90	1.57	3.00	4.60	6.00	3.1	4.41	3.66	3.00	2.98	1.61	26.73
1879.	3.74	3.70	1.97	3.67	3.45	4.44	4.17	3.75	3.46	3.90	3.90	3.03	28.58
1880.	3.67	3.81	4.10	3.22	3.47	3.50	4.07	3.01	3.83	3.88	3.18	3.23	34.14
1881.	3.63	3.70	1.85	3.25	3.80	3.66	3.68	4.70	3.29	3.70	3.75	3.20	32.03
1882.	3.47	3.62	3.90	3.55	3.24	3.64	3.73	3.97	3.13	3.84	3.94	3.50	31.86
1883.	3.79	3.72	1.60	3.97	3.00	3.60	3.03	3.87	3.27	3.30	3.74	3.20	30.51
1884.	3.85	3.50	1.40	3.63	3.40	3.64	3.60	3.77	3.16	3.58	3.43	3.05	30.41
1885.	3.17	3.25	3.60	3.21	3.65	3.60	3.14	4.50	3.67	4.00	3.08	3.6	33.14
1886.	3.64	3.81	3.60	3.24	3.73	3.70	3.70	3.90	3.11	3.62	3.58	3.70	32.68
1887.	3.16	3.41	1.85	3.70	3.83	3.8	3.34	3.90	3.03	3.10	3.02	3.31	30.01
1888.	3.67	3.87	3.73	3.80	3.70	4.04	3.68	3.70	3.28	3.97	3.40	3.11	31.70
1889.	3.73	3.40	1.90	3.67	3.81	3.8	3.70	3.77	3.40	4.11	3.0	3.14	31.77
1890.	3.75	3.60	3.05	3.77	3.48	3.80	3.74	3.90	3.40	3.8	3.70	3.55	32.50
1891.	3.77	3.40	3.05	3.66	3.73	3.73	3.35	4.00	3.10	3.90	3.21	3.70	32.40
1892.	3.60	3.70	3.01	3.14	4.77	3.73	3.63	3.67	3.63	3.73	3.64	3.8	32.46
1893.	3.70	3.80	3.08	3.66	3.60	3.76	3.62	3.73	3.20	3.73	3.70	3.40	32.19
1894.	3.80	3.68	3.97	3.70	3.60	3.83	3.70	4.00	3.40	3.67	3.40	3.10	32.11
1895.	3.71	3.80	3.68	3.60	3.77	3.73	3.60	4.10	3.40	3.60	3.64	3.64	31.71
Means.	3.73	3.70	3.03	3.70	3.71	3.74	3.64	3.81	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.60	32.61
1896.	3.70	3.68	3.30	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.60	30.61

\* February, 1881, was the driest month of the twenty-one years.

† November, 1880, was the wettest month of the twenty-one years.

‡ December, 1876, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.

§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2.75 inch, on October 27th, 1889.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days\* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1876 to 1896, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1876 to 1895.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days.
1876.	9	23	28	17	8	14	10	14	17	20	20	32	190
1877.	26	19	20	21	14	15	20	24	10	10	23	17	209
1878.	20	14	17	18	20	19	6	22	18	18	11	19	202
1879.	30	23	16	17	23	24	24	19	18	14	10	10	208
1880.	8	17	16	20	9	18	24	10	15	15	20	16	194
1881.	14	18	17	18	15	21	16	21	22	18	18	16	199
1882.	17	18	17	20	14	26	25	11	13	20	24	21	227
1883.	20	17	13	10	13	18	22	14	14	18	19	13	188
1884.	18	20	17	11	16	10	25	8	14	14	14	20	187
1885.	28	20	18	18	23	8	10	14	28	22	17	10	196
1886.	26	15	19	18	21	16	18	18	15	24	16	21	209
1887.	16	11	15	10	10	5	18	10	10	11	18	19	160
1888.	9	14	18	17	11	18	23	13	18	16	20	17	180
1889.	18	20	17	21	17	6	18	23	18	22	9	12	190
1890.	21	7	17	14	17	18	24	19	14	11	27	11	200
1891.	14	18	18	14	17	14	18	25	18	18	15	21	184
1892.	20	19	9	13	19	17	12	23	19	17	19	10	190
1893.	19	22	8	7	10	19	14	18	14	16	17	19	174
1894.	26	18	14	20	17	20	21	18	8	20	18	18	200
1895.	24	8	13	18	9	22	18	27	7	10	21	27	194
Means.	17.6	18.0	16.5	15.2	16.2	18.8	18.0	17.4	18.4	16.9	18.0	17.1	191.0
1896.	14	20	23	18	7	14	14	18	25	22	9	20	191

\* As days on which 411th, or upwards, of rain fell within the 24 hours.

† Wettest month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 4.93 inches.

‡ Driest month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = .60 inch.

§ Month of the heaviest rainfall = 2.75 inches.

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in the Twenty-one Years 1876-1896, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1876 to 1895, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1876, . . .	42.0	41.5	40.2	44.0	45.4	53.7	55.7	55.5	54.0	52.4	48.5	44.0	48.1
1877, . . .	43.6	43.9	41.4	44.5	46.7	57.2	57.6	57.5	55.4	50.1	45.0	43.4	48.7
1878, . . .	42.4	43.5	40.8	47.5	52.4	57.9	61.0	59.8	55.5	50.7	47.5	42.9	49.6
1879, . . .	24.7	25.6	41.5	43.7	47.9	54.2	54.5	56.5	53.5	43.0	40.1	37.0	48.4
1880, . . .	33.0	44.2	44.4	49.8	51.0	55.0	57.2	59.5	57.8	44.5	43.4	41.0	48.9
1881, . . .	38.4	38.8	43.3	44.7	52.5	55.0	59.5	59.0	59.0	47.0	49.4	38.2	47.7
1882, . . .	43.5	45.4	45.9	48.0	53.0	54.7	58.2	58.0	52.0	43.5	42.7	37.4	48.9
1883, . . .	45.4	43.8	55.0	55.5	59.0	58.5	59.9	58.3	54.8	48.0	43.2	41.5	48.2
1884, . . .	44.5	43.4	44.5	45.3	51.5	54.4	58.7	60.3	55.5	43.9	43.0	40.8	43.4
1885, . . .	40.5	42.7	40.7	48.5	47.4	54.3	52.5	55.5	55.5	44.5	45.1	41.5	47.4
1886, . . .	37.1	38.9	45.5	45.1	48.5	55.3	55.5	58.5	55.1	51.3	43.7	37.0	45.9
1887, . . .	50.7	41.5	50.5	40.9	50.5	60.9	62.4	58.0	53.0	48.5	41.5	39.1	48.5
1888, . . .	41.8	37.5	38.9	44.7	51.9	55.1	58.5	57.0	53.4	45.1	45.5	43.7	47.8
1889, . . .	41.4	39.4	42.0	48.2	53.4	55.2	57.4	57.5	54.5	47.5	43.5	42.9	48.5
1890, . . .	44.7	43.5	44.9	47.0	52.9	57.4	57.7	55.9	53.6	51.5	44.5	39.5	49.4
1891, . . .	40.9	46.7	41.5	45.4	48.5	52.5	53.6	57.5	57.5	49.5	43.4	42.9	48.5
1892, . . .	38.5	41.8	38.9	45.5	52.5	55.1	57.5	59.5	54.9	44.5	43.9	39.7	48.5
1893, . . .	41.0	42.7	47.5	51.1	50.5	59.4	55.1	63.5	55.4	49.5	43.5	42.7	51.5
1894, . . .	41.2	44.5	45.1	48.4	46.5	58.5	53.5	57.5	53.5	43.5	47.5	44.0	48.9
1895, . . .	38.5	34.5	43.9	47.5	52.5	55.5	55.7	59.7	55.7	49.0	47.0	41.5	48.5
Average, . . .	43.4	41.7	42.4	45.1	51.1	53.9	55.0	55.3	54.0	45.4	44.5	40.5	48.7
1896, . . .	44.4	44.5	45.0	50.5	54.7	59.5	60.4	57.5	55.5	44.5	42.2	41.4	50.5

DUBLIN CASTLE,

25th May, 1897.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Annual Detailed Report, Agricultural Statistics, for the Year 1896.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.